12,000 WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

A REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF 10,000 WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

W. H. P. PHYFE

875

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009

http://www.archive.org/details/twelvethousandwo00phyf

By W. H. P. PHYFE

The School Pronouncer . . . . 16°, $1.25

How Should I Pronounce? . . . 16°, $1.25

Popular edition, 75 cents.

12,000 Words Often Mispronounced. A Revised and Enlarged Edition of "10,000 Words Often Mispronounced," 16°, net, $1.25

Eighty-sixth thousand.

The Test-Pronouncer . . . . 16°, 50c.

5000 Words Often Misspelled . . 16°, 75c.

5000 Facts and Fancies. . . . 8°, net, $3.00
(By mail, $3.40)

Napoleon: The Return from Saint Helena. An Account of the Removal of the Emperor's Remains from Saint Helena to France in 1840, together with a Description of his Tomb in the Hôtel des Invalides, in Paris. 16° Illustrated . . . . . net, $1.00

Twelve Thousand Words Often Mispronounced

A Revised and Enlarged Edition of
"10,000 Words Often Mispronounced,"
with a Supplement of
2000 Additional Words

A Complete Hand-Book of Difficulties in English Pronunciation, Including an Unusually Large Number of Proper Names and Words and Phrases from Foreign Languages.

By

William Henry P. Phyfe

Author of "The School Pronouncer," "How Should I Pronounce?" "5000 Words Often Misspelled," "5000 Facts and Fancies," "Napoleon: The Return from St. Helena," etc.

[One Hundred and Five Thousand]

G. P. Putnam's Sons
New York and London
The Knickerbocker Press

Copyright, 1889, 1894, 1905
by
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

Copyright, 1908
by
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

The Knickerbocker Press, New York

TO

EDWIN BOOTH

WHOSE ACCURATE AND SCHOLARLY PRONUNCIATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR OVER A GENERATION A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE AND GRACE

This Book

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE AUTHOR'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS TALENT AS AN ACTOR AND HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN

"In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense; *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers, which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country."

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D.

PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THE present volume is a revised and enlarged edition of "10,000 Words Often Mispronounced."

The book has been subjected to a thorough and careful revision; and, furthermore, the supplement has been enlarged by the addition of 2000 words that have been found to present difficulties in pronunciation.

Webster's International Dictionary, the Century Dictionary, the Standard Dictionary, and Worcester's Dictionary are among the principal authorities consulted in the preparation of the present edition.

It is hoped that the book, in its revised and enlarged form, may meet with a continuance of the favor so generously accorded to it in the past.

W. H. P. P.

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1908.

PREFACE.

It is related of the French painter Girard, that when a youth and in poor circumstances, he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, a member of the Council of the First Napoleon. The young artist was shabbily attired, and his reception was frigid in the extreme. Lanjuinais, however, in the course of the conversation that ensued, was so much pleased with the intelligence and amiability displayed by the young man, that at the termination of the interview, he courteously accompanied him to the door of the ante-chamber.

Girard, contrasting the manner of his cordial dismissal with that of his cool reception, could not avoid an expression of surprise.

"My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the question, "we receive an unknown person according to his *dress*—

we take leave of him according to his *merits.*"

The lesson here taught with reference to shabbiness of attire suggests a similar one with reference to carelessness in pronunciation. For if the manner of one's dress can play so important a part in his reception by others, it is no less certain that his manner of expression (which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed) must prejudice others either favorably or unfavorably according as it is or is not correct.

In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish; or (what is, perhaps, more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people.

But pronunciation is important, not merely because it serves to make good

the first impressions, but for other and more weighty reasons. The importance of conveying ideas with clearness and precision, cannot for a moment be doubted; and if no acknowledged standard of pronunciation existed, spoken language would largely fail as a medium for conveying ideas.

Those who, in Italy and France, have made a special study of this subject say that there are hundreds, and even thousands of dialects existing in the different parts of those countries, and that persons, meeting from remote sections, find it exceedingly difficult to understand one another. The same is true of Germany and England, but fortunately in a lesser degree of our own country; although any one who has travelled extensively in the United States is able to distinguish already the beginnings of dialects, which should, if possible, be eradicated by teaching a uniform system of pronunciation in our schools, as well as by encouraging correctness of pronunciation among adults generally.

The study of foreign languages has, of late years, assumed great importance in

the United States. A leading difficulty in mastering these languages lies at the threshold, in the form of pronunciation. This difficulty might be easily removed by first studying carefully the pronunciation of our own language, which would result in an acquaintance with at least forty-two important elementary sounds. To say nothing of the advantage thus acquired in one's ability to pronounce English, the pronunciation of foreign languages would be rendered comparatively easy, since the remaining eight foreign sounds, so-called, might be easily learned in a single lesson —at least, sufficiently well for practical purposes.

This knowledge of elementary sounds is not only of use in all matters of reading, speaking, oratory, and singing, and in short-hand, but it also assists in awakening people to the monstrosities of our present system of spelling, and the consequent desirability of a spelling reform. This knowledge is also serviceable in assisting one to trace the broad lines of relationship that exist among different languages, as taught in the etymologies of words,—an acquaintance with which

relationship is exceedingly valuable in mastering not only foreign languages, but our own as well.

The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine-art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other.

In presenting to the public a new book on English pronunciation,—the third and last of this series,—the author desires to call attention to the following points :

1. The list of words—about seven thousand in number, considered as a carefully selected one, is more complete than any other that has yet appeared. The aim has been to select such words only as, through inherent difficulty or carelessness on the part of the speaker, are liable to be mispronounced ; no effort having been made to increase the list by inserting words concerning which no doubt could well arise.

2. The number of Proper Names—twenty-five hundred—is unusually large

for a book of this kind. No other similar book pretends to give a list in any way approaching it for completeness.

3. The list presents the pronunciations of all those common words and phrases from foreign languages, that might give difficulty.

4. The pronunciations are very carefully indicated,—each sound in each word being accurately represented, so that no shadow of doubt can exist as to the correct pronunciation.

5. The system of marking words is not only identical with that used in the two previous volumes of this series, but is practically the same as that employed in Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries; it has, however, been rendered somewhat simpler by respelling the words phonetically, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary or duplicate signs.

6. The principal authorities consulted are Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.* For names of places and persons, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary (standard authorities for the pronunciation of Proper Names) have been referred

* See note, p. 39.

to frequently. In addition, the New Imperial, Walker, Sheridan, Knowles, Jameson, Perry, Smart, Cooley, and Cull have been consulted, and, in many instances. their pronunciations have been given.

7. Where several important pronunciations of a word occur, the fact is indicated, —Webster's pronunciation being generally placed first.

8. In addition to the author's comments on various words, quotations are made from leading authorities, where it is thought that these might be valuable or interesting.

9. The book will assist a person materially in laying a foundation for the study of French and German, by teaching him the sounds regarded as peculiar to those languages. The frequent occurrence of these sounds in words incorporated into English, suggests the necessity of adopting them into our own language, and this necessity is here recognized.

There is a tendency in the evolution of every spoken language to increase the number of sounds by two processes : first, by the recognition of distinctions among the sounds native to the language ; and

secondly, by the incorporation of new sounds from foreign languages, when these occur sufficiently often to demand recognition.

10. A brief chapter on "The Sounds of the English Language,—both Native and Adopted," has been prefixed to the "List of Words." The reader is advised to study this chapter carefully. It will be well also to acquaint one's self thoroughly with the "Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks," and to read with attention the chapter entitled "Suggestions concerning the Use of the Book." In this way, it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word found in the list.

Those who desire to acquaint themselves with the "Principles" of the art of Correct Pronunciation are referred to the author's manual, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?"; while those who desire a more elementary discussion of the subject will find it in his "School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor Appleton Park

Lyon, of New York, whose intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to the science of Phonology has been of frequent service to me in settling difficult or doubtful points.

I have endeavored to avoid the too common practice of commenting upon the easy and shunning the difficult; I trust, therefore, that I shall not be held amenable to the criticism involved in Young's familiar couplet:

> "How commentators each dark passage shun,
> And hold their farthing candle to the sun."

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE

NEW YORK, *March* 12, 1889.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	5
THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED,	17
1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS . .	18
(1) THE FORTY-TWO NATIVE OR COMMON ELEMENTARY SOUNDS	18
1) *Vowel-Sounds*	18
2) *Consonant-Sounds* . . .	21
(2) THE EIGHT ADOPTED OR NATURALIZED ELEMENTARY SOUNDS	24
2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS .	29
ACCENT	31
SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK	32
KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS .	37
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	39
SEVEN THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED	43
SUPPLEMENT OF 5000 ADDITIONAL WORDS,	493

THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

It is not the province of this book to discuss the Elementary Sounds of the English language, except in a general way, nor to give drills in these sounds; this subject has been elsewhere treated by the author.* The object of the present volume is mainly to indicate the correct pronunciations of words often mispronounced; and it is, in consequence, only necessary in this chapter to furnish a brief survey of the sounds, either actually occurring in English, or adopted into it from foreign languages. By means of this, it is hoped that the exact signification of the key and of the diacritical marks will be

* See "The School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "How Should I Pronounce? or the Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

easily understood by those who have not had the advantage of studying the other books.

The subject of English pronunciation is more difficult than is generally supposed, and hence it must not be thought that the following remarks are any thing more than a set of suggestions for the use of the present volume.

I. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

(1) The Forty-Two Native or Common Elementary Sounds.

1) *Vowel-Sounds.*

1. ä, as in arm, father, ah.

This sound should be kept open and broad, and yet should not be confounded either with the sound of *a* in *all*, or with the sound of *a* in *at*. It is generally called the Italian *a*.

2. å, as in ask, past, soda.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *a*. It is called a shade-sound because it differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ä). It requires some practice to give it correctly.

3. ă, as in at, man, tap.
This sound is the most common sound of *a*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

4. â, as in air, dare, care.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *a*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ă). It is invariably followed by the sound of *r*.

5. ĕ, as in ebb, let, met.
This is a very common sound of *e*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

6. ā, as in ale, fate, pay.
This is known as the *long* sound of *a* By some orthoëpists it is considered a diphthongal or double sound.

7. ĭ, as in it, pin, pity.
This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *i*.

8. ē, as in eel, meet, he.
This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *e*.

9. ŏ, as in odd, pop, cot.

This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *o*.

10. ô̆, as in orange, dog, God.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ŏ), with which it is frequently confounded.

11. ô, as in or, for, bought.

This sound is sometimes called the *broad* sound of *o*.

12. ŏ̆, as in only, whole, wholly.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the succeeding sound (ō), with which it is frequently confounded.

13. ō, as in old, hope, so.

This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *o*.

14. o͝o, as in look, book, took.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the succeeding *long* sound (o͞o).

15. ōō, as in ooze, moon, coo.

This sound is commonly called the *long* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the preceding *short* sound (ŏŏ).

16. û, as in urge, fur, cur.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of of *u*, and closely resembles the succeeding sound (ŭ), from which it should be carefully distinguished.

17. ŭ, as in up, but, luck.

This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of *u*, and is also known as the *natural* vowel-sound, because it is the one most easily produced by the vocal organs.

18. ẽ, as in ermine, serge, verse.

This is the second shade-vowel sound of *u*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ŭ).

2) *Consonant-Sounds.*

19. y, as in ye, yet, your.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long *e* (ē) very

lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound;—as in *yard* (ē-ärd′).

20. w, as in we, wet, warm.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long double *o* (ōō) very lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound;—as in *will* (ōō-ĭl′).

21. r, as in rave, roar, peer.

In foreign languages, the *r* is generally trilled; in English, less often.

22. l, as in lave, lull, ill.

23. ng, as in ring, singing, long.

This sound seems never to occur at the beginning of a word.

24. n, as in no, nun, in.

25. m, as in me, mum, him.

26. zh, as in azure, measure, rouge.

The digraph *zh* never occurs in English; the sound being always represented by some other combination of letters, or by a single letter.

27. z, as in zebra, buzz, is.

28. th, as in thy, thither, breathe.

29. v, as in van, vivid, have.

30. ḡ, as in get, gig, egg.
This is commonly known as the *hard* sound of *g*.

31. j, as in jet, judge, edge.
This is commonly known as the *soft* sound of *g*.

32. d, as in do, did, add.

33. b, as in be, bib, ebb.

34. sh, as in she, mission, hush.

35. s, as in see, cease, hiss.
This is said to be the most common sound in the language.

36. th, as in thigh, thing, moth.
Persons who lisp, introduce this sound where the sound of *s* properly belongs.

37. f, as in foe, fife, if.

38. k, as in key, kick, oak.

39. ch, as in chew, church, each.
This should be regarded as a simple sound, and not, as some orthoëpists claim, a union of *t* and *sh*.

40. t, as in to, tat, it.

41. p, as in pay, pip, lip.

42. h, as in he, hot, hoot.

(2) The Eight Adopted or Naturalized Elementary Sounds.

In addition to the ordinary forty-two sounds of the English language, there are certain other sounds which, although, in a certain sense, foreign to the language, may be considered as having been adopted into it, since they occur in words that have been made part of our mother-tongue. Even the person who makes no pretension to a knowledge of foreign languages, must frequently encounter such words as

Goethe, Müller, encore, vin, bonbon, un Richter, Leipzig.

It is absurd to say that these sounds do not occur in English, since they are already in actual use; moreover, they are of necessity not only recognized, but to some extent discussed, in all our larger dictionaries and works upon English pronunciation.

It is virtually impossible to pronounce many familiar proper names with any degree of accuracy, without an acquaintance with these eight sounds, and our dictionaries generally seem to presume that their readers are acquainted with them.

The learning of the correct pronunciation of the French and German languages (now so universally studied), would be rendered much easier if a due acquaintance with these sounds were already possessed; as there would then be no new sounds to be learned for these languages, unless one should wish to make finer distinctions than are generally observed.

1. ö, as in Göthe (another spelling for Goethe). French *eu*, as in *leur*.

This sound resembles the English *e*

in *earth* (ē), which may be substituted for it, when one is unable to produce the original sound.

2. ü, as in Müller. French *u*, as in *tu*.
If, while the lips are rigidly held in the position for saying ōō, one should attempt, with his tongue, to say ē, a close resemblance to this sound would result. For those unable to produce this sound, the sound of *u* in *duke* (ū) may be substituted.

3. äN, as in encore.
This is the *first* of the four French nasal-vowels. If the English syllable *äng* be pronounced, with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ä* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ä* is to be nasalized.

4. ăN, as in vin.
This is the *second* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ăng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it

will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ă* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ă* is to be nasalized.

5. ÔN, as in bonbon.

This is the *third* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ông* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ô* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ô* is to be nasalized.

6. ŬN, as in un.

This is the *fourth* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ŭng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ŭ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ŭ* is to be nasalized.

7. K, as in Richter.

This is a very common sound in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *h*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *k* in *ĭk*, and avoiding the initial part of the *k* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *k* may be substituted. It is well to observe that this sound is slightly modified by the nature of the vowel that precedes it.

The Scotch sound of *ch*, as heard in *loch*, is essentially the same, and for all practical purposes may be deemed identical with it.

8. G, as in Leipzig.

This is a vocalized form of the preceding sound. It occurs in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *y*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *ḡ* in *ĭḡ*, and avoiding the initial part of

the *ḡ* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *ḡ* may be substituted. The importance of this sound is duly recognized by Vietor.*

It may be observed that these eight foreign sounds are frequently found in the ordinary English books and newspapers. These sounds, together with the forty-two native ones previously discussed, give precisely fifty sounds that may be considered in use in the English language.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are in English, in addition to the fifty simple sounds given above, several compound or diphthongal sounds, so called because each one consists of two simple sounds so closely united as to appear like a single sound. They all belong to the vowel-class, and are four in number: ī, oi, ow, ū.

* For a very full and clear discussion of this sound see Vietor's recent and valuable work, "Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoepie des Deutschen, Englischen, und Französischen," pp. 113–124.

1. ī, as in ice, mine, by.

This compound sound is often mistakenly considered to be a simple sound, because it is generally represented by a single letter. In reality, it consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ē as in *eel*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ä′-ē).

2. oi, as in oil, noise, boy.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ô as in *or*, and ĭ as in *it*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ô′-ĭ).

3. ow, as in out, bound, now.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ōō as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ä′-ōō).

4. ū, as in duke, lute, new.

This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ĭ as in *it*, and ōō as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ĭ′-ōō).

ACCENT.

Every person should be able to accent any syllable in any word, and should practise until he can accomplish this. It may be well to observe that all French words have the accent on the final full syllable, but that this accent is generally very slight.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said in this chapter, there will be found in their appropriate places throughout the book certain remarks concerning sounds and pronunciation, which it has not been thought advisable to repeat here. For a still fuller discussion of the Sounds of the English language, the reader is referred to the author's books alluded to on a preceding page of this chapter.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK

Many persons find it difficult to make practical use of a book of this character. This difficulty arises mainly from lack of familiarity with the signs or diacritical marks. By observing the following suggestions, the reader will find the book very easy to use.

1. It is advisable, as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks, on page 37.

In consulting this key, observe that each sign is a definite symbol for a definite sound. Each sound has its own symbol, and no symbol is used for more than one sound. The words are accordingly all respelled phonetically, and each symbol employed is, without exception, the representative of some one sound.

For example, the word *fate* is respelled

f ā t, which a careless person would be liable to pronounce făt—noticing the *spelling* only, and not observing the marking of the letter *a*. Whereas, by a reference to the key, it will be seen that the three symbols (f, ā, t) stand for three definite sounds which, when combined, produce the word *fate*, as correctly pronounced.

2. In endeavoring to pronounce a word correctly, it is well first, to utter distinctly, and in their proper order, the separate sounds in each syllable, and then to combine the syllables into the word.

Since every word consists of one or more syllables, and each syllable is composed of simple sounds, it follows that by building up the syllables—sound by sound, and then combining these syllables in their proper order, the word is constructed, if the proper syllable be accented.

3. It is important to observe the place of the accent.

Many words are mispronounced simply because the accent is misplaced. In the word *exquisite*, for instance, if the accent be placed upon the *first* syllable, the word is correctly pronounced; whereas, if it be

placed upon the *second* syllable, it is a mispronunciation. With this exception, there is no difference between these two pronunciations of the word.

4. It is necessary to become acquainted with the Sounds of the English Language, as found on pp. 17-30.

Since the diacritical marks represent the exact sounds to be used in the pronunciation of a word, it results that the sounds should be well-known in order that a word may be pronounced correctly. For this reason the reader will find an acquaintance with the sounds of the English language of vital importance.

If more assistance is needed than is given in this book, he is referred to the author's Manual of English Pronunciation, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

5. Remember that the signs or diacritical marks used to indicate the correct pronunciations of words are not spellings of these words in the ordinary sense, but simply symbols for the sounds of the words.

6. Observe that in becoming acquainted with the signs or diacritical marks, the vowel-signs are the principal ones to be learned, since the consonant-signs are generally familiar to the reader.

7. Observe that a reference to the Key of Signs will be found at the foot of each page.

It is well to consult this in all doubtful cases. If still further explanation is required, turn to the chapter on The Sounds of the English Language, p. 17.

8. Form the habit of using the correct Foreign Sounds rather than their substitutes.

If a person is acquainted with the French and German languages, it will, of course, be an easy matter to pronounce these foreign sounds correctly.

Otherwise it would be well to hear the sounds carefully pronounced by some one acquainted with them.

If, however, no such person can be found, the sounds may generally be learned by carefully following the directions given for producing them. But if one does not feel sufficiently confident of his ability to produce these sounds, he may, as a final resort, fall back on their English substitutes.

9. Although the abbreviations in this book are not numerous, time may be saved by at once fixing in the mind those few that are not already familiar.

10. Endeavor to carefully carry out the spirit of the preceding suggestions in the use of the book.

If this is done, it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word given in the list.

NOTE.—Any person, wishing to master the pronunciation of the seven thousand words, can easily do so in a few hours, by merely marking with a pencil those words presenting any difficulty, and afterwards reading the marked words two or three times. Of course, any one person would have difficulty with comparatively few words in the book.

KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS.

I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

1) Native or English Sounds.

ä = *a* in arm.
à = *a* in ask.
ă = *a* in at.
â = *a* in air.
ā = *a* in ale.
b = *b* in be.
ch = *ch* in chew.
d = *d* in do.
ĕ = *e* in ebb.
ē = *e* in eel.
ẽ = *e* in ermine.
f = *f* in foe.
ḡ = *g* in get.
h = *h* in he.
ĭ = *i* in it.
j = *j* in jet.
k = *k* in key.
l = *l* in lave.
m = *m* in me.
n = *n* in no.
ng = *ng* in ring.
ŏ = *o* in odd.
ô̆ = *o* in orange
ô = *o* in or.
ŏ̄ = *o* in only.
ō = *o* in old.
o͝o = *oo* in look.
ōo = *oo* in ooze.
p = *p* in pay.
r = *r* in rave.
s = *s* in see.
sh = *sh* in she.
t = *t* in to.
ṯh = *th* in thy.
th = *th* in thigh
û = *u* in urge.
ŭ = *u* in up.
v = *v* in van.
w = *w* in we.
y = *y* in ye.
z = *z* in zebra.
zh = *z* in azure.

2) Adopted or Foreign Sounds.

ö = *ö* in Göthe.
ü = *ü* in Müller.
äN = *en* in encore.
ăN = *in* in vin.
ôN = *on* in bonbon.
ŭN = *un* in un.
K = *ch* in Richter.
G = *g* in Leipzig.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

ī = *i* in ice.
oi = *oi* in oil.
ow = *ow* in now.
ū = *u* in duke.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are made use of in this book :—

adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
Bib. = Biblical.
Biog. = Lippincott's Biographical Dict.
C. = Century Dictionary.
class. = classical.
coll. = colloquially.
Dr. = Doctor.
Eng. = England, English.
Fr. = France, French.
Gaz. = Lippincott's Gazetteer.
Ger. = Germany, German.
Hal. = Haldeman's Dictionary.*
interj. = interjection.
Imp. = New Imperial Dictionary.
It. = Italy, Italian.
n. = noun.
p. = page.

* Properly, The Clarendon Dictionary by Browne and Haldeman.

part. = participle.
pl. = plural.
pop. = popularly.
Port. = Portuguese.
pron. = pronunciation.
prop. = properly.
S. & W. = Soule and Wheeler's Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling.
Sp. = Spain, Spanish.
Stor. = Stormonth's Dictionary.
U. S. = United States of America.
vb. = verb.
Web. = Webster's International Dictionary.
Wor. = Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.

TWELVE THOUSAND WORDS
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you." * * *

SHAKESPEARE.

Damas.—* * * "The Prince of Como does not understand his own language!

Melnotte.—Not as you pronounce it; who the deuce could?"

BULWER.

"Fine words! I wonder where you stole 'em."

DEAN SWIFT.

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic, if too new or old;
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

POPE.

TWELVE THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

A

Aachen—ä′-kĕn.

Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle.* For K, see p. 28.

Aaron—âr′-ŭn or ā′-rŭn.

abacus—ăb′-ăk-ŭs, *not* ăb-ăk′-ŭs.

Abaddon—ȧ-băd′-ŏn.

abatis (intrenchment)—ăb′-ăt-ĭs.

Worcester and Stormonth give ăb-ăt-ē′ as a secondary pronunciation. Fr. pron. ȧ-bȧ-tē′.

abattoir—ȧ-bȧt-twär′; ăb-ăt-wär′ (Stor., Hal.).

Abbassides—ăb-băs′-sĭdz.

Abd-el-Kader—äbd-ĕl-kä′-dĕr.

See *Abdul-Kadir.*

abdomen—ăb-dō′-mĕn, *not* ăb′-dō-mĕn.

"Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

from common use. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English: *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.*"—*Wor.* These words are therefore exceptions to the general tendency in English, which is to accent the word as near the beginning as possible.

Abdul-Kadir—ăb′-do͝ol kä′-dĭr.

See *Abd-el-Kader.*

Abélard—ăb′-ē-lärd; Fr. pron. ä-bā-lär′.

"R in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable."—*Web.*

Abernethy—ăb′-ẽr-nĕth-ĭ.

Four different pronunciations of this word are found. I give the one in common use.

abeyance—ȧ-bā′-ăns, *not* ȧ-bē′-ăns.

Abihu—ā-bī′-hū.

"Nadab and *Abihu.*"

abject—ăb′-jĕkt, *not* ăb-jĕkt′.

abjectly—ăb′-jĕkt-lĭ, *not* ăb-jĕkt′-lĭ.

abjectness—ăb′-jĕkt-nĕs, *not* ăb-jĕkt′-nĕs.

ablative—ăb′-lȧ-tĭv, *not* ăb′-l-tĭv.

Pronounce the *second* syllable distinctly.

Abomey—ăb-ō-mā′.

aborigines—ăb-ō-rĭj′-ĭn-ēz.

Aboukir—ä-bo͝o-kēr′.

Also spelled *Abookeer, Abukir,* but pronounced as above. "The battle of *Aboukir.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

About (Edmond)—ĕd-môN′ ä-bōō′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

abracadabra—ăb-rȧ-kȧ-dăb′-rȧ.

Final *a* in English words has generally the sound of the *a* final in *America.*

Abraham—ā′-brȧ-hăm, *not* ā′-brăm, unless spelled *Abram.*

Abrantès d'—dä-bräN′-tĕs.

For äN, see p. 26.

absent (adj.)—ăb′-sĕnt.

absent (vb.)—ăb-sĕnt′.

In words of two syllables like the present ones, that do double duty, as nouns or adjectives on the one hand, and as verbs on the other, it is the custom, with a few exceptions, to accent the nouns and adjectives upon the *first* syllable, and the verbs upon the *last.*

absinthe—ăb-sĭnth′; Fr. pron., ăb-săNt′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

absolutism—ăb′-sō-lū-tĭzm, *not* ăb-sŏl′-yū-tĭzm.

absolutory—ăb-sŏl′-yū-tō-rĭ, *not* ăb-sō-lū′-tō-rĭ.

absolve—ăb-sŏlv′; ăb-zŏlv′ (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

abstemious—ăb-stē′-mĭ-ŭs, *not* ăb-stĕm′-ĭ-ŭs.

abstract (n. and adj.)—ăb′-străkt.

abstract (vb.)—ăb-străkt′.

See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

abstruse—ăb-strūs′, *not* ăb-stro̅o̅s′.

Abydos—ȧ-bī′-dŏs.

"The Bride of *Abydos.*"

abysmal—ȧ-bĭz′-măl, *not* ā-bĭs′-măl.

acacia—ȧ-kā′-shĭ-ȧ or ȧ-kā′-shȧ.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh.*"—*Wor.*

academian—ăk-ȧ-dē′-mĭ-ăn, *not* ăk-ā-dĕm′-ĭ-ăn.

academician—ăk-ȧ-dē-mĭsh′-ăn, *not* ā-kăd′-ē-mĭsh-ăn.

Academus—ăk-ȧ-dē′-mŭs.

"The green retreats of *Academus.*"

Acapulco—ä-kä-po̅o̅l′-kō.

accent (n.)—ăk′-sĕnt.

accent (vb.)—ăk-sĕnt.′

See *absent.*

accept—ăk-sĕpt′, *not* ĕk-sĕpt′.

Articulate the *first* syllable distinctly.

access—ăk-sĕs′ or ăk′-sĕs ; ăk′-sĕs (Imp.)

The weight of authority favors the first marking ; custom favors the second.

accessory—ăk-sĕs′-ō-rĭ or ăk′-sĕs-ō-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation ; the second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessary.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acclimate—ăk-klī′-māt, *not* ăk′-klĭm-āt.

Words of more than two syllables are *generally* accented on the last syllable but two. This word, however, is an exception.

acclimatize—ăk-klī′-mȧ-tīz, *not* ăk-klĭm′-ȧ-tīz.

acclivous—ăk-klī′-vŭs.

accompaniment—ăk-kŭm′-păn-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* ăk-kŭmp′-nĭm-ĕnt.

A word of *five* syllables when pronounced correctly.

accomptant—ăk-kownt′-ănt.

accost—ăk-kȯ̂st′, *not* ăk-kôst′, *nor* ăk-kŏst′.

This (ȯ̂) is a sound midway between ŏ as in *not* and ô as in *or*. "Smart says that this medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar."—*Web.*

accouter—ăk-kōo′-tĕr, *not* ăk-kow′-tĕr.

Also spelled *accoutre*, but pronounced as above.

accrue—ăk-krū′, *not* ăk-krōo′.

accurate—ăk′-kū-rāt, *not* ăk′-kĕr-ĭt.

Aceldama—ȧ-sĕl′-dȧ-mȧ, *not* ăs-ĕl-dā′-mȧ.

Stormonth gives ā-kĕl′-dā-mȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acephalous—ȧ-sĕf′-ȧ-lŭs.
acetal—ȧ-sē′-tăl.
acetic—ȧ-sĕt′-ĭk or ȧ-sē′-tĭk.

Most authorities seem to favor the first pronunciation, although the second is often heard.

acetify—ȧ-sĕt′-ĭf-ī.

Haldeman says ȧ-sĕt′-ĭ-fī.

acetin—ăs′-ē-tĭn, *not* ȧ-sē′-tĭn.
acetous—ā-sē′-tŭs.

Knowles says ăs′-ē-tŭs.

Achaia—ā-kā′-yȧ or ä-kī′-yä.
Achates—ā-kā′-tēz.

"Fidus *Achates*." In Greek and Latin Proper Names, "*e* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *Andes*."—*Web.*

achenium—ȧ-kē′-nĭ-ŭm.
Acheron—ăk′-ē-rŏn, *not* ăch′-ē-rŏn.

See *Magna Charta.*

Achitophel—ȧ-kĭt′-ō-fĕl.

"Absalom and *Achitophel.*" See *Ahithophel*

acme—ăk′-mē.
acolyte—ăk′-ō-līt.
Aconcagua—ä-kŏn-kä′-gwä.
aconite—ăk′-ō-nīt, *not* ăk′-ō-nēt.

See *ite.*

acorn—ā′-kŭrn ; ā′-kẽrn (Wor.).

The first is the standard or full pronunciation ; the second is the common or short pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acoustics—ȧ-kow′-stĭks or ȧ-kōō′-stĭks.

This last pronunciation, although correct, is not the one preferred by Webster.

Acre—ā′-kẽr or ā′-kẽr.

The second pronunciation is the more common.

acropolis—ȧ-krŏp′-ō-lĭs.

across—ȧ-krȯs′, *not* ȧ-krȯst′.

See *accost.*

acrostic—ȧ-krȯs′-tĭk, *not* ȧ-krŏs′-tĭk.

See *accost.*

Actæon—ăk-tē′-ŏn.

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending an accented syllable, are pronounced like long *e*. This is an important rule, which is frequently violated by classical scholars.

Actium—ăk′-shĭ-ŭm or ăk′-tĭ-ŭm.

actor—ăk′-tŭr ; ăk′-tẽr (Wor.).

See *acorn.*

acts—ăkts, *not* ăks.

"The *Acts* of the Apostles."

acumen—ȧ-kū′-mĕn, *not* ăk′-yū-mĕn.

See *abdomen.*

Ada—ā′-dȧ, *not* ăd′-ȧ.

adagio—ȧ-dä′-jō.

Worcester makes it a word of four syllables (ăd-ä′-jĭ-ō) ; and Stormonth anglicizes it (ăd-ā′-jĭ-ō).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

adamantean—ăd-ȧ-măn-tē′-an ; ăd-ă-măn-tē′-ăn (Stor.).
adamantine—ăd-ȧ-măn′-tĭn, *not* ăd-ȧ-măn′-tēn.
Adamic—ăd-ăm′-ĭk, *not* ăd′-ăm-ĭk.
address (n.)—ăd-drĕs′.

The natural and correct tendency is to follow analogy, and accent this word upon the *first* syllable. See *absent.*

address (vb.)—ăd-drĕs′.
Adelphi—ȧ-dĕl′-fī, *not* ā-dĕl′-fĭ.
Aden—ä′-dĕn or ā′-dĕn.
adept (n.)—ăd-ĕpt′, *not* ăd′-ĕpt.
adept (adj.)—ăd-ĕpt′.

There are a few words of two syllables that serve both as nouns and adjectives. It is customary to distinguish between them by accenting the nouns upon the *first* syllable, and the adjectives upon the *last.* In the above, and a few others, however, the noun as well as the adjective is accented on the *last* syllable.

adhesive—ăd-hē′-sĭv, *not* ăd-hē′-zĭv.
adieu—ȧ-dū′ ; Fr. pron. äd-yö′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Adige—ăd′-ĭj-ē ; It. pron. ä′-dē-jā.
ad infinitum—ăd ĭn-fĭn-ī′-tūm, *not* ăd ĭn-fĭn′-ĭt-ŭm.
adipocere—ăd′-ĭp-ō-sēr.

adipose—ăd′-ĭp-ōs; ăd-ĭp-ōs′ (Wor., Smart, Cooley).

adjectival—ăd-jĕk-tī′-văl or ăd′-jĕk-tĭv-ăl.

Worcester gives the last form only.

admirable—ăd′-mĭr-ȧ-bl, *not* ăd-mī′-rā-bl.

admirably—ăd′-mĭr-ȧ-blĭ, *not* ăd-mī′-rā-blĭ.

admiralty—ăd′-mĭr-ăl-tĭ, *not* ăd-mĭr-ăl′-tĭ.

adnascent—ăd-năs′-ĕnt.

adobe—ȧ-dō′-bā.

Adonais—ăd-ō-nā′-ĭs.

Shelley's "*Adonais.*"

Adonijah—ăd-ō-nī′-jȧ.

Adoniram—ăd-ō-nī′-răm.

Adonis—ȧ-dō′-nĭs, *not* ā-dŏn′-ĭs.

Adriana—ăd-rĭ-ăn′-ȧ.

"Comedy of Errors."

Adrianople—ăd-rĭ-ăn-ō′-pl.

Worcester makes the *a* long in the first syllable.

Adriatic—ăd-rē-ăt′-ĭk; but Worcester's pronunciation (ā-drē-ăt′-ĭk) is more frequently heard.

Adullam—ȧ-dŭl′-ăm.

"The Cave of *Adullam.*"

adult—ȧ-dŭlt′, *not* ăd′-ŭlt.

ad valorem—ăd vȧ-lō′-rĕm, *not* ăd văl′-ō-rĕm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

advance—ăd-vȧns′.

The *a* in the last syllable has the shade-vowel or short Italian *a* sound.

advantageous—ăd-văn-tā′-jŭs, *not* ăd-văn′-tā-jŭs.

adverse—ăd′-vẽrs.

"This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first."—*Web.*

adversely—ăd′-vẽrs-lĭ.

Worcester says ăd-vẽrs′-lĭ.

advertise—ăd-vẽr-tīz′.

Webster, in addition to this pronunciation, gives ăd′-vẽr-tīz as a secondary form. The New Imperial Dictionary says: "ăd-vẽr-tīz′, formerly pronounced ăd-vẽr′-tĭz."

advertisement—ăd-vẽr′-tĭz-mĕnt or ăd-vẽr-tīz′-mĕnt.

This last pronunciation is a very common one in the U. S.

advertiser—ăd-vẽr-tī′-zẽr or ăd′-vẽr-tī-zẽr, *not* ăd-vẽr′-tĭs-ẽr.

ædile—ē′-dīl.

See *edile.*

Ægean—ē-jē′-ăn.

Æ and *œ* in words of Greek and Latin origin are pronounced like *e* alone in the same situation.

Ægeon—ē-jē′-ŏn.

"Comedy of Errors."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ægis—ē′-jĭs.
Æmilia—ē-mĭl′-ĭ-ȧ.
"Comedy of Errors."

Æneas—ē-nē′-ăs ; Bib. ē′-nē-ăs.
Æneid—ē-nē′-ĭd.
Webster gives the above, together with ē′-nē-ĭd as a secondary form. See *Eneid.*

Æolus—ē′-ō-lŭs, *not* ē-ō′-lŭs.
æon—ē′-ŏn.
aerate—ā′-ẽr-āt, *not* ā′-rē-āt.
aerial—ā-ē′-rĭ-ăl.
ærie—ē′-rĭ.
This is Webster's marking. Worcester says ē′-rĭ or ā′-ē-rĭ.

aeriform—ā′-ẽr-ĭf-ôrm.
aerify—ā′-ẽr-ĭf-ī.
aerolite—ā′-ẽr-ō-līt, *not* ā′-rō-līt.
aeronaut—ā′-ẽr-ō-nôt ; ā′-rō-nôt (Smart).
Æschylus—ĕs′-kĭl-ŭs, *not* ĕs′-kū-lŭs.
æstheticism—ĕs-thĕt′-ĭs-ĭzm.
æsthetics—ĕs-thĕt′-ĭks.
Smart and Cooley say ēz-thĕt′-ĭks.

ætiology—ē-tĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
affinage—ăf′-fĭn-āj ; ăf-fī′-nāj (Standard).
affix (n.)—ăf′-fĭks.
affix (vb.)—ăf-fĭks′.
See *absent.*

afflatus—ăf-flā′-tŭs, *not* ăf-flä′-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

afghan—ăf′-ḡăn, *not* ăf′-kăn.

Afghanistan—äf-ḡän-ĭs-tän′, *not* ăf-ḡăn-ĭs′-tăn ; äf-ḡän-ĭs-tän′ (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan.*

aforesaid—ăf-ōr′-sĕd, *not* ăf′-ōr-sĕd.

a fortiori—ā fôr-shĭ-ō′-rī.

again—ȧ-ḡĕn′, *not* ā-ḡān′.

against—ȧ-ḡĕnst′, *not* ā-ḡānst′.

agape—ȧ-ḡäp′ or ȧ-ḡāp′.

Agape—ăḡ′-ȧ-pē.

Agassiz—ăḡ′-ăs-ē or ăḡ-ăs′-ĭz ; Fr. pron. ä-ḡä-sē′.

Agatha—ăḡ′-ȧ-thȧ.

aged (adj.)—ā′-jĕd, *not* ājd.

"An *aged* man." In compounds, as *full-aged, middle-aged,* it is generally pronounced ājd.

aged (part.)—ājd, *not* ā′-jĕd.

"He has *aged* greatly." See *learned.*

aggrandize—ăḡ′-ḡrăn-dīz.

aggrandizement—ăḡ-ḡrăn′-dĭz-mĕnt or ăḡ′-ḡrăn-dīz-mĕnt.

Worcester gives both of these pronunciations, but prefers the second. The New Imperial Dictionary gives the second only.

agile—ăj′-ĭl, *not* ăj′-īl.

Agincourt—ăzh-ăN-kōōr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

agio—ā′-jĭ-ō.

Worcester gives ăd′-jē-ō as a secondary pronunciation. Webster prefers ăj′-ĭ-ō.

Agnes—ăḡ′-nēz ; coll., ăḡ′-nĕs.

agnostic—ăḡ-nŏs′-tĭk.

agnosticism—ăḡ-nŏs′-tĭs-ĭzm, *not* ăḡ-nŏs′-tĭk-ĭzm.

Agonistes—ăḡ-ŏn-ĭs′-tēz.

"Samson *Agonistes*."

Agra—ä′-ḡrä.

Agramante—ä-ḡrä-män′-tā.

"Orlando Furioso."

agrarian—ȧ-ḡrā′-rĭ-ăn.

agriculture—ăḡ′-rĭ-kŭlt-yūr.

agriculturist—ăḡ-rĭ-kŭlt′-yū-rĭst.

The word *agriculturalist*, often substituted for this word, is not now in good repute.

ague—ā′-ḡū, *not* ā′-ḡĕr.

Aguilar (Grace)—ä-ḡē-lär′.

For *r* final, see *Abélard*.

Agulhas—ä-ḡōōl′-yäs.

aha—ȧ-hä′, *not* hä-hä′, unless spelled *haha*.

Ahasuerus (King)—ȧ-hăs-ū-ē′-rŭs.

Ahasuerus (The Wandering Jew)—ȧ-hăzh-ōō-ē′-rŭs.

Ahithophel—ȧ-hĭth′-ō-fĕl.

See *Achitophel*.

Ahriman—ä-rē-män′ or ä′-rĭm-ăn.

"Ormuzd and *Ahriman*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Aïda—ä-ē′-dä.

aid-de-camp—ād′-dŭ-käN.

For äN, see p. 26. Webster formerly pronounced this word ād′-dŭ-kămp.

aiguille—ā-ḡwēl′; Fr. pron. ā-ḡwē′-yŭ.

Pronounce the *last* syllable very lightly.

Aijalon—ăj′-ā-lŏn or ā′-jā-lŏn.

ailantus—ā-lăn′-tŭs, *not* ā-lăn′-thŭs; ī-lăn′-tŭs (Hal.).

ailment—āl′-mĕnt, *not* āl′-mŭnt.

In all words ending in *ent*, the last syllable is to be distinctly pronounced. See *damage*.

aisle—īl.

Aix-la-Chapelle—āks-lä-shä-pĕl′, *not* ā-lä-shä-pĕl′.

See *Aachen*, Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

Aix-les-Bains—āks-lā-băN′, *not* ā-lā-băN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Ajaccio—ä-yä′-chō, *not* ăj-ăs′-ĭ-ō.

In Italian *j*, at the beginning of a syllable, is pronounced like *y*; *ci* and *cci* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Akbar—äk′-bẽr; Hindoo pron. ŭk′-bẽr.

"Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable."—*Web.*

Akron (Ohio)—ăk′-rŏn, *not* ā′-krŏn.

alabaster—ăl′-ȧ-băs-tẽr.

Aladdin—ȧ-lăd′-ĭn, *not* ăl′-ăd-ĭn.

alamode—ăl′-ȧ-mōd ; Fr. pron. ȧ-lȧ-mŏd′.
Alaric—ăl′-ăr-ĭk, *not* ăl-ăr′-ĭk.
alarum—ȧ-lär′-ŭm ; ăl-ăr′-ŭm (Stor.).
alas—ȧ-lȧs′, *not* ā-lăs′.
Albategnius—ăl-bȧ-tĕḡ′-nĭ-ŭs.
Albigenses—ăl-bĭ-jĕn′-sēz.
albino—ăl-bī′-nō.

Worcester gives ăl-bē′-nō as a secondary form.

albumen—ăl-bū′-mĕn, *not* ăl′-bū-mĕn.
Alcæus—ăl-sē′-ŭs.

See *Ægean.*

Alcantara—äl-kän′-tä-rä.
alchemist—ăl′-kē-mĭst.
alchemy—ăl′-kē-mĭ.
Alcibiades—ăl-sĭ-bī′-ȧ-dēz.
Alcides—ăl-sī′-dēz.
Alciphron—ăl′-sĭ-frŏn.
alcoran—ăl′-kō-răn or ăl-kō-rän′.

"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word ăl-kō-rôn′."—*Smart.* The first pronunciation, however, is that of the leading orthoepists.

Alcott—ôl′-kŭt, *not* ăl′-kŭt.
alcove—ăl′-kōv or ăl-kōv′.

The first form is the one in common use, and is preferred by Webster. The last is the marking of the dictionaries generally.

Alcuin—ăl′-kwĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Alcyone—ăl-sī′-ō-nē.

Also spelled *Halcyone*, which see.

Aldebaran—ăl-dĕb′-ȧ-răn.
Alden—ôl′-dĕn, *not* ăl′-dĕn.
alder—ôl′-dĕr, *not* ăl′-dĕr.
aldermanic—ôl-dĕr-măn′-ĭk.
Alderney—ôl′-dĕr-nĭ.
aldine—ăl′-dīn or ôl′-dīn.

ăl′-dĭn is given by Smart and Cooley.

Aldrich—ôl′-drĭch or ôl′-drĭj.
Alembert d'—dä-läN-bâr′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Alençon—ä-lĕn′-sŭn ; Fr. pron., ä-läN-sôN′.

For äN and ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Alethea—ăl-ē-thē′-ȧ ; coll., ā-lē′-thē-ȧ.
Aleutian (Islands)—ā-lū′-shĭ-ăn, *not* ā-lū′-shăn.
Alexander—ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-dĕr, *not* ăl-ĕks-ăn′-dĕr.
Alexandria (Egypt)—ăl-ĕks-ăn′-drĭ-ȧ.

Ancient pronunciation, ăl-ĕks-ăn-drī′-ȧ.

alexandrine—ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-drĭn, *not* ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-drēn.
Alfieri—äl-fē-ä′-rē.
alga—ăl′-g̃ȧ.
algæ—ăl′-jē.
algebra—ăl′-jē-brȧ, *not* ăl′-jē-brā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Algiers—ăl-jērz′.
Algonquin—ăl-gŏn′-kwĭn. See *Algonkin.*
alias—ā′-lĭ-ăs, *not* ăl′-ĭ-ăs.
alibi—ăl′-ĭb-ī, *not* ăl′-ĭb-ĭ.
alien—āl′-yĕn, *not* ā′-lĭ-ĕn. See *alienate.*
Alighieri—ä-lē-gē-ā′-rē.
"Dante *Alighieri.*"
aliment—ăl′-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* ā′-lĭm-ĕnt.
Ali Pasha—ä′-lē pä-shä′.
alkali—ăl′-kȧ-lĭ or ăl′-kȧ-lī.
Lexicographers generally say *lĭ*, and most people say *lī.*
alkalify—ăl-kăl′-ĭf-ī or ăl′-kăl-ĭf-ī.
Webster alone of the leading lexicographers gives the second form, and this is the only pronunciation he gives. Ease of utterance, preponderance of authority, and general custom favor the *first* pronunciation.
alkaline—ăl′-kȧ-lĭn or ăl′-kȧ-līn.
Alleghany—ăl′-lē-gā-nĭ.
allegiance—ăl-lē′-jăns or ăl-lē′-jĭ-ăns.
allegorist—ăl′-lē-gō-rĭst, *not* ăl-lĕg′-ō-rĭst.
allegretto—ăl-lē-grĕt′-ō ; It. pron. äl-lā-grāt′-tō.
allegro—ăl-lā′-grō.
Most dictionaries have anglicized this word, and pronounce it ăl-lē′-grō. Webster, however gives both pronunciations.
Alleyn—ăl′-ĕn. See *Alleyne.*
allopathic—ăl-lō-păth′-ĭk, *not* ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

allopathist—ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭst, *not* ăl′-lō-păth-ĭst.

Very frequently mispronounced.

allopathy—ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭ, *not* ăl′-lō-păth-ĭ.

alloy (n.)—ăl-loi′.

See *address.*

alloy (vb.)—ăl-loi′.

ally (n.)—ăl-lī′.

Although contrary to the dictionaries, but in accordance with analogy, most persons accent this word upon the *first* syllable (ăl′-lī).

ally (vb.)—ăl-lī′.

alma mater—ăl′-mȧ mā′-tĕr, *not* äl′-mä mä′-tĕr.

This expression has been thoroughly anglicized.

Alma-Tadema—äl′-mä tä′-dā-mä, *not* äl′-mä tä-dā′-mä.

Almagest—ăl′-mȧ-jĕst.

"Ptolemy's *Almagest.*"

almond—ä′-mŭnd.

The pronunciation ăm′-ŭnd, though without dictionary authority, is almost universal. Do not say ăl′-mŭnd.

almoner—ăl′-mŭn-ẽr.

almost—ôl′-mōst.

Some of the older dictionaries accent the *last* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

alms—ämz, *not* ămz.

Alnwick—ăn′-nĭk.

The English have a decided tendency to shorten the pronunciation of many Proper Names. See *Brougham*, *Cholmondeley*, *Cirencester*, *Gloucester*, *Greenwich*, *Leicester*, *Worcester*.

alpaca—ăl-păk′-ȧ, *not* ăl-ȧ-păk′-ȧ.

A very common mistake consists in making this a word of *four* syllables.

Alpheus—ăl′-fē-ŭs; prop. ăl-fē′-ŭs; Bib. ăl-fē′-ŭs.

alpine—ăl′-pĭn or ăl′-pīn, *not* ăl′-pēn.

Alsace—äl-zäs′.

also—ôl′-sō, *not* ŏl′-sō.

Altai (Mountains)—äl-tī′, *not* ăl′-tī.

Altair—ăl-tār′.

alterative—ôl′-tĕr-ȧ-tĭv.

altercate—ăl′-tĕr-kāt, *not* ôl′-tĕr-kāt.

The error committed in pronouncing the first syllable of this and the six words following, *ôl* instead of *ăl*, is very common, and should be carefully avoided.

altercation—ăl-tĕr-kā′-shŭn, *not* ôl-tĕr-kā′-shŭn.

alternate (n. and adj.)—ăl-tĕr′-nāt.

alternate (vb.)—ăl′-tĕr-nāt or ăl-tĕr′-nāt.

The first form is to be preferred. "This word, as a verb, was originally accented (like

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the adjective and the noun) on the second syllable, as *alter′ nate*, but is now more commonly accented on the first, as *al′ ternate*."—*Web.*

alternately—ăl-tĕr′-nāt-lĭ, *not* ăl′-tĕr-nāt-lĭ.
alternation—ăl-tĕr-nā′-shŭn.
alternative—ăl-tĕr′-nȧ-tĭv.
alto-rilievo—ȧl′-tō rē-lyā′-vō.
alumina—ȧ-lū′-mĭn-ȧ.
aluminium—ăl-yū-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭm.

This word and the one following are often confounded in pronunciation. See *aluminum.*

aluminum—ȧ-lū′-mĭn-ŭm.

See *aluminium.*

alumnæ—ȧ-lŭm′-nē.

See *alumni.*

alumni—ȧ-lŭm′-nī.

See *alumnæ.*

alveolar—ăl-vē′-ō-lĕr or ăl′-vē-ō-lĕr.

The second form is preferred by Webster. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary it is pronounced ăl-vē′-ō-lär. This is also Stormonth's pronunciation, and the one preferred by Worcester.

alveolate—ăl′-vē-ō-lāt.
alveolus—ăl-vē′-ō-lŭs.
always—ôl′-wāz, *not* ôl′-wŭz.
amanuensis—ăm-ăn-yū-ĕn′-sĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Amasa—ăm′-ā-sȧ.

Worcester prefers ā-mā′-sȧ, but remarks: "The latter (ăm′-ā-sȧ) is the pronunciation which, at least in this country, is usually given to the word as a Christian name."

amateur—ăm-ȧ-tūr′; Fr. pron. ä-mä-tör′.

For ö see p. 25. Worcester gives ăm-ā-tûr′ as a secondary form. Do not say ăm′-ā-chōōr.

amber-gris—ăm′-bẽr-ḡrēs, *not* ăm′-bẽr-ḡrĭs.

This is one of a class of words most of which are from the French or Italian. In them, the *i* has the sound of long *e* (ē).

Amboyna—ăm-boi′-nȧ.

ambrosia—ăm-brō′-zhȧ or ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ȧ.

This is Webster's (edition of 1900) pronunciation. Worcester, Perry, Smart, and Walker say ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ȧ.

ambrosial—ăm-brō′-zhăl or ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ăl.

ameer—ȧ-mēr′.

See *amir*.

ameliorate—ȧ-mēl′-yō-rāt, *not* ā-mē′-lĭ-ō-rāt.

amelioration—ȧ-mēl-yō-rā′-shūn.

amen—ā-mĕn′.

"In singing, always pronounced ä-mĕn′, and sometimes so pronounced when *spoken*, especially in the service of the Episcopal Church."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

amenable—ȧ-mē′-nȧ-bl, *not* ā-mĕn′-ā-bl.
amende honorable—ä-mänd′ ō-nō-rä′-bl.
H is generally silent in French; according to some authorities, always so.

amenity—ȧ-mĕn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ā-mē′-nĭt-ĭ.
Americus Vespucius. See *Vespucius.*
Amherst—ăm′-ĕrst, *not* ăm′-hĕrst.
The *h* is silent.

amiable—ā′-mĭ-ȧ-bl.
Haldeman gives ām′-yȧ-bl as a secondary pronunciation.

amide—ăm′-ĭd or ăm′-īd.
See *bromide.*

Amiens—ăm′-ē-ĕnz; Fr. pron. ä-mĭ-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26. "The peace of *Amiens.*"

amir—ȧ-mēr′.
See *ameer.*

ammoniacal—ăm-mō-nī′-ăk-ăl.
amœba—ȧ-mē′-bȧ.
Amoor—ä-mo͞or′.
Amoskeag—ăm-ŏs-kĕg′.
amour propre—ä-mo͞or′ prō′-pr.
Ampère—äN-pâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Amphion—ăm-fī′-ŏn, *not* ăm′-fĭ-ŏn.
See *Arion, Orion.*

amphiscians—ăm-fĭsh′-ănz.

Amphitrite—ăm-fĭ′-trī′-tē, *not* ăm′-fĭ-trīt.

In classical Proper Names, each vowel or diphthong constitutes a syllable.

Amphitryon—ăm-fĭt′-rĭ-ŏn.

Amurath—ä-mōō-rät′.

anabasis—ȧ-năb′-ȧ-sĭs, *not* ăn-ăb-ā′-sĭs.

anachronism—ăn-ăk′-rō-nĭzm.

Anacreon—ȧ-năk′-rē-ŏn.

"The odes of *Anacreon.*"

anæmia—ȧ-nē′-mĭ-ȧ.

anæmic—ȧ-nĕm′-ĭk, *not* ȧ-nē′-mĭk.

anæsthesia—ăn-ĕs-thē′-sĭ-ȧ or ăn-ĕs-thē′-zhĭ-ȧ.

anæsthetics—ăn-ĕs-thĕt′-ĭks.

analogue—ăn′-ȧ-lŏg̃, *not* ăn′-ȧ-lōg̃.

So *catalogue*, *epilogue*, *monologue*, *prologue*, etc.

Anam—ā-năm′; än-näm′ (Gaz.).

See *Annam.*

anamorphosis—ăn-ȧ-môr′-fō-sĭs or ăn-ȧ-môr-fō′-sĭs.

anarchic—ȧ-närk′-ĭk.

anarchist—ăn′-ȧr-kĭst.

Anaxagoras—ăn-ăks-ăg̃′-ō-răs.

Anaximander—ăn-ăks-ĭm-ăn′-dĕr.

Anaximenes—ăn-ăks-ĭm′-ē-nēz.

ancestral—ăn′-sĕs-trăl or ăn-sĕs′-trăl.

Weight of authority favors the first marking; ease of utterance, the second.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Anchises—ăn-kī′-sēz.
anchovy—ăn-chō′-vĭ, *not* ăn′-chō-vĭ.
ancien régime—äNs-yăN′ rā-zhēm′.
For äN and ăN, see p. 26.
ancient—ān′-shĕnt, *not* ān′-shĭ-ĕnt.
and—ănd.
This word is generally slurred over in rapid speech, and degenerates into ŭn.
Andalusia—ăn-dȧ-lōō-shĭ′-ȧ ; ăn-dȧ-lū′-shĭ-ȧ (Gaz.).
Andaman (Islands)—ăn-dȧ-măn′.
andante—ăn-dăn′-tē ; It. pron. än-dän′-tā.
andantino—ăn-dăn-tē′-no ; It. pron. än-dän-tē′-nō.
Andes—ăn′-dēz ; ăn′-dĭz (Gaz.).
andiron—ănd′-ī-ûrn, *not* hănd′-ī-ûrn.
Andorra—än-dō′-rä.
Trill the *r* slightly.
André (Major)—ăn′-drā or ăn′-drĭ.
Androcles—ăn′-drō-klēz.
Andromache—ăn-drŏm′-ȧ-kē.
Andromeda—ăn-drŏm′-ē-dȧ.
Andronicus—ăn-drō-nī′-kŭs.
"In the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, ascribed to Shakespeare, this word is uniformly accented on the antepenultimate (ăn-drŏn′-ĭk-ŭs). For this, however, there is no classical authority."—*Wor.* To conform with the meter in poetry, the accent is frequently shifted. See *Lupercal*, *Dunsinane*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

anecdotal—ăn′-ĕk-dō-tăl.
anecdotical—ăn-ĕk-dŏt′-ĭk-ăl.
anemometer—ăn-ē-mŏm′-ē-tĕr.
anemone—ȧ-nĕm′-ō-nē or ăn-ē-mō′-nē.
aneurism—ăn′-yū-rĭzm.
angel—ān′-jĕl.
Angelus—ăn′-jē-lŭs.
angina pectoris—ăn-jī′-nȧ or ăn′-jĭn-ȧ pĕk′-tō-rĭs.
angiosperm—ăn′-jĭ-ō-spĕrm.
Anglesea—ăng′-ḡl-sē.

Ea in the termination of many English Proper Names is pronounced like long *e* (ē). See *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, *Marshalsea*.

Anglesey—ăng′-ḡl-sē.
Angora—ăn-ḡō′-rȧ or ăn-ḡōō′-rȧ.
Angostura—ȧn-ḡŏs-tōō′-rä.
Angoulême d'—däɴ-ḡōō-lām′.

For äɴ, see p. 26.

aniline—ăn′-ĭl-ĭn or ăn′-ĭl-ēn.

Worcester gives ăn′-ĭl-īn as a secondary pronunciation. Scientific terms ending in *ine* are generally mispronounced ēn. There is no authority for this, although it is a very common tendency. Webster now recognizes it.

animadvert—ăn-ĭm-ăd-vĕrt′.
animalcule—ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kūl, *not* ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kū-lē. See *animalcula*, *animalculum*.
Annam—ăn-näm′ ; än-näm′ (Gaz.).

See *Anam*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

annex (n.)—ăn-nĕks′ or ăn′-nĕks.
See *address.*

annex (vb.)—ăn-nĕks′.

annihilate—ăn-nī′-hĭl-āt.
Pronounce the *h.* So *annihilation, annihilator.*

annunciate—ăn-nŭn′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăn-nŭn′-sĭ-āt.
So *annunciation, annunciator.* "When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea, ia, io,* or *eous,* it takes, like *s* and *t,* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh;* as *ocean, social, tenacious, cetaceous.*"—*Wor.*

anodyne—ăn′-ō-dīn.

anomalous—ȧ-nŏm′-ȧ-lŭs.

anserine—ăn′-sĕr-īn.

ant—ȧnt, *not* ănt *nor* änt.
See *ask.*

antarctic—ănt-ärk′-tĭk, *not* ănt-är′-tĭk.
Be careful to give the *k* sound in the second syllable.

Antares—ăn-tā′-rēz ; ăn-tā′-rĕs (Wor.).

antepenult—ăn-tē-pē′-nŭlt or ăn-tē-pē-nŭlt′.

anthelion—ănt-hēl′-yŭn or hē′-lĭ-ŏn.

anthropophagi—ăn-thrō-pŏf′-ȧ-jī.
"The cannibals that each other eat, the *anthropophagi.*"—*Shakespeare.*

anti (prefix)—ăn′-tĭ, *not* ăn′-tī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Antietam—ăn-tē′-tăm.
antifebrile—ăn-tĭ-fē′-brĭl.
Antigone—ăn-tĭg̃′-ō-nē.
Antigua—ăn-tē′-g̃wȧ.
Anti-Libanus—ăn′-tĭ lĭb′-ȧ-nŭs.
See *Libanus.*

Antilles—ăn-tĭl′-ēz or ăN-tēl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

antimony—ăn′-tĭm-ō-nĭ.
antinomy—ăn-tĭn′-ō-mĭ or ăn′-tĭn-ō-mĭ.
Antinous—ăn-tĭn′-ō-ŭs, *not* ăn-tĭn′-ōos.
"There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination."—*Walker.*

Antiochia—ăn-tĭ-ō-kī′-ȧ.
Antiochus—ăn-tī′-ō-kŭs, *not* ăn-tĭ-ŏk′-ŭs.
Antiope—ăn-tī′-ō-pē.
Antiparos—ăn-tĭp′-ȧ-rŏs.
Antipas (Herod)—ăn′-tĭp-ăs.
antiphonal—ăn-tĭf′-ō-năl.
antipodal—ăn-tĭp′-ō-dăl.
antipode—ăn′-tĭ-pōd.
antipodean—ăn-tĭ-pō′-dē-ăn or ăn-tĭ-pō-dē′-ăn.
antipodes—ăn-tĭp′-ō-dēz or ăn′-tĭ-pōdz.
"The question has been raised, both in England and America, whether the plural of this word should be pronounced in four syllables, *an-tip′-o-des*, or in three syllables, *an′-ti-*

podes—the last syllable rhyming with *abodes.* As this plural was originally a pure Latin word (without any singular), it is regularly pronounced *an-tip'-o-dcs.* But as *an'-ti-pode* is now very generally adopted as its singular, there is a tendency to make the plural correspond (after the English usage), and to say *an'-ti-podes.* To this tendency Dr. Webster yielded, and this pronunciation may perhaps ultimately prevail. At present, however, most scholars pronounce the word in four syllables, *an-tip'-o-des.*"—*Webster.*

antique—ăn-tēk'.

See *amber-gris.*

antithesis—ăn-tĭth'-ē-sĭs.

Antommarchi—än-tŏm-mär'-kē.

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k.*

Anubis—ȧ-nū'-bĭs.

anxiety—ăng-zī'-ē-tĭ, *not* ăngk-sī'-ē-tĭ.

any—ĕn'-ĭ.

Formerly pronounced ā'-nĭ.

anywhere—ĕn'-ĭ-hwâr, *not* ĕn'-ĭ-wâr.

Pronounce the *h* in the *last* syllable.

aorist—ā'-ō-rĭst, *not* ā-ō'-rĭst.

aorta—ā-ôr'-tȧ.

Apache—ä-pä'-chā.

Apelles—ȧ-pĕl'-ēz.

Apennines—ăp'-ĕn-īnz.

aperient—ȧ-pē'-rĭ-ĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aperture—ăp′-ẽr-tūr.
apex—ā′-pĕks, *not* ăp′-ĕks.
aphasia—ăf-ā′-zhĭ-ȧ, *not* ăf-ā′-sĭ-ȧ.
aphasy—ăf′-ȧ-sĭ.
aphelion—ȧ-fē′-yŭn or ȧ-fē′-lĭ-ŏn.
Worcester and Stormonth say ă-fē′-lĭ-ŏn.

aphorism—ăf′-ō-rĭzm.
aphrodisiac—ăf-rō-dĭz′-ĭ-ăk; af-rō-dĭzh′-ē-ăk (Wor.).
aphrodisiacal—ăf-rō-dĭz-ī′-ăk-ăl.
Aphrodite—ăf-rō-dī′-tē, *not* ăf′-rō-dīt.
See *Amphitrite.*

aphthong—ăf′-thŏng or ăp′-thŏng.
See *diphthong*, *triphthong.*

apiary—ā′-pĭ-ȧ-rĭ.
apices (plural of apex)—ăp′-ĭs-ēz.
aplomb—ȧ-plôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Apocalypse—ȧ-pŏk′-ȧ-lĭps.
apocope—ȧ-pŏk′-ō-pē.
Apocrypha—ȧ-pŏk′-rĭf-ȧ.
apodosis—ȧ-pŏd′-ō-sĭs.
apogee—ăp′-ō-jē.
Apollo Belvedere—ȧ-pŏl′-ō bĕl-vē-dēr′.
Apollyon—ȧ-pŏl′-ĭ-ŏn or ȧ-pŏl′-yŭn.
apologue—ăp′-ō-lŏg̃, *not* ăp′-ō-lōg̃.
See *analogue.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

apophthegm—ăp′-ō-thĕm.
See *apothegm.*

a posteriori—ā pŏs-tē-rĭ-ō′-rī or ä pōs-tā-rē-ō′-rē.

apostle—ȧ-pôs′-l, *not* ȧ-pŏs′-l, *nor* ȧ-pôs′-tl.
See *accost.*

apothegm—ăp′-ō-thĕm.
See *apophthegm.*

apotheosis—ăp-ō-thē′-ō-sĭs, *not* ăp-ō-thē-ō′-sĭs. See *apotheosize.*
"This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate."—*Walker.*

Appalachian—ăp-pȧ-lā′-chĭ-ăn, *not* ăp-pā-lä′-chĭ-ăn.

apparatus—ăp-pȧ-rā′-tŭs, *not* ăp-pä-rä′-tŭs.
Thoroughly anglicized.

apparent—ăp-pâr′-ĕnt, *not* ăp-păr′-ĕnt; ăp-pā′-rĕnt (Stor. and Imp.).

applicable—ăp′-plĭk-ȧ-bl, *not* ăp-plĭk′-ā-bl.

applicative—ăp′-plĭk-ȧ-tĭv.

appoggiatura—ăp-pŏj-ä-tōō′-rä.

Appomattox—ăp-pō-măt′-ŏks.
"*Appomattox* Court-House." Some persons, by a strange inversion of vowel-sounds in the last two syllables, pronounce this word ăp-pō-tō′-măks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

appraiser—ăp-prā′-zẽr.
appreciate—ăp-prē′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăp-prē′-sĭ-āt.
apprentice—ăp-prĕn′-tĭs.
approbative—ăp′-prō-bā-tĭv, *not* ăp-prō′-bā-tĭv.
appui—ăp-pwē′.
apricot—ā′-prĭ-kŏt, *not* ăp′-rĭ-kŏt.

Generally mispronounced.

a priori—ā prĭ-ō′-rī or ä prē-ō′-rē.
apron—ā′-pŭrn or ā′-prŭn.

Lexicographers generally prefer the first pronunciation; popular usage favors the second.

apropos—ăp′-rō-pō, *not* ăp-rō-pō′.
aqua—ā′-kwȧ.

"*Aqua* fortis."

aquarium—ȧ-kwā′-rĭ-ŭm, *not* ä-kwä′-rĭ-ŭm.
Aquarius—ȧ-kwā′-rĭ-ŭs, *not* ä-kwä′-rĭ-ŭs.
aqueduct—ăk′-wē-dŭkt, *not* ăk′-wē-dŭk.
aqueous—ā′-kwē-ŭs, *not* ăk′-wē-ŭs.
Aquila—ăk′-wĭl-ȧ, *not* ăk-wĭl′-ȧ.
aquiline—ăk′-wĭl-ĭn or ăk′-wĭl-īn.

Usage is pretty evenly divided between these two forms.

Aquinas (Thomas)—ȧ-kwī′-năs.
Arab—ăr′-ăb.

Worcester gives ā′-răb as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arabesque—ăr′-ȧ-bĕsk.
Arabic—ăr′-ȧ-bĭk.

Although words ending in *ic* and *ics*, as *epidemic*, *scientific*, etc., have the accent on the penult, the above is an exception and is accented on the antepenult. So also *chol′eric*, *her′etic*, etc.

arable—ăr′-ȧ-bl.
Araby—ăr′-ȧ-bĭ.

"*Araby* the Blest."

arachnida—ȧ-răk′-nĭd-ȧ.
Arago—är′-ä-ḡō, ä-rä-ḡō′, or ä-rä′-ḡō.

It is impossible to accent the wrong syllable in this word.

Aragon—ăr′-ăḡ-ŏn ; Sp. pron. ä-rä-ḡōn′.
Aral (Sea)—ăr′-ăl, *not* ā′-răl.
Aram (Eugene)—ā′-răm, *not* ăr′-ăm.
Arapahoe—ăr-ăp′-ȧ-hō.
Arar—ā′-rär.
Arbaces—är′-bā-sēz ; är-bā′-sēz (Biog.).

This last is the pronunciation generally heard.

Arbela—är-bē′-lä.

This is the pronunciation of the name of the city in Assyria where the decisive battle between Alexander and Darius was fought. The name of the town in Sicily is pronounced är′-bē-lä.

arbor vitæ—är′-bẽr vī′-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arboretum—är-bō-rē′-tŭm.

arbutus—är′-bū-tŭs or är-bū′-tŭs.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is Worcester's.

arcanum—är-kā′-nŭm, *not* är-kăn′-ŭm.

archæology—är-kē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

archaic—är-kā′-ĭk.

archangel—ärk-ān′-jĕl, *not* ärch-ān′-jĕl.

"The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as *arch*itecture, *arch*ipelago, *arch*itrave, etc. In all other cases it is pronounced *artch*, as in *arch*bishop, *arch*enemy, *arch*-fiend, etc."—*Web.*

Archangel (city)—ärk-ān′-jĕl, *not* ärch-ān′-jĕl.

archbishop—ärch-bĭsh′-ŏp, *not* ärch′-bĭsh-ŏp.

Accent the *second* syllable. See *archangel.*

archetype—är′-kē-tīp, *not* är′-chē-tīp.

Archias—är′-kĭ-ăs, *not* är′-chĭ-ăs.

archiepiscopal—är-kĭ-ē-pĭs′-kō-păl, *not* är-chĭ-ē-pĭs′-kō-păl.

Archimedean—är-kĭm-ē-dē′-ăn, *not* är-kĭm-ē′-dē-ăn.

Archimedes—är-kĭm-ē′-dēz, *not* är-kĭm′-ē-dēz, often heard.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

archipelago—är-kĭ-pĕl′-ȧ-ḡō, *not* är-chĭ-pĕl′-ȧ-ḡō.
architect—är′-kĭ-tĕkt, *not* är′-chĭ-tĕkt.
architecture—är′-kĭ-tĕkt-yūr.
architrave—är′-kĭ-trāv, *not* är′-chĭ-trāv.
archives—är′-kīvz, *not* är′-chīvz.
Archytas—är-kī′-tăs.
Arcite—är′-sīt or är-sīt′. See *Palamon.*

"Palamon and *Arcite.*"

arctic—ärk′-tĭk, *not* är′-tĭk.

A gross error. See *antarctic.*

Arcturus—ärk-tū′-rŭs.
Ardennes—är-dĕn′; är′-dĕn or är-dĕn′ (*Gaz.*). See *Arden.*

In defense of the pronunciation är′-dĕn, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer quotes the following:

"And *Ardennes* waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass."
Byron.

arduous—ärd′-yū-ŭs.
are (measure of surface)—âr; är (Wor.); ār (Stor.). See *are* (*vb.*).
area—ā′-rē-ȧ, *not* ā-rē′-ȧ.
areola—ȧ-rē′-ō-lȧ, *not* ā-rē-ō′-lȧ.
areolar—ȧ-rē′-ō-lĕr.

"*Areolar* tissue."

Areopagus—ăr-ē-ŏp′-ā-ḡŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Arequipa—ä-rā-kē′-pä.

In Spanish, *qu* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* is marked with a diæresis, in which case, *qu* is pronounced *kw*.

Ares—ā′rēz.

argand—är′-ḡănd. See *Argand.*

argent (heraldry)—är′-jĕnt.

argentine—är′-jĕn-tīn, *not* är′-jĕn-tēn.

Argentine—är′-jĕn-tīn ; är′-jĕn-tēn (*Gaz.*)

"The *Argentine* Republic."

Argive—är′-jīv or är′-ḡīv.

Argolis—är′-ḡō-lĭs, *not* är-ḡō′-lĭs.

Argonauts—är′-ḡō-nôts, *not* är′-ḡō-nŏts.

argosy—är′-ḡō-sĭ.

argot—är-ḡō′ or är′-ḡŏt.

Worcester prefers är′-ḡŏt.

Argyle—är-ḡīl′, *not* är′-ḡīl.

Also spelled *Argyll*, and pronounced as above.

aria—ä′-rĭ-ȧ or ā′-rĭ-ȧ.

Ariadne—ā-rĭ-ăd′-nē.

Arian (pertaining to Arius)—ā′-rĭ-ăn.

"The *Arian* heresy." See *Aryan* and *Arrian.*

Arica—ä-rē′-kä.

arid—ăr′-ĭd, *not* ā′-rĭd.

Aries—ā′-rĭ-ēz.

Arimathea—ăr-ĭm-ȧ-thē′-ȧ.

"Joseph of *Arimathea.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Arion—ā-rī′-ŏn.

This is the marking of the dictionaries. The word has, however, come to be almost universally accented on the *first* syllable (ā′-rĭ-ŏn). See *Amphion*, *Orion*.

Aristides—ăr-ĭs-tī′-dēz.

Aristippus—ăr-ĭs-tĭp′-ŭs.

Aristobulus—ā-rĭs-tō-bū′-lŭs.

Aristocles—ā-rĭs′-tō-klēz.

aristocrat—ȧ-rĭs′-tō-krăt or ăr′-ĭs-tō-krăt.

The last is the *Imperial's* preference, as well as Webster's secondary form.

Aristogiton—ā-rĭs-tō-jī′-tŏn.

"Harmodius and *Aristogiton*." Also spelled *Aristogeiton*, and pronounced as above.

Aristotelian—ăr-ĭs-tō-tē′-lĭ-ăn.

Sometimes pronounced as a word of *five* syllables, ăr-ĭs-tō-tēl′-yăn.

Aristotle—ăr′-ĭs-tŏt-l, *not* ăr-ĭs-tŏt′-l.

Arius—ā-rī′-ŭs, commonly ā′-rĭ-ŭs.

Arkansas—är′-kăn-sô.

Although this pronunciation has been authorized by an act of legislature of the State of Arkansas, and is the form given in the last edition of Webster as well, still the pronunciation är-kăn′-săs is the one generally heard, at least east of the Mississippi river.

Arles—ärlz; Fr. pron. ärl.

Armada—är-mā′-dȧ or är-mä′-dȧ.

"The invincible *Armada*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Armagh—är-mä′.

armillary—är′-mĭl-ā-rĭ. *not* är-mĭl′-ā-rĭ.

See *capillary.*

Arminian—är-mĭn′-ĭ-ăn or är-mĭn′-yăn.

Arminius—är-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭs; Dutch pron. är mē′-nē-ŭs.

armistice—är′-mĭs-tĭs, *not* är-mĭs′-tĭs.

aroma—ȧ-rō′-mȧ, *not* ăr′-ō-mȧ.

aromatize—ȧ-rō′-mȧ-tīz or ăr′-ō-mȧ-tīz.

Aroostook—ȧ-rōō′-stŏŏk.

"The Lady of the *Aroostook.*"

arpeggio—är-pĕd′-jō.

Arpinum—är-pī′-nŭm.

arquebuse—är′-kwē-bŭs, *not* är′-kwē-būs.

Stormonth says är′-kĕ-bŏŏz′. This author labors under the erroneous impression that it makes no difference which accent is considered primary and which secondary, in this and many other important words.

arquebusier—är-kwē-bŭs-ēr′; är′-kĕ-bŏŏ-zēr′ (Stor.).

See note under *arquebuse.*

arras—ăr′-răs.

Arras—ăr′-răs; Fr. pron. är-räs′.

Arrian—ăr′-ĭ-ăn.

See *Arian.*

arsenic (n.)—är′-sē-nĭk.

Worcester gives ärs′-nĭk as a secondary pronunciation. See *arsenic (adj.).*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arsenious—är-sē′-nĭ-ŭs.
Arsinoë—är-sĭn′-ō-ē.
Artaxerxes—är-tăks-ẽrk′-sēz ; Bib är-tăg-zẽrk′-zēz.
Artemis—är′-tē-mĭs.
artemisia—är-tē-mĭzh′-ĭ-ȧ or är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ, *not* är-tē-mĭsh′-ȧ.
Artemisia—är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
Artemus (Ward)—är′-tē-mŭs, *not* är-tē′-mŭs.
artery—är′-tẽr-ĭ.
artesian—är-tē′-zhăn ; är-tē′-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.), *not* är-tē′-zĭ-ăn.
arthropoda—är-thrŏp′-ō-dȧ.
artiad—är′-shĭ-ăd or är′-tĭ-ăd.
artificer—är-tĭf′-ĭs-ẽr, *not* är′-tĭf-ĭs-ẽr.
artisan—är′-tĭz-ăn.
Worcester gives är-tĭz-ăn′ as a secondary pronunciation.
artiste—är-tēst′.
Artois—är-twä′.
Arundel—ăr′-ŭn-dĕl, *not* ā-rŭn′-dĕl.
Arundelian—ăr-ŭn-dēl′-yăn ; ăr-ŭn-dē′-lĭ-ăn (Wor.).
"The *Arundelian* Marbles."
Aryan (Indo-European)—är′-yăn or ăr′-ĭ-ăn ; ā′-rĭ-ăn or ăr′-ĭ-ăn (Stor.).
See *Arian*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arytenoid—ȧ-rĭt′-ē-noid.
asafetida—ăs-ȧ-fĕt′-ĭd-ȧ.
asbestos—ăs-bĕs′-tŏs ; ăz-bĕs′-tŭs (Hal.).
Ascalon—ăs′-kȧ-lŏn.
Ascham (Roger)—ăs′-kăm.
Asia—ā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ā′-zhȧ, *nor* ā′-zhĭ-ȧ.
Asian—ā′-shăn, *not* ā′-zhăn.
Asiatic—ā-shĭ-ăt′-ĭk, *not* ā-zhĭ-ăt′-ĭk.
ask—ȧsk, *not* ăsk.

This word is typical of a large class containing a sound intermediate between ä and ă, and which until recent years has been scarcely recognized.

asked—ȧskt, *not* ăskt, *nor* ăst.
Asmodeus—ăz-mō-dē′-ŭs.
asp—ȧsp.

Stormonth says ăsp.

asparagus—ăs-păr′-ȧ-ḡŭs.

"This word was formerly pronounced *sparrow-grass ;* but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to uneducated people." —*Web.* See *cucumber*.

Aspasia—ăs-pā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ăs-pā′-zhȧ.
asphalt—ăs-fȧlt′, *not* ăs′-fȧlt.

This is an abbreviation of the word *asphaltum* (ăs-fȧl′-tŭm), and retains the accent of the *full* form.

asphyxia—ăs-fĭks′-ĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p* 37.)

aspirant—ăs-pī′-răn̆t.

ăs′-pĭr-ăn̆t is Worcester's secondary pronunciation.

ass—ȧs.

Stormonth says ăs.

assagai—ăs′-sȧ-ḡā ; ăs-sȧ-ḡī′ (Wor.), *not* ăs-sā′-ḡĭ.

See *assegai*, another spelling.

assai—äs-sä′-ē.

assailant—ăs-sā′-lăn̆t.

assegai—ăs′-sē-ḡā.

See *assagai*.

assets—ăs′-sĕts, *not* ăs-sĕts′.

assignat—ȧ-sē-nyȧ′ or ăs′-ĭḡ-năt.

assignee—ăs-sĭn-ē′, *not* ăs-sī′-nē.

assignor—ăs-sĭn-ôr′, *not* ăs-sī′-nôr.

Assiniboin—ăs-sĭn′-ĭb-oin.

Assizes—ăs-sī′-zĕz.

associate—ăs-sō′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăs-sō′-sĭ-āt.

See *annunciate*.

association—ăs-sō-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or ăs-sō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.

Astarte—ăs-tär′-tē.

asthma—ăs′-mȧ, ăz′-mȧ or ăst′-mȧ.

Lexicographers prefer ăs′-mȧ, but the people generally pronounce the word ăz′-mȧ.

asthmȧtic—ăs-măt′-ĭk, ăz-măt′-ĭk, or ăst-măt′-ĭk.

See *asthma*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

astrakhan—ăs-trȧ́-kăn′, *not* ăs′-trȧ́-kăn.
Observe the place of the accent.

Astrakhan—äs-trä-ĸän′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Asturias—äs-to͞o′-rē-äs.
Astyanax—ăs-tī′-ăn-ăks.
asylum—ȧ-sī′-lŭm.
See *abdomen.*

asymptote—ăs′-ĭm-tōt.
"Sometimes pronounced ȧ-sĭmp′-tōt."—*Web.*

Atahualpa—ä-tä-hwäl′-pä.
atavism—ăt′-ȧ-vĭzm.
ataxy—ăt′-ăks-ĭ, *not* ăt-ăks′-ĭ.
"Locomotor *ataxy.*"

ate (preterit of eat)—āt or ĕt.
Ate (goddess of revenge)—ā′-tē, *not* āt.
atelier—ȧ-tŭ-lyā′.
Athanasian—ăth-ā-nā′-zhăn.
"The *Athanasian* Creed."

Athanasius—ăth-ā-nā′-shĭ-ŭs.
Athelstan — ĕth′-ĕl-stăn ; ăth′-ĕl-stăn (Biog.).
atheneum—ăth-ē-nē′-ŭm, *not* ā-thē′-nē-ŭm.
athlete—ăth′-lēt, *not* ăth′-l-ēt.
Athos (Mount)—ăth′-ŏs, *not* ā′-thŏs.
Atilla—ȧ-tĭl′-ȧ.
See *Attila.*

Atlantean—ăt-lăn-tē′-ăn, *not* ăt-lăn′-tē-ăn.

atoll—ȧ-tŏl′; ā′-tŏl (Wor.); ăt′-ŏl (Stor.)
atrium—ā′-trĭ-ŭm.
Atropos—ăt′-rō-pŏs.
attaché—ȧt-tȧ-shā′.
attacked—ăt-tăkt′, *not* ăt-tăk′-tĕd.
attar—ăt′-tär; *not* ŏt′-tär, unless spelled *ottar*. See *ottar*.
Attila—ăt′-ĭl-ȧ, *not* ā-tĭl′-ȧ.
See *Atilla*.

attribute(n.)—ăt′-trĭ-būt.
attribute (vb.)—ăt-trĭ′-būt.
"Words of more than two syllables, having the same orthography, are generally distinguished by a difference of accent. * * * In such cases the nouns have the accent further from the end."—*Web.*

Aube—ōb.
Auber—ō-bâr′, *not* ô′-bẽr.
auberge—ō-bârzh′.
Aubert—ō-bâr′.
Aubigné d'—dō-bēn-yā′. See *Daubigny*.
Aubusson d'—dō-bü-sôn′.
For ü and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

au courant—ō kōō-rän′.
For än, see p. 26.

auction—ôk′-shŭn, *not* ŏk′-shŭn.
audacious—ô-dā′-shŭs, *not* ô-dăsh′-ŭs.
audience—ô′-dĭ-ĕns, *not* ô′-jĕns.

Audran—ō-drän'.
For ÄN, see p. 26.

Audubon—ô'-dū-bŏn; Fr. pron. ō-dü-bôN'
For ü and ÔN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Auerbach—ow'-ĕr-bäK.
For K, see p. 28.

Auerstadt—ow'-ẽr-stĕt.
au fait—ō fā'.
Augean—ô-jē'-ăn, *not* ô'-jē-ăn.
"The *Augean* Stables."

Augereau—ōzh-rō'.
augment (n.)—ôg'-mĕnt.
augment (vb.)—ôg-mĕnt'.
See *absent.*

Augsburg—ôgs'-bûrg; Ger. pron. OWGS'-boorG.
For G, see p. 28.

August (n.)—ô'-gŭst.
august (adj.)—ô-gŭst'.
See *adept.*

aumonière—ō-mōn-yâr'.
aunt—änt, *not* ănt, *nor* ânt.
See *craunch.*

aureola—ô-rē'-ō-lȧ, *not* ô-rē-ō'-lȧ.
au revoir—ō rŭv-wär'.
Auriga—ôr-ī'-gȧ.
aurist—ô'-rĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aurora borealis—ô-rō′-rȧ bō-rē-ā′-lĭs.
Aurungzebe—ō-rŭng-zāb′.
Ausable—ô-sä′-bl.
Austerlitz—ôs′-tĕr-lĭts ; Ger. pron. ows′-tĕr-lĭts.
Australasia—ô-străl-ā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ô-străl-ā′-zhȧ.
autochthon—ô-tŏk′-thŏn.
autochthonous—ô-tŏk′-thō-nŭs.
auto-da-fe—ô-tō-dä-fā′.
autopsy—ô′-tŏp-sĭ ; ô-tŏp′-sĭ (Stor.).
Auvergne—ō-vārn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*
Auxerre—ō-sār′.
auxiliary—ôg̃-zĭl′-yȧ-rĭ.
avalanche—ăv′-ȧ-lănch or ăv-ȧ-lănsh′, *not* ăv-ȧ-lănch′.
The first pronunciation is Webster's, and the second, Worcester's.
avatar—ăv-ȧ-tär′ ; ä-vä′-tär (Cull).
avaunt—ȧ-vônt′ or ȧ-vänt′.
Analogy justifies the pronunciation ȧ-vänt′, which is the form preferred by Haldeman. See *craunch.*
Ave Maria—ä′-vā mȧ-rē′-ä.
Worcester anglicizes the phrase, ā′-vē mā-rī′-ȧ.
avenue—ăv′-ĕn-yū, *not* ăv′-ē-nōō.
Averroës—ä-vĕr′-ō-ēz.
aversion—ȧ-vĕr′-shŭn, *not* ȧ-vĕr′-zhŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Avesnes—ä-vān′.
aviary—ā′-vĭ-ā-rĭ.
Avignon—ä-vēn-yôN′.
For ÔN, see p. 27.

Avogadro—ä-vō-ḡä′-drō.
"The Law of *Avogadro.*"

avoirdupois—ăv-ẽr-dū-poiz′, *not* ăv-ẽr-dū-poi′.
Avon—ā′-vŏn, *not* ăv′-ŏn.
"Stratford-on-*Avon.*"

awry—ȧ-rī′.
axes (plural of axis)—ăks′-ēz, *not* ăks′-ĕz.
axillary—ăks′-ĭl-ā-rĭ, *not* ăks-ĭl′-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary.*

axiom—ăks′-ĭ-ŭm; ăks′-yŭm (Wor.); ăks′-yŭm or ăks′-ĭ-ŭm (Hal.).
Do not say ăk′-shĭ-ŭm.

axiomatic—ăks-ĭ-ō-măt′-ĭk; ăk-shē-ō-măt′-ĭk (Wor.).
axolotl—ăks′-ō-lŏt-l.
ay (yes)—ī. See *ay* (*always*).
aye (yes)—ī.
aye (always)—ā.
"For *aye.*"

Aytoun—ā′-tōōn.
Azof (sea)—ä-zŏv′; ăz′-ŏf (Gaz.).
See *Azov*, another spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Azores (islands)—ăz-ōrz′.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers ăz′-ōrz.

azote—ăz′-ōt or ȧ-zōt′.

Azov (sea)—ä-zŏv′; ăz′-ŏv (Gaz.).

See *Azof.*

azure—ăzh′-ūr or ā′-zhūr; ā′-zhūr (Imp.).

The dictionaries are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

B

Baalbec—bäl-bĕk′; bäl′-bĕk (Gaz.).

Bab-el-Mandeb—băb-ĕl-män′-dĕb.

baccalaureate—băk-kȧ-lôr′-ē-āt.

baccara—băk-kä-rä′.

See *baccarat.*

baccarat—băk-kä-rä′.

See *baccara.*

bacchante—băk′-kănt or bȧ-kȧnt′.

bacchantes—băk-kăn′-tēz, *not* băk-kănts′.

Bach—bäк.

For к, see p. 28.

bacillus—bȧ-sĭl′-ŭs.

backgammon—băk′-ḡăm-ŏn, *not* băk-ḡăm′-ŏn.

backsheesh—băk′-shēsh.

Also spelled *backshish* and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bacteria—băk-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.
bacterium—băk-tē′-rĭ-ŭm.
Badajos—bä-dă-hōs′.

In Spanish, *j* is generally pronounced like *h*. Spanish words ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable.

bade—băd, *not* bād.
Baden—bä′-dĕn.
badinage—băd′-ĭn-āj; Fr. pron. bä-dē-näzh′.

This is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation. Worcester's Dictionary accents the *last* syllable.

Baedeker—bâ′-dĕk-ĕr.

Commonly pronounced bā′-dĕk-ẽr.

Bagdad—bäg̃-däd′.
Bagehot—băj′-ŏt.
bagnio—băn′-yō, *not* bāg̃′-nĭ-ō.

See *baignoire*.

Bahamas—bā-hā′-mäz.
Bahia—bä-ē′-ä.

In Spanish, *h* is not sounded, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

baignoire—bān-ywär′.

Gn in French and Italian is equivalent to *ni* in *minion*.

Baillie (Joanna)—bā′-lē. See *Baillie* (*Harry*).
Bailly—bā′-lē; Fr. pron. bä-yē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Baireuth—bī′-rūth ; Ger. pron. bī′-roit.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in English, and *th* has the sound of *t*. See *Bayreuth*.

Bajazet—băj-ȧ-zĕt′, *not* bā-jăz′-ĕt.

Balaklava—bä-lä-klä′-vä.

Balboa de—dā bäl-bō′-ä.

Balbriggan—băl-brĭg′-ăn.

balcony—băl′-kō-nĭ, formerly pronounced băl-kō′-nĭ.

This last pronunciation is still authorized by Worcester, as a secondary form.

baldacchino—bäl-dä-kē′-nō.

See *baldachin*.

baldachin—băl′-dȧ-kĭn.

Ch and *cch*, in Italian words, are used to express the sound of *k* before *e* and *i*.

balderdash—bôl′-dĕr-dăsh.

Baleares—bā-lē-ā′-rēz.

Balearic (Islands)—băl-ē-ăr′-ĭk, *not* băl-ē′-rĭk.

Balfe—bälf.

Baliol de—dŭ bā′-lĭ-ŏl or băl′-yŏl.

Also spelled *Balliol*, and pronounced băl′-ĭ-ŏl.

Balize—bä-lēz′.

Balkan (Mountains)—bäl-kän′, *not* bôl′-kăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ballet—băl′-ā or băl-ā′.

Webster and Worcester give also the pronunciation băl′-ĕt, a form very rarely heard. See *valet.*

Balliol (College at Oxford)—bāl′-yĕl.

balm—bäm, *not* băm.

balmoral—băl-mŏr′-ăl or băl-mō′-răl.

Balmoral (Castle)—băl-mŏr′-ăl or băl-mō′-răl.

balsam—bôl′-săm.

balsamic—bôl-săm′-ĭk or băl-săm′-ĭk.

Balthasar—bäl′-tä-zär.

Balzac de (Honoré)—ō-nō-rā′ dŭ bäl-zäk′.

Anglicized, băl′-zăk.

bambino—bäm-bē′-nō.

banana—bä-nä′-nȧ, *not* băn-ăn′-ȧ.

Worcester prefers bā-nā′-nȧ, and cites several authorities for this pronunciation. It is scarcely ever heard.

Bancroft (George)—băn′-krŏft, *not* băng′-krŏft.

A letter of inquiry addressed to the Hon. George Bancroft elicited from his private secretary the following reply: "Mr. B. holds that the proper and true way of pronouncing the first syllable of his name is *Ban*, as in the word *bandage*, and not *bang*, as some authorities give it."

banderillero—bän-dā-rēl-yā′-rō.

bandoline—băn′-dō-lĭn, *not* băn-dō-lēn′.

See *aniline.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bangkok—băng-kŏk′.
Bangor (Wales)—băng′-ḡēr.
Bangor (Maine)—băn′-ḡôr.
banquet—băng′-kwĕt, *not* băn′-kwĕt.
Banquo—băng′-kwō ; băn′-kwō (Biog.).
bantam—băn′-tăm.
Bantam (Java)—băn-tăm′.
banyan (tree)—băn′-yăn or băn-yăn′; băn′-ĭ-ăn (Imp.).
baobab (tree)—bā′-ō-băb or bä′-ō-băb.
baptism—băp′-tĭzm, *not* băp′-tĭz-ŭm.
baptistery—băp′-tĭs-tĕr-ĭ, *not* băp′-tĭs-trĭ.
Barabbas—bȧ-răb′-ăs, *not* băr′-ăb-ăs.
Barbados—bär-bā′-dōz.
barbarous—bär′-bär-ŭs.
Barbauld (Mrs.)—bär′-bôld ; Fr. pron. bär-bō′.
Barberini (palace)—bär-bā-rē′-nē.
barége—bā-rāzh′.
Barmecide—bär′-mē-sīd.
barouche—bȧ-rōōsh′.
Barras de—dŭ bä-räs′ or dŭ bä-rä′.

This is one of a number of French names of persons, of disputed or doubtful pronunciation. See *Biot*, *Dumas*, *Genlis*, *Guise*, *Guizot*, *Sieyès*.

Barthélemy—bär-tāl-mē′.
Bartholdi—bär-tōl-dē′, *not* bär-thŏl′-dē.

Th in French is pronounced like *t*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bartimeus—bär-tĭm-ē′-ŭs, *not* bär-tĭm′-ē-ŭs
Baruch—bā′-rŭk.
baryta—bȧ-rī′-tȧ.
basalt—bȧ-sôlt′, *not* bȧ-zôlt′.
bas-bleu—bä-blē′; Fr. pron. bä-blö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
bashaw—bȧ-shô′.
Basil—bā′-sĭl, *not* bā′-zĭl.
basilica—bȧ-zĭl′-ĭk-ȧ, *not* bā-sĭl′-ĭk-ȧ.
basilisk—băz′-ĭl-ĭsk, *not* băs′-ĭl-ĭsk.
basin—bā′-sn, *not* bā′-sĭn.
basket—bȧs′-kĕt, *not* băs′-kĕt.
See *ask.*
bas-relief—bä-rē-lēf′.
See *bass-relief.*
bass (fish)—bȧs, not băs.
See *ask.*
bass (music)—bās.
Bassanio—bäs-sä′-nē-ō.
basso-rilievo—bäs′-sō rē-lē-ā′-vō.
bass-relief—băs′-rē-lēf.
See *bas-relief.*
Bastile—bȧs-tēl′ or bȧs′-tēl.
bastinado—băs-tĭn-ā′-dō, *not* băs-tĭn-ä′-dō.
bath—bȧth, *not* băth.
See *ask.*
baths—bȧthz, *not* băthz.
See *ask.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bathsheba—băth-shē′-bȧ or băth′-shē-bȧ.
bathybius—bȧ-thĭb′-ĭ-ŭs.
baton—băt′-ŭn; bä-tŏng′ or băt′-ŭn (Wor.); Fr. pron. bä-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Baton Rouge—băt′-ŭn rōōzh; Fr. pron. bä-tôn′ rōōzh.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Battersea—băt′-ẽr-sē.
See *Anglesea.*
bayadere—bā-yȧ-dēr′.
Bayard de—dŭ bā′-ärd; Fr. pron. dŭ bä-yär′.
Bayard (Thomas F.)—bī′-ärd, *not* bā′-ärd.
This pronunciation is authorized by himself.
Bayle—bāl.
bayonet—bā′-ō-nĕt, *not* bā′-nĕt.
Bayonne (France)—bī′-yŭn; Fr. pron. bä-yôn′.
bayou—bī′-ōō or bī′-ō; bä′-yōō (Hal.).
Bayreuth—bī′-rūth; Ger. pron. bī′-roit.
See *Baireuth.* The two spellings have the same pronunciation.
bazaar—bȧ-zär′.
Spelled also *bazar*, but pronounced as above.
bdellium—dĕl′-yŭm.
The *b* is silent.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Beaconsfield—bē′-kŭnz-fēld, *not* bĕk′-ŭnz-fēld.

A letter written some years ago (1880) to Mr. Corry (Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary) concerning the pronunciation of this word, was answered in Mr. Corry's absence by a well-known official gentleman. The reply was that the only pronunciation of *Beaconsfield* is the one given above. Still, the erroneous pronunciation is given in many books.

Beatrice—bē′-ā-trĭs, *not* bē-ā′-trĭs, *nor* bē-ăt′-rĭs.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Beatrice Cenci—bā-ä-trē′-chā chĕn′-chē.

In Italian, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Beattie—bē′-tĭ; Scotch pron. bā′-tĭ.

Beauchamp (Fr.)—bō-shäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Beauchamp (Eng.)—bē′-chăm.

"The *Beauchamp* Tower."

beaufet—bō′-fĕt.

Beauharnais de—dŭ bō-är-nā′.

See *amende honorable.*

beau ideal—bō ī-dē′-ăl.

Worcester prefers the French pronunciation bō ē-dā-ăl′.

beau monde—bō-mŏnd′ or bō-mōnd′; Fr. pron. bō-môND′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

beauteous—bū′-tē-ŭs, *not* bū′-chŭs.
beaux-esprits—bō-zĕs-prē′.
Becher—bĕк′-ĕr.
For к, see p. 28.
bedizen—bē-dī′-zn or bē-dĭz′-n.
bedouin—bĕd′-o͝o-ēn or bĕd′-o͝o-ĭn, *not* bĕd′-wĭn.
bedstead—bĕd′-stĕd, *not* bĕd′-stĭd.
Beelzebub—bē-ĕl′-zē-bŭb, *not* bĕl′-zē-bŭb.
been—bĭn ; bēn or bĭn (Stor.) ; bēn (Imp.).
Bēn is a pronunciation heard in England, but one that has never obtained, to any extent in this country. Stormonth now says bĭn.
Beersheba—bē′-ẽr-shē-bȧ or bē-ẽr′-shē-bȧ.
The last pronunciation is the one generally heard. Do not say bẽr-shē′-bȧ. "From Dan to *Beersheba*."
Beethoven van—vän bā′-tō-vĕn.
begone—bē-g̊ŏn′.
See *accost*.
behalf—bē-häf′, *not* bē-hăf′.
behemoth—bē′-hē-mŏth, *not* bē-hē′-mŏth.
Behring (strait)—bē′-rĭng ; Danish pron. bā′-rĭng.
bel-esprit—bĕl-ĕs-prē′.
Belfast (Ireland) — bĕl-fäst′ ; bĕl-făst′ (Gaz.) ; *not* bĕl′-făst.
Belfast (Maine)—bĕl′-fȧst ; bĕl-făst′ (Gaz.).
Belial—bē′-lĭ-ăl, *not* bē-lī′-ăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

believe—bē-lēv′, *not* blēv.
Belisarius—bĕl-ĭs-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
Bellerophon—bĕl-ĕr′-ō-fŏn.
belles-lettres—bĕl-lĕt′-tĕr.
Bellini—bĕl-lē′-nē.
bellows—bĕl′-ŭs.

This is Webster's and Worcester's marking. The New Imperial and Jameson say bĕl′-ōz. Walker remarks: "The last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lus*." See *gallows*.

Beloochistan—bĕl-o͞o-chĭs-tän′.

"General use appears to have affixed to the *ch* its soft sound. Even the French pronounce the name in this manner."—*Gaz.*

beloved (adj.)—bē-lŭv′-ĕd.
beloved (part.)—bē-lŭvd′.

See *learned*.

belvedere—bĕl-vē-dēr′ or bĕl′-vē-dēr.
Benares—bĕn-är′-ĕz.
Ben-Cruachan—bĕn-kro͞o′-ĸăn.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

beneath—bē-nēth′ or bē-nēth′.

The first pronunciation is preferred by careful speakers.

Bengal—bĕn-ḡôl′, *not* bĕn′-ḡôl.
Benguela—bĕn-ḡā′-lä.
Benicia—bē-nĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ, *not* bē-nē′-shȧ.
benignant—bē-nĭḡ′-nănt, *not* bē-nī′-nănt.

benison—bĕn′-ĭz-ŭn ; bĕn′-ĭz-n (Stor.).
Ben-Nevis—bĕn nĕv′-ĭs or bĕn nē′-vĭs.
Bentham (Jeremy)—bĕn′-tăm or bĕn′-thăm.
Bentivoglio—bĕn-tē-vōl′-yō.

Gli, in Italian, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

benzine—bĕn′-zĭn or bĕn-zēn′ ; bĕn′-zīn or bĕn′-zēn (Imp.).
benzoin—bĕn-zoin′.

Stormonth says bĕn′-zō-ĭn.

benzole—bĕn′-zōl or bĕn-zōl′.
bequeath—bē-kwēth′, *not* bē-kwēth′.
Béranger de—dŭ bā-räN-zhā′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Berenice—bĕr-ē-nī′-sē.

See *Bernice*.

Berkeley—bĕrk′-lĭ, formerly bärk′-lĭ.
Berlin (Prussia)—bĕr′-lĭn ; Ger. pron. bĕr-lēn′. See *berlin*.
Berlioz (Hector)—bĕr-lē-ōz′.
Bermoothes—bĕr-mōō′-thēz.

This, in Shakespeare's time, would seem to have been the spelling and pronunciation of our word *Bermudas*. We find in "The Tempest," Act. I., Scene 2, the words: "The still-vex'd *Bermoothes*."

Bernadotte—bĕr-nä-dŏt′ or bĕr-nä-dŏt′.
Bernard (Claude)—bĕr-när′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bernice—bĕr-nī′-sē.

This is the New Testament spelling of the word *Berenice*, which see.

Bertuccio—bār-tōō′-chō.

Cci, in Italian, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Berwick (Scotland)—bĕr′-rĭk, *not* bĕr′-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

beryl—bĕr′-ĭl.

Berzelius—bĕr-zē′-lĭ-ŭs; Swedish pron. bĕr-zĭl′-ĭ-ŏŏs.

See *Bremer*.

Besançon—bŭz-äN′-sôN.

The first syllable is to be touched very lightly. For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

besique—bā-zēk′.

Also spelled *bezique*, and pronounced as above.

besom—bē′-zŭm.

bestial—bĕst′-yăl.

bestiality—bĕst-yăl′-ĭt-ĭ or bĕst-yē-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

bestrew—bē-strū′ or bē-strō′.

Bechuanaland—bĕk-ū-ăn′-ȧ-lănd or bĕch-yū.

betel (nut)—bē′-tl, *not* bĕt′-l.

Betelguese—bĕt′-ĕl-ḡēz.

bête-noire—bāt-nwär′.

Bethesda—bē-thĕz′-dȧ, *not* bē-thĕs′-dȧ.

Bethlehem—bĕth′-lē-hĕm.

Bethphage—bĕth′-fā-jē, *not* bĕth′-fāj.

Walker says: "This word is generally pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Beth page.*"

Bethsaida—bĕth-sā′-ĭd-ȧ.

Bethuel—bē-thū′-ĕl.

bêtise—bā-tēz′.

betroth—bē-trȯth′ or bē-trōth′.

To give to this word and to the two succeeding ones the sub-vocal sound th in the second syllable is an almost universal mispronunciation for which no authority whatever seems to exist.

betrothal—bē-trȯth′-ăl or bē-trō′-thăl.

See *betroth.*

betrothment—bē-trȯth′-mĕnt or bē-trōth′-mĕnt.

See *betroth.*

Beulah—bū′-lȧ or bē-ū′-lȧ.

"The Land of *Beulah.*"

Beust von—fōn boist.

Eu, in German, is pronounced *oi.*

Bewick—bū′-ĭk, *not* bē′-wĭk.

See *Alnwick.*

bey—bā.

Beyroot—bā′-rōōt, *not* bā-rōōt′; Turkish pron. bī′-rōōt.

Beza (Theodore)—bē′-zȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bi (prefix)—bī, *not* bē.
bibelot—bē-blō′.
bibliography—bĭb-lĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
bibliophile—bĭb′-lĭ-ō-fīl.
bicycle—bī′-sĭk-l, *not* bī′-sī-kl.

The second syllable, being unaccented, has naturally the *short* sound of *i* (ĭ).

biennial—bī-ĕn′-ĭ-ăl.
Bierstadt—bēr′-stät, *not* bēr′-stăd.
bifurcate—bī-fûr′-kāt.
bijou—bē-zhōō′.
billet-doux—bĭl′-ā-dōō ; Fr. pron. bē-yā-dōō′.

The singular and the plural (billets-doux) are pronounced exactly alike in French.

binary—bī′-nȧ-rĭ.
bindery—bīnd′-ẽr-ĭ, *not* bīnd′-rĭ.
Bingen—bĭng′-ĕn, *not* bĭng′-ḡĕn.

"*Bingen*-on-the-Rhine."

binomial—bī-nō′-mĭ-ăl.
biographer—bī-ŏḡ′-rȧ-fẽr.

In this and the four words following, the first syllable is pronounced *bī*, not *bĭ*. See *direct*.

biographical—bī-ō-ḡrăf′-ĭk-ăl.

See *biographer*.

biography—bī-ŏḡ′-rȧ-fĭ.

See *biographer*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

biology—bī-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* bĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
See *direct.*

bioplasm—bī′-ō-plăzm, *not* bĭ′-ō-plăzm.

Biot—bē-ō′ or byō; bē-ō′ or bē-ōt′ (Biog.).
See *Barras.*

bipartite—bĭp′-ăr-tīt or bī-pär′-tīt.
Webster is the only authority for the second pronunciation.

biscuit—bĭs′-kĭt.

Bismarck—bĭz′-märk.
This is the marking of the dictionaries and the form universally heard; and yet, in German, *s*, unless at the beginning of a word or between two vowels, is pronounced sharply as in *this.* The New Imperial Dictionary says bĭs′-märk or bĭz′-märk.

bismuth—bĭz′-mŭth, *not* bĭs′-mŭth.

bison—bī′-sŭn; Worcester gives in addition, bĭz′-ŭn; bī′-zŭn (Hal.).

bisque—bĭsk or bēsk.

bissextile—bĭs-sĕks′-tĭl.

Biton—bī′-tŏn.
"Cleobis and *Biton.*"

bitumen—bĭ-tū′-mĕn, *not* bĭt′-yū-mĕn.
See *abdomen.*

bivouac—bĭv′-wăk; bĭv′-o͝o-ăk is a second pronunciation of Webster's.

bizarre—bē-zär′.

Bizet—bē-zā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Björnson (Björnstjerne)—bē-örn-stē-ĕr′-nĕ bē-yörn′-sŏn.
For ö, see p. 25.

blackguard—blăg′-gärd, *not* blăk′-gard, a pronunciation that the spelling seems to suggest.

Blackstone—blăk′-stŭn, *not* blăk′-stōn.
See *Gladstone.*

blanch—blänch, *not* blănch.
See *ask.*

blanc mange—blä-mŏnj′; Fr. pron. bläN-mäNzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.

blasé—blä-zā′.

blaspheme—blăs-fēm′, *not* blăs′-fēm.

blasphemer—blăs-fē′-mĕr, *not* blăs′-fē-mĕr.

blasphemous—blăs′-fē-mŭs, *not* blăs-fē′-mŭs.

blasphemy—blăs′-fē-mĭ.

blast—blăst, *not* blăst.
See *ask.*

blatant—blā′-tănt, *not* blăt′-ănt.

bleat—blēt.

Blenheim—blĕn′-ĭm, *not* blĕn′-hīm.

blessed (adj.)—blĕs′-ĕd.

blessed (part.)—blĕst.
See *learned.*

blithe—blīth, *not* blīth.

The *th* is sub-vocal in this word.

Blois—blwä.

"Bloi, or more correctly, blwä."—*Gaz.*

blouse—blowz; Fr. pron. blōōz.

Blücher von—fōn blōō′-kẽr; Ger. pron fōn blü′-кĕr.

For ü and к, see pp. 26 and 28. Commonly but erroneously pronounced blōō′-chẽr. "Although in America we very frequently hear this word pronounced *Blu′-tcher* by intelligent speakers, the *ch* should unquestionably be hard."—*Gaz.*

Blumenbach—blōō′-mĕn-băk; Ger. pron. blōō′-mĕn-bäк.

For к, see p. 28.

boa—bō′-ȧ.

Boadicea (Queen)—bō-ăd-ĭs-ē′-ȧ.

Boanerges—bō-ăn-ẽr′-jēz.

boatswain—bōt′-swān or bōs′-n.

This last is a colloquial pronunciation, and is commonly heard among seafaring men. It has the sanction of most lexicographers as well.

Boccaccio—bō-kä′-chō, *not* bō-kä′-chĭ-ō.

See *Bertuccio.*

Bode—bō′-dĕ, *not* bōd.

"*Bode's* Law."

bodega—bō-dā′-ḡä.

Bodleian (Library)—bŏd′-lē-ăn, *not* bōd′-lē-ăn.

Boerhaave—bōr′-häv ; Dutch pron. bo͞or′-hä-vĕ.

In Dutch, *oe* is pronounced o͞o ; and *aa* has the sound of the Italian *a* (ä).

Boethius—bō-ē′-thĭ-ŭs.

Bogota—bō-ḡō-tä′.

bohea—bō-hē′.

Boïeldieu—bō-yĕl-dē-ö′ ; bwäl-dyö′ (Biog.).

For ö, see p. 25.

Boileau—bwä-lō′.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers boi′-lō, a very rare pronunciation.

boisterous—bois′-tĕr-ŭs, *not* bois′-trŭs.

Bokhara—bŏк-ä′-rä.

For к, see p. 28.

bolero—bō-lā′-rō.

Boleyn (Anne)—bo͝ol′-ĭn.

bolide—bō′-lĭd or bō′-līd.

Bolingbroke—bŏl′-ĭng-bro͝ok, formerly bo͝ol′-ĭng-bro͝ok, *not* bō′-lĭng-brōk.

Bolivar—bŏl′-ĭv-är ; Sp. pron. bō-lē′-vär.

Bologna—bō-lōn′-yä, *not* bō-lō′-nä.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*.

bomb—bŏm or bŭm ; bŏm (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bombard—bŏm-bärd′ or bŭm-bärd′; bŏm-bärd′ (Stor. and Imp.).
See *bombardier*.

bombast—bŏm′-bȧst or bŭm′-bȧst; bŏm′-băst (Imp.).

bombastic—bŏm-băs′-tĭk or bŭm-băs′-tĭk.

Bombay—bŏm-bā′.

bombazine—bŭm-bȧ-zēn′.
Also spelled *bombasine*, but pronounced as above. See *amber-gris*.

bomb-shell—bŏm′-shĕl or bŭm′-shĕl.

bona-fide—bō′-nȧ fī′-dē, *not* bō′-nȧ fīd.

bonbon—bôn′-bôn.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Bonheur (Rosa)—bō-nör′, *not* bŏn′-ŭr.
For ö, see p. 25.

Boniface—bŏn′-ē-fȧs; Fr. pron. bō-nē-fȧs′

bon marché—bôn mär-shā′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Bonn—bŏn.

bonne—bŏn; Fr. pron. bŏn.

bonnet—bŏn′-et, *not* bŭn′-ĕt.

Bonnivard de—dŭ-bō-nē-vär′.

Bonpland—bôn-plän′.
For än and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

bon-ton—bôn-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

bon-vivant—bôn-vē-vän′.
For än and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Boötes—bō-ō′-tēz.

booth—bo͞oth, *not* bo͝oth.

Booth (Edwin)—bo͞oth, *not* bo͝oth.

boracic—bō-răs′-ĭk.

Bordeaux—bôr-dō′.

"The accent is usually placed on the last syllable of this name, in ordinary discourse. But the poets, we believe, almost invariably accentuate the penultima."—*Gaz.*

Borghese—bōr-ḡā′-zā.

Borromean (islands)—bŏr-rō-mē′-ăn.

Borromeo—bŏr-rō-mā′-ō, *not* bŏr-rō′-mē-ō.

bosom—bo͝oz′-ŭm.

bo͝o′-zŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Bosphorus—bŏs′-fō-rŭs.

See *Bosporus*, a more correct spelling.

Bosporus—bŏs′-pō-rŭs.

See *Bosphorus.*

Bossuet—bō-sü-ā′, *almost* bō-swā′.

According to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the *t* in this word was sounded in the early part of the last century (bō-sü-āt′). For ü, see p. 26.

Boston—bŏs′-tŏn, *not* bŏs′-tŏn *nor* bôs′-tŏn.

See *accost.*

Boswell—bŏz′-wĕl.

Bothwell—bŏth′-wĕl, *not* bŏth′-wĕl.

Boucher de Perthes—bo͞o-shā′ dŭ pärt.
Boucicault—bo͞o-sē-kō′, *not* bo͞o′-sē-kôlt.
boudoir—bo͞o-dwôr′; Fr. pron. bo͞o-dwär′.
bouffe (opera)—bo͞of.
Bouguereau—bo͞o-ḡĕr-ō′, *not* bo͞o-zhĕr-ō′.
bouillon—bo͞o-yôn′ or bo͞ol-yôn′.
Often pronounced bo͞ol′-yŏn. For ôn, see p. 27.
Bouillon de (Godfrey)—dŭ bo͞o-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Boulanger—bo͞o-län-zhā′.
For än, see p. 26.
boulevard—bo͞o′-lē-vär or bo͞o′-lē-värd.
Worcester says bo͞o-lē-värd′.
Boulogne—bo͞o-lōn′; Fr. pron. bo͞o-lŏn′-yŭ.
The syllable yŭ is to be very lightly pronounced.
bounteous—bown′-tē-ŭs, *not* bown′-chŭs.
bouquet—bo͞o-kā′ or bo͞o′-kā, *not* bō-kā′.
Bourbon (island and dynasty)—bo͞or′-bŭn; Fr. pron. bo͞or-bôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Bourbon (Kentucky)—bûr′-bŭn, *not* bo͞or′-bŭn.
"*Bourbon* whiskey."
bourgeois (type)—bûr-jois′.
bourgeois (citizen)—bo͞or-zhwä′.
See *bourgeois* (*type*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bourn—bōrn ; bo͞orn (Imp.). See *bourne.*

The pronunciation given by the New Imperial is allowed by Webster as a secondary form.

Bouvier—bo͞o-vēr′ ; Fr. pron. bo͞ov-yā′.

bovine—bō′-vīn, *not* bō′-vēn.

Bowditch—bow′-dĭch, *not* bō′-dĭch.

Bowdoin (College)—bō′-dn.

bowie-knife—bō′-ē-nīf, *not* bo͞o′-ē-nīf.

bow-legged—bō′-lĕg̃d, *not* bō′-lĕg̃-ĕd.

See *three-legged.*

bowline—bō′-lĭn or bow′-lĭn.

bowsprit—bō′-sprĭt or bo͞o′-sprĭt.

Boz—bŏz.

"By some pronounced bōz."—*Web.* "The *o* in *Boz* is undoubtedly short."—*Charles Dickens.*

Bozzaris—bŏt′-sär-ĭs.

"Popularly pronounced bŏz-zăr′-ĭs."—*Web.* Also spelled *Botzaris*, and pronounced as above.

brachial—brăk′-ĭ-ăl or brā′-kĭ-ăl.

Worcester says brăk′-yăl or brā′-kĭ-ăl.

braggadocio—brăg̃-g̃ȧ-dō′-shō.

Brahe (Tycho)—tī′-kō brā or brä ; Danish pron. brä′-ĕ.

Brahma—brä′-mȧ.

Also spelled *Brama*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Brahmin—brä′-mĭn.

Also spelled *Bramin*, but pronounced as above.

Brahminism—brä′-mĭn-ĭzm.

Also spelled *Braminism*, but pronounced as above.

braise—brāz.

Also spelled *braize*, but pronounced as above.

bramah (press)—brā′-mȧ.

brand-new—brănd′-nū, *not* brăn′-nū.

brasier—brā′-zhĕr, *not* brā′-zĭ-ẽr.

brass—brȧs, *not* brăs.

See *ask*.

bravado—brȧ-vā′-dō; brä-vä′-dō is often heard.

bravo (n.)—brä′-vō or brā′-vō.

The first is the pronunciation given by almost all orthoëpists. Webster gives brā′-vō only.

bravo (interj.)—brä′-vō.

brā′-vō is a secondary form of Worcester's, and one rarely heard.

bravura—brä-vo͞o′-rȧ.

Brazil—brăz-ĭl′; Sp. and Port. pron. brä-zēl′ or brä-sēl′.

See *amber-gris*.

Brazos—brä′-zōs.

breccia—brĕt′-chȧ; brĕk′-shĭ-ȧ (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

breeches—brĭch′-ĕz.

The digraph *ee* is almost always pronounced like long *e* (ē); the two *principal* exceptions being *been* and *breeches.*

breeching—brĭch′-ĭng.

See note under *breeches.*

Bremen—brĕm′-ĕn; Ger. pron. brā′-mĕn.

Bremer (Fredrika)—frĕd-rē′-kȧ brē′-mẽr; Swedish pron. brĭm′-ẽr.

In the Swedish pronunciation of this word, the *ĭ* in the first syllable should be slightly prolonged.

Brescia—brĕsh′-ĭ-ȧ or brĕsh′-ȧ.

Breslau—brĕs′-low.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers brĕs′-lô.

Bretagne—brĕ-tän′-yŭ.

See *Boulogne.* brĭt′-ăn is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

brethren—brĕth′-rĕn, *not* brĕth′-ẽrn.

Breton (Jules)—zhül brȧ-tôn′.

For ü and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

Breton (Cape)—brĕt′-ŭn.

bretzel—brĕt′-sĕl.

Also spelled *pretzel*, which see.

brevet (n. and adj.)—brē-vĕt′.

brĕv′-ĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

brevet (vb.)—brē-vĕt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

breviary—brē′-vĭ-ā-rĭ ; brēv′-yā-rĭ (Wor.).
brevier (type)—brē-vēr′, *not* brē′-vĭ-ēr.
Briareus—brī-ā′-rē-ŭs or brī′-ā-rūs, *not* brī-ā-rē′-ŭs.

"The hundred-handed *Briareus*."

brigand—brĭg̃′-ănd, *not* brĭg̃-ănd′.
brigantine — brĭg̃′ - ăn - tīn ; brĭg̃′ - ăn - tĭn (Stor.).
brillante—brēl-län′-tā.
Brindisi—brēn′-dē-zē, *not* brēn-dē′-zē.
Briseis—brī-sē′-ĭs.
Brissot—brē-sō′.
bristle—brĭs′-l, *not* brĭst′-l.
Britannia—brĭt-ăn′-ĭ-ȧ, *not* brĭt-ăn′-yȧ.
britzska—brĭs′-kȧ, *not* brĭts′-kȧ.
Brobdingnag—brŏb′-dĭng-năg̃.

"Commonly but incorrectly written *Brobdignag*."—*Web.*

Brobdingnagian— brŏb - dĭng - năg̃′ - ĭ - ăn ; brŏb-dĭng-nā′-jĭ-ăn (Wor.).
brochure—brō-sho͝or′.
Brockhaus—brŏk′-hows.
Broglie de—dŭ brō′-ĭ ; dŭ brōg̃-lē′ (Biog.).
bromide—brō′-mĭd or brō′-mīd.

The New Imperial prefers brō′-mīd. "According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc.) should be pronounced with *i* long ; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*."—*Web.*

bromine—brō′-mĭn or brō′-mēn; brō′-mīn or brō′-mĭn (Imp.).

See *aniline.*

Bromley—brŭm′-lĭ, *not* brŏm′-lĭ.

bronchial—brŏng′-kĭ-ăl; brŏn′-kĭ-ăl is Worcester's marking.

bronchitis — brŏn-kī′-tĭs; brŏng-kī′-tĭs (Stor.); *not* brŏn-kē′-tĭs.

See *itis.*

broncho—brŏng′-kō.

Worcester says brŏn′-kō.

Brontë (Charlotte)—brŏn′-tē.

bronze—brŏnz or brōnz.

The last pronunciation, though authorized by many orthoëpists, is never heard.

brooch—brōch, *not* brōōch.

broom—brōōm.

"Often pronounced *brŏŏm*."—*Wor.* "The following words, *room*, *root*, *roof*, *rood*, *broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of *oo*, as in *food*; but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot*. New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *rōōm*, rŏŏm; *rōōt*, rŏŏt; *rōōf*, rŏŏf; *rōōd*, rŏŏd; *brōōm*, brŏŏm; and *sōōn*, sŏŏn."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

broth—brôth, *not* brôth.
See *accost.*

brothel—brŏth′-ĕl; brŏth′-ĕl (Stor.).
Brough—brŭf.
brougham—brōō′-ăm or brōōm.
Brougham—brōō′-ăm or brōōm.
See *Alnwick.*

Broughton (Rhoda)—brow′-tŏn, *not* brō′-tŏn.
Brown-Séquard (Dr.)—brown-sā-kär′.
Brueys—brü-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brüges—brū′-jĕz; Fr. pron. brüzh.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brugsch Bei—brōōsh bā.
bruit—brūt.
Brunehild—brōō′-nĕ-hĭlt.
See *Brunehilde.*

Brunehilde—brōō-nĕ-hĭl′-dĕ.
See *Brunehild.*

Brunelleschi—brōō-nĕl-lĕs′-kē.
brusque—brōōsk.
brutal—brū′-tăl, *not* brōō′-tăl.
brute—brūt, *not* brōōt.
Brydges—brĭj′-ĕz.
buccaneer—bŭk-ăn-ēr′, *not* bū-kăn-ēr′.
Buccleugh—bŭk-klū′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Buch von—fōn bo͝ok.

For K, see p. 28.

Buchanan—bŭk-ăn′-ăn or bū-kăn′-ăn.

Bucharest—bū-kā-rĕst′.

Büchner—büK′-nĕr.

For ü and K, see pp. 26 and 28.

bucolic—bū-kŏl′-ĭk. See *Bucolics.*

Buda-Pesth—bū′-dȧ-pĕst; Hungarian pron. bo͞o′-dŏ-pĕsht.

Buddha—bo͝od′-ȧ; bo͞o′-dȧ (Web.); bŭd′-ȧ (Smart).

Buddhism—bo͝od′-ĭzm; bo͞o′-dĭzm (Web.); bŭd′-ĭzm (Smart).

Buddhist—bo͝od′-ĭst; bo͞o′-dĭst (Web.); bŭd′-ĭst (Smart).

Buena Vista—bwā′-nä vēs′-tä or bō′-nȧ vĭs′-tȧ.

Buenos Ayres—bō′-nŭs ȧ′-rĭz or ârz; Sp. pron. bwā-nōs ī′-rés.

buffet (cupboard)—bo͝of-ā′.

The Standard Dictionary says bŭf′-ĕt or bü-fā′. For ü, see p. 26.

Buffon de—dŭ bŭf′-ŭn; Fr. pron. dŭ bü-fôN′.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Bulgaria—bo͝ol-ḡā′-rĭ-ȧ, *not* bŭl-ḡā′-rĭ-ȧ.

bulletin—bo͝ol′-ē-tĭn.

Worcester gives this as a secondary form, but prefers bo͝ol′-ē-tēn, which is Stormonth's pronunciation also.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bülow von—fōn bü′-lō.
For ü, see p. 26.

bulwark—bo͝ol′-wŭrk.
bungalow—bŭng′-ḡȧ-lō.
Bunsen von—fōn bo͝on′-sĕn.
Buonaparte—bo͞o-ō-nä-pär′-tā.
Buonarroti—bo͞o-ō-när-rŏt′-ē.
"Michael Angelo *Buonarroti.*" See *Michael Angelo.*

buoy—bwoi or boi; bwoi or boi (Wor.); boi (Stor.); boi or bwoi (Imp.).
This word is often pronounced bo͞o′-ĭ, for which there is no dictionary authority.

buoyancy—bwoi′-ăn-sĭ or boi′-ăn-sĭ; bwoi′-ăn-sĭ or boi′-ăn-sĭ (Wor.); boi′-ăn-sĭ (Stor.).
buoyant—bwoi′-ănt or boi′-ănt; boi′-ănt (Wor. and Stor.).
Burdett-Coutts—bûr-dĕt′ ko͞ots.
bureaucracy—bū-rō′-krȧ-sĭ.
Burgoyne—bûr-ḡoin′.
Burgundy—bûr′-ḡŭn-di, *not* bûr-ḡŭn′-dĭ.
burin—bū′-rĭn, *not* bŭr′-ĭn.
burlesque—bûr-lĕsk′, *not* bûr′-lĕsk.
burthen—bûrth′-n.
bushel—bo͝osh′-ĕl.
business—bĭz′-nĕs, *not* bĭz′-ĭ-nĕs.

bustle—bŭs′-l, *not* bŭst′-l.
butcher—bo͝och′-ẽr, *not* bo͝o′-chẽr.
butterine—bŭt′-ẽr-ĭn.
See *aniline.*

butyric (acid)—bū-tĭr′-ĭk.
Bysshe—bĭsh.
"Percy *Bysshe* Shelley."

byzantine (coin)—bĭz′-ăn-tīn.
Byzantine (adj.)—bī-zăn′-tĭn or bĭz′-ăn-tīn.
Also spelled *Bizantine,* but pronounced as above.

Byzantium—bĭz-ăn′-shĭ-ŭm, *not* bĭz-ăn′-tĭ-ŭm.

C

Caaba—kȧ-ā′-bȧ ; kä′-ā-bȧ (Wor.).
See *Kaaba.*

cabal (junto)—kȧ-băl′.
cabal (tradition)—kȧ-băl′ ; kȧ′-băl (Wor.).
cabala—kăb′-ȧ-lȧ.
Spelled also *kabala* and pronounced as above.

cabalist—kăb′-ăl-ĭst.
Cabanis—kä-bä-nēs′.
cabaret—kăb′-ȧ-rĕt.
Worcester prefers kăb′-ȧ-rā.

cabochon—kä-bō-shôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cabool—kô′-bŭl.

Cabot—kăb′-ŏt, *not* kăb-ŏt′.

cabriolet—kăb-rĭ-ō-lā′, *not* kăb-rĭ-ō-lĕt′.

cacao—kȧ-kā′-ō or kā′-kō.

Worcester gives the second only.

Caceres—kä′-thā-rĕs.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin*.

cachalot—kăsh′-ȧ-lŏt.

cachet—kȧsh′-ā.

cachinnatory—kȧ-kĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

cachou—kȧ-shōō′.

cacique—kȧ-sēk′.

cacoëthes scribendi—kăk-ō-ē′-thēz skrĭb-ĕn′-dī.

cacophony—kȧ-kŏf′-ō-nĭ.

cadaver—kȧ-dā′-vĕr, *not* kȧ-dăv′-ĕr.

cadi—kā′-dĭ ; Turkish pron. kä′-dē.

See *kadi*.

Cadiz—kā′-dĭz, *not* kā-dĭz′ ; Sp. pron. kä′-thēth. See *Guadalquivir*.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Cadoudal—kä-dōō-däl′.

caduceus—kā-dū′-sē-ŭs.

Worcester makes it a word of *three* syllables, kā-dū′-shŭs.

Cædmon—kĕd′-mŏn or kăd′-mŏn.

Caen—käN.

Sometimes anglicized kā′-ĕn. For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cæsalpinus—sĕs-ăl-pī′-nŭs.
Cæsarea—sĕs-ā-rē′-ȧ, *not* sĕz-ā-rē′-ȧ.
See *Cesarea.*

cæsium—sē′-zĭ-ŭm.
cæsura—sē-zū′-rȧ or sē-sū′-rȧ ; sē-zhōō′-rȧ (Hal.).
café—kăf′-ā ; Fr. pron. kä-fā′.
caffeine—kăf-fē′-ĭn, *not* kăf′-fē-ēn.
See *aniline.*

Caiaphas—kā′-yā-făs ; kī′-ăf-ăs (Stor.).
caic—kā′-ĭk.
See *caique.*

Cainan—kā-ī′-năn or kā′-năṇ.
caïque—kā′-ēk or kä-ēk′.
See *caic.*

cairn—kârn ; kārn (Stor.).
Cairo (Egypt)—kī′-rō, *not* kā′-rō.
Cairo (U. S.)—kā′-rō, *not* kī′-rō.
caisson—kā′-sŏn.
There is considerable authority (Worcester included) for the pronunciation kā-sōōn′.

Caius (College at Cambridge)—kēs or kēz.
cajolery—kȧ-jō′-lĕr-ĭ, *not* kȧ-jŏl′-ĕr-ĭ.
Calais—kä-lā′. See *Calais (Maine).*
The anglicized form kăl′-ĭs is seldom heard.

calash—kăl-ăsh′.
Calaveras—kä-lä-vā′-räs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

calcimine (n. and vb.)—kăl′-sĭm-ĭn.
Webster says kăl′-sĭm-īn, the pronunciation usually heard. See *Kalsomine.*

calcine—kăl′-sīn or kăl′-sĭn.
Webster is the only lexicographer of importance that gives the second pronunciation.

calcium—kăl′-sĭ-ŭm, *not* kăl′-shĭ-ŭm.

Calderon de la Barca—kăl′-dĕr-ŏn dŭ lä bär′-kä ; Sp. pron. käl-dā-rōn′ dā lä bär′-kä.

caldron—kôl′-drŭn.
See *chaldron.*

calf—käf, more properly kȧf.
See *ask.*

calf's foot—kȧfs fo͝ot, *not* kȧvz fo͝ot.

caliph—kā′-lĭf.

calisthenics—kăl-ĭs-thĕn′-ĭks.

calk—kôk.

Callao—käl-lä′-ō or käl-yä′-ō.

calligraphy—kăl-lĭg′-rȧ-fĭ.

Callimachus—kăl-lĭm′-ȧ-kŭs.

Calliope—kăl-lī′-ō-pē, *not* kăl′-lĭ-ōp.

Callisthenes—kăl-lĭs′-thē-nēz.

calm—käm, *not* kăm.

calophyllum—kăl-ō-fĭl′-ŭm.

caloric—kȧ-lŏr′-ĭk, *not* kȧ-lō′-rĭk.

Calvary—kăl′-vȧ-rĭ.

calyx—kā′-lĭks, *not* kăl′-ĭks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cambacérès de—dŭ käɴ-bä-sā-rĕs′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

Cambyses—kăm-bī′-sēz.
camellia—kȧ-mĕl′-ĭ-ȧ or kȧ-mēl′-yȧ.
camelopard—kȧ-mĕl′-ō-pärd or kăm′-ĕl-ō pärd.
Camelot—kăm′-ē-lŏt.
"Many-towered *Camelot.*"

camera—kăm′-ē-rȧ, *not* kā-mē′-rȧ.
See *chimera.*

Camoëns—kăm′-ō-ĕns.
campagna—käm-pän′-yȧ.
campanile—kȧm-pȧ-nē′-lā.
Stormonth prefers kăm′-păn-īl.

Campbell—kăm′-ĕl or kăm′-bĕl.
Campeachy—kăm-pē′-chē.
camphene—kăm-fēn′ or kăm′-fĭn.
Worcester accents the last syllable, and Stormonth says kăm′-fĭn.

camphor—kăm′-fĕr, *not* kăm′-fīr, unless spelled *camphire*, an obsolete spelling

Canaan—kā′-năn or kā′-nā-ăn.
"This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But *Milton*, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to

the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables."—*Walker.*

Canaanite—kā′-năn-īt or kā′-nā-ăn-īt.
See *Canaan.*

canaille—kȧ-nāl′; kăn-āl′ (Stor.); Fr. pron. kä-nä′-yŭ.
The last syllable is to be lightly sounded.

Canandaigua—kăn-ăn-dā′-ḡwȧ, *not* kăn-ăn-dā′-ḡū-ȧ.

canard—kȧ-närd′ or kȧ-när′.

canary (bird)—kȧ-nā′-rĭ, *not* kȧ-nâr′-ĭ.

Candace—kăn′-dȧ-sē.
Some authorities say kăn-dā′-sē.

candelabra—kăn-dē-lā′-brȧ, *not* kăn-dē-lä′-brȧ, commonly heard.

candelabrum—kăn-dē-lā′-brŭm, *not* kăn-dē-lä′-brŭm, commonly heard.

Canes Venatici—kā′-nēz vē-năt′-ĭs-ī.

canine—kȧ-nīn′.
Almost all the dictionaries accent this word on the *last* syllable.

cannel (coal)—kăn′-ĕl.

Cannes—kän.

cañon—kăn′-yŭn or kän-yōn′. See *canon.*
ñ (n tilde) is pronounced in Spanish like *ni in minion.*

Canopus—kăn-ō′-pŭs, *not* kăn′-ō-pŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

canorous—kȧ-nō′-rŭs.

Canorous and *sonorous* are exceptions to the rule that words of three or more syllables ending in *orous*, are generally accented on the antepenultimate.

cant (hypocrisy)—kănt.

can't (cannot)—känt.

"The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* is broad [has its Italian sound], in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds."—*Webster.*

cantata—kȧn-tä′-tȧ or kăn-tā′-tȧ.

cantatrice—kȧn-tȧ-trē′-chē.

This pronunciation is a compromise between the Italian (kän-tä-trē′-chā) and the anglicized form (kăn-tā′-trēch).

Canton (China)—kăn-tŏn′.

Canton (U. S.)—kăn′-tŏn.

Canute—kā-nūt′.

canyon—kăn′-yŭn.

caoutchouc—kōō′-chōōk.

kā-ōōt′-chŏŏk is the pronunciation given by Craig. It is the one more nearly suggested by the spelling.

cap-a-pie—kăp-ȧ-pē′.

Capella—kȧ-pĕl′-lȧ.

capillary (n.)—kăp′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

capillary (adj.)—kăp′-ĭl-ā-rĭ or kȧ-pĭl′-ȧ-rĭ.

"With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

formation, the best orthoëpists and good usage are so divided that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste."—*Wor.*

capital—kăp′-ĭt-ăl.
Capitol—kăp′-ĭt-ŏl.
Capitoline—kăp′-ĭt-ŏl-īn, *not* kăp′-ĭt-ŏl-ēn.
capitulate—kā-pĭt′-yū-lāt, *not* kā-pĭch′-ōō-lāt.
capoch—kȧ-pōōch′, *not* kȧ-pōch′.
capon—kā′-pn or kā′-pŭn; kā′-pŏn (Stor.).
Capreæ—kăp′-rē-ē.
Capri—kä′-prē.
capriccio—kä-prē′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*

capriccioso—kä-prē-chō′-sō.
caprice—kȧ-prēs′.
See *amber-gris.*

Capricornus—kăp-rĭ-kôr′-nŭs.
capsicine—kăp′-sĭ-sēn.
See *aniline.*

captain—kăp′-tĭn.
Ai, which, in accented syllables, is pronounced like *ā* in *complain*, is in unaccented syllables pronounced like *ĕ* or *ĭ*. See *fountain*, *mountain.*

capuchin—kăp-yū-shēn′, *not* kăp′-yū-chĭn; kăp′-yū-shēn (Stor.).
See *amber-gris.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Caracci—kä-rä′-chē.
See *Carracci.*

Caractacus—ka̤-răk′-ta̤-kŭs.
carbine—kär′-bīn or kär-bīn′, *not* kär′-bēn.
carbonaceous—kär-bō-nā′-shŭs.
card—kärd, *not* kyärd.

"When *ä* or *ī* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying, *kee-ard* or *k-yard*, *kee-īnd* or *k-yīnd*, *ske-ȳ* or *sk-yī*, etc. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ä* or *ī*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them."—*Web.*

We have heard that this affectation thrives especially in young-ladies' schools, and in the circles of the would-be elegant.

Cardan—kär′-dăn; Fr. pron. kär-dän′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

carême—kä-rām′.
caret—kā′-rĕt or kăr′-ĕt.
Caribbean (Sea)—kăr-ĭb-ē′-ăn, *not* kăr-ĭb′-ē-ăn. See *Caribbees.*
caricature—kăr′-ĭk-a̤-tūr.

Carlisle—kär-līl′.

Carlovingian—kär-lō-vĭn′-jĭ-ăn, *not* kär-lō-vĭn′-ĭ-ăn.

Carlsruhe—kärls′-rōō; Ger. pron. kärls′-rōō-ĕ.

Carlyle (Thomas)—kär-līl′; kär′-līl or kär-līl′ (Biog.).

carmine—kär′-mīn or kär-mīn′.

Carnegie (Andrew)—kär-nĕg′-ē.

carnelian—kär-nēl′-yăn; kär-nē′-lĭ-ăn (Stor.).

carnivorous—kär-nĭv′-ō-rŭs.

Carnot—kär-nō′.

Carolinian—kăr-ō-lĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kăr-ō-lī′-nĭ-ăn.

carotid—kȧ-rŏt′-ĭd, *not* kȧ-rō′-tĭd.

"The *carotid* arteries."

Carracci—kär-rä′-chē.

See *Caracci.*

Carrara—kä-rä′-rȧ.

"*Carrara* marble."

carrousel—kä-rōō-sĕl′ or kä′-rōō-sĕl.

Cartagena—kär-tȧ-jē′-nȧ; Sp. pron. kăr-tä-hä′-nä.

In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h*.

carte-blanche—kärt-blänsh′; Fr. pron. kärt-bläNsh′.

For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

carte-de-visite—kärt dŭ vē-zēt′.

Cartesian — kär-tē′-zhăn ; kär-tē′-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.).

Carthaginian — kär-thȧ-jĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kär-thȧ-jē′-nĭ-ăn.

Cartier (Jaques)—zhäk kärt-yā′.

cartridge—kär′-trĭj, *not* kăt′-rĭj.

caryatides—kăr-ĭ-ăt′-ĭd-ēz.

caryatids—kăr-ĭ-ăt′-ĭdz.

Casaubon—kȧ-sô′-bŏn ; Fr. pron. kä-zō-bôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

caseine—kā′-sē-ĭn, *not* kā′-sē-ēn.

See *aniline.*

casement—kās′-mĕnt or kāz′-mĕnt.

The first pronunciation is the one generally heard ; the second is the one given by most orthoëpists.

caseous—kā′-sē-ŭs.

Worcester gives kā′-shē-ŭs as a secondary form.

cashmere—kăsh′-mēr.

See *Cashmere.*

Cashmere—kăsh-mēr′.

"In familiar discourse we very often hear this name accentuated on the first syllable, *e. g.*, in the phrase, 'a *Cashmere* shawl.' *Cashmere*, in such cases, may be considered simply as an English word, having become

thoroughly anglicized. When, however, the country itself is spoken of, the almost invariable practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets, will, we believe, be found to justify the pronunciation above given."—*Gaz.* See *Newfoundland.*

casino—kȧ-sē′-nō.
See *cassino.*

cassimere—kăs′-ĭm-ēr, *not* kăz′-ĭm-ēr.
cassino—kăs-sē′-nō.
See *casino.*

Cassiopea—kăs-sĭ-ō-pē′-ȧ.
Cassiopeia—kăs-sĭ-ō-pē′-yȧ.
cassowary—kăs′-sō-wā-rĭ.
castanet—kăs′-tȧ-nĕt.
Accent the *first* syllable.

caste—kȧst, *not* kăst.
See *ask.*

Castiglione—käs-tēl-yō′-nā.
See *Bentivoglio.*

castle—kăs′-l, *not* kăst′-l ; kȧs′-l (Wor.).
Castlereagh—käs-l-rā′.
Castruccio—käs-trōō′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*

casualty—kăzh′-yū-ăl-tĭ.
casuist—kăzh′-yū-ĭst.
casuistry—kăzh′-yū-ĭs-trĭ.
catacomb—kăt′-ȧ-kōm, *not* kăt′-ȧ-kōmb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

catafalque—kăt′-ȧ-fȧlk.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

catalepsy—kăt′-ȧ-lĕp-sĭ.

catalogue—kăt′-ȧ-lŏg̃, *not* kăt′-ȧ-lôg̃.

catalpa—kȧ-tăl′-pȧ, *not* kȧ-tôl′-pȧ, frequently heard.

catamaran—kăt-ȧ-mȧ-răn′.

catch—kăch.

Avoid the pronunciation kĕch. "It is often wrongly so pronounced in the United States."—*Wor.*

catchup—kăch′-ŭp, *not* kĕch′-ŭp.

See *catsup.*

catechetical—kăt-ē-kĕt′-ĭk-ăl.

catechism—kăt′-ē-kĭzm, *not* kăt′-ē-kĭz-ŭm.

catechumen—kăt-ē-kū′-mĕn.

cater-cornered—kā′-tĕr-kôr′-nĕrd or kăt′-ēr-.

"*Catty-cornered* or *cater-cornered* is in colloquial use in the U. S."—*Wor.*

Cathay—kȧ-thā′.

"A cycle of *Cathay.*"

catheter—kăth′-ē-tēr.

catsup—kăt′-sŭp.

See *catchup.*

Cattaraugus—kăt-ȧ-rô′-g̃ŭs.

Caucasian—kô-kā′-shăn, *not* kô-kā′-zhăn, *nor* kô-kăsh′-ăn.

Caucasus—kô′-kȧ-sŭs, *not* kô-kā′-sŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Caulaincourt de—dŭ kō-lăn-kōōr′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

cauliflower—kô′-lĭ-flow-ẽr.
causerie—kō-zẽr-ē′.
caveat—kā′-vē-ăt, *not* kăv′-ē-ăt.
caviar—kăv′-ĭ-är.
See *caviare.*

caviare—ka-vēr′.
This is Webster's pronunciation. Worcester adds a secondary form, kăv-yär′, which is Haldeman's as well. There does not seem to be any authority for the pronunciation kăv-ē-ä′-rā.

Cavour di—dē kä-vōōr′.
Cawnpoor—kôn-pōōr′.
cayenne—kā-ĕn′ or kī-ĕn′.
Cayenne—kā-yĕn′ or kī-ĕn′.
Cayuga—kā-yōō′-gȧ.
Cecil—sē′-sĭl, sĭs′-ĭl, or sĕs′-ĭl.
Cecrops—sē′-krŏps.
See *Kekrops.*

Cedric—sĕd′-rĭk.
Cedron—sē′-drŏn.
"The Brook *Cedron.*"

Celebes (islands)—sĕl′-ē-bĕz.
celibacy—sē-lĭb′-ȧ-sĭ or sĕl′-ĭ-bȧ-sĭ.
All the leading orthoëpists, except Webster, give the second form only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cellini (Benvenuto)—bĕn-vā-nōō′-tō chĕl-lē′-nē.

cello—chĕl′-lō.

See *violoncello.*

Celt—sĕlt ; kĕlt or sĕlt (Hal.).

See *Celtic.*

Celtic—sĕl′-tĭk ; kĕl′-tĭk or sĕl′-tĭk (Hal.).

There is a tendency to pronounce this word kĕl′-tĭk, as if spelled with a *k*, which spelling is the original one, and is still sometimes found.

cement (n.)—sē-mĕnt′ or sĕm′-ĕnt.

The form *sĕm′-ĕnt* is well established and should prevail. Analogy supports it. See *absent.*

cement (vb.)—sē-mĕnt′.

cemetery—sĕm′-ē-tĕr-ĭ, *not* sĕm′-ē-trĭ.

centenary—sĕn′-tē-nā-rĭ.

centennial—sĕn-tĕn′-nĭ-ăl, *not* sĕn-tĕn′-yăl.

centimeter—sĕn′-tĭ-mē-tĕr or sĕn-tĭm′-ē-tĕr.

centrifugal—sĕn-trĭf′-yū-găl.

centripetal—sĕn-trĭp′-ē-tăl.

cephalic—sē-făl′-ĭk, *not* sĕf′-ăl-ĭk.

cephalopod—sĕf′-a-lō-pŏd or sē-făl′-ŏ-pŏd

Worcester gives the second only.

ceramic—sē-răm′-ĭk, *not* kē-răm′-ĭk.

cerate—sē′-rāt, *not* sĭr′-āt.

Cerberus—sĕr′-bē-rŭs.

cerebral—sĕr′-ē-brăl, *not* sē-rē′-brăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cerebric—sĕr′-ē-brĭk or sē-rĕb′-rĭk.
cerebro-spinal—sĕr′-ē-brō spī′-năl, *not* sē-rē′-brō spī′-năl.
cerebrum—sĕr′-ē-brŭm, *not* sē-rē′-brŭm.
The four words given above are all accented on the *first* syllable.

cerement—sēr′-mĕnt, *not* sĕr′-ē-mĕnt.
Ceres—sē′-rēz.
cereus—sē′-rē-ŭs, *not* sē′-rŭs.
certain—sĕr′-tĭn.
See *captain.*

cerulean—sē-rū′-lē-ăn.
See *European.*

cerumen—sē-rū′-mĕn.
Cervantes de—dā sĕr-văn′-tĕz; Sp. pron. dā thĕr-vän′-tĕs.
In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *th* in *thin.*

cervical—sĕr′-vĭk-ăl.
Cesarea—sĕs-ȧ-rē′-ȧ, *not* sĕz-ȧ-rē′-ȧ.
See *Cæsarea.*

Cesarean—sē-zā′-rē-ăn, *not* sē-zär-ē′-ăn.
Also spelled *Cæsarian*, and pronounced as above.

Cesnola di—dē chĕs-nō′-lä.
cetacea—sē-tā′-shē-ȧ.
Cetus—sē′-tŭs.
Cévennes—sā-vĕn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ceylon—sē-lŏn′ or sĭl-ōn′; sē′-lŏn or sĭl-ōn′ (Gaz.),
chablis—shăb-lē′, *not* shăb-lēs′.
Chaeronea—kĕr-ō-nē′-ȧ.
Chagres—chä′-ḡrĕs, *not* shä′-ḡrĕs.
chagrin—shȧ-ḡrĭn′ or shȧ-ḡrēn′.
Most lexicographers prefer shā-ḡrēn′.

chair—châr; chār (Stor.).
chalcedony—kăl-sĕd′-ō-nĭ or kăl′-sē-dō-nĭ.
There is authority for each pronunciation.

Chalcis—kăl′-sĭs.
Chaldean—kăl-dē′-ăn, *not* kăl′-dē-ăn.
chaldron—chăl′-drŭn or chôl′-drŭn.
See *caldron.*

chalet—shä-lā′.
chalice—chăl′-ĭs.
Chalmers (Dr.)—chăl′-mẽrz; Scotch pron. chô′-mẽrz.
chalybeate—kȧ-lĭb′-ē-āt, *not* chȧ-lĭb′-ē-āt.
Cham—kăm.
"The *Cham* of Tartary."

chameleon—kȧ-mē′-lē-ŭn.
chamois—shăm′-ĭ or shȧ-moi′; Fr. pron. shäm-wä′; shăm′-wô or shā-moi′ (Imp.); shăm′-wä (Stor.).
chamomile—kăm′-ō-mīl.
Also spelled *camomile* and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chamonix—shä-mō-nē′.
See *Chamouni.*

Chamouni—shä-mo͞o-nē′.
See *Chamonix.*

champ—chămp.
champaign—shăm-pān′.
Champollion—shăm-pŏl′-ē-ŏn ; Fr. pron shäN-pōl-yôN′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Champs-Elysées—shäN-zā-lē-zā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

chant—chȧnt, *not* chănt.
See *ask.*

chaos—kā′-ŏs.
chap (crack)—chăp or chŏp.
chap (jaw)—chŏp, *not* chăp.
chapeau—shăp′-ō ; shăp-pō′ (Stor.).
chapeau-bras—shăp-ō-brä′.
chaperon—shăp′-ĕr-ōn.
Chapultepec—chä-po͞ol-tā-pĕk′.
char (job)—châr ; chār (Stor.).
"A *char*-woman."

character—kăr′-ăk-tĕr.
charade—shȧ-rād′ ; shăr-äd′ (Stor.).
This last pronunciation can almost be regarded as an affectation.

chargé d'affaires—shär-zhā′ dăf-fâr′.
charivari—shär-ē-vä-rē′.

Charlemagne — shär-lē-mān′; Fr. pron. shärl-män′-yŭ.
charlotte-Russe—shär′-lŏt-rōōs.
Charon—kā′-rŏn, *not* chā′-rŏn.
chartreuse—shär-trĕz′; Fr. pron. shär-tröz′.
For ö, see p. 25.
chary—châr′-ĭ or chā′-rĭ.
Charybdis—kȧ-rĭb′-dĭs. See *Scylla.*
"Scylla and *Charybdis.*"
chasm—kăzm, *not* kăz′-ŭm.
See *elm.*
chassepot—shȧs-pō′.
Worcester says shȧs′-pō.
chasten — chā′-sn, *not* chăs′-n; chās′-tn (Walker and Knowles).
chastise—chăs-tīz′, *not* chăs′-tīz.
chastisement—chăs′-tĭz-mĕnt, *not* chăs-tīz′-mĕnt.
chasuble—chăz′-ū-bl.
Châteaubriand de—dŭ shä-tō-brē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Chaucer—chô′-sĕr, *not* chow′-sĕr.
Chaudière (Falls)—shō-dē-âr′.
Chautauqua—shȧ-tô′-kwä, *not* chȧ-tô′-kwä.
chauvinism—shō′-vĭn-ĭzm.
Chedorlaomer—kĕd-ôr-lā′-ō-mĕr or ō′-mĕr.
chef—shĕf.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

chef-d'œuvre—shā-dĕvr'; Fr. pron. shā-dövr'.
For ö, see p. 25.

Chelsea—chĕl'-sē, *not* chĕl'-sē-ȧ.
See *Anglesea.*

Cheops—kē'-ŏps, *not* chē'-ŏps.
"The Pyramid of *Cheops.*"

Cherbourg—shĕr'-bûrg̃ or shār-bōōr'.
Cherbuliez—shĕr-bü-lē-ā'.
For ü, see p. 26.

Chersonesus—kẽr-sō-nē'-sŭs.
cheroot—chē-rōōt'; shĕr-ōōt' (Stor.).
Chertsey—chĕs'-sĭ, *not* chẽrt'-sĭ.
See *Alnwick.*

cherub—chĕr'-ŭb.
See *Cherub.*

Cherub (city)—kē'-rŭb.
See *cherub.* "*Cherub* (kē'-rŭb), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels."—*Web.*

cherubic — chē-rōō'-bĭk; chĕr-ōō'-bĭk (Stor.).
cherubim—chĕr'-ū-bĭm, *not* chĕr'-ŭb-ĭm.
Cherubini—kā-rōō-bē'-nē.
In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k.*

Cherubusco—chĕr-ōō-bōōs'-kō.

chestnut—chĕs′-nŭt, *not* chĕst′-nŭt.
cheval-de-frise—shē-văl-dŭ-frēz′.
See *amber-gris.*

chevalier—shĕv-ȧ-lēr′; Fr. pron. shĕv-ȧl-yā′.
See *chivalry.*

cheviot (cloth)—chĕv′-ē-ŭt.
Cheviot (Hills)—chĭv′-ē-ŭt.
chĕv′-ē-ŭt is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

Cheyenne—shī-ĕn′; shē-ĕn′ (Gaz.).
See *Chienne.*

Cheyne—chān or chīn. See *Cheyne* (*Thos. K.*).
chiaro-oscuro—kē-ä′-rō ŏs-kōō′-rō.
chibouque—chĭb-ōōk′; chĭb-ŏŏk′ (Stor.).
chic—shēk.
Chicago—shĭ-kô′-ḡō, *not* shĭ-kä′-ḡō, *nor* chĭ-kä′-ḡō.
chicanery—shĭk-ā′-nēr-ĭ.
Chichester—chĭch′-ĕs-tēr, *not* chī′-chĕs-tēr.
chicken—chĭk′-ĕn, *not* chĭk′-n.
Chienne—shē-ĕn′.
See *Cheyenne.*

chiffonier—shĭf-ŏn-ēr′; Fr. pron. shē-fŏn-yā′.
chiffonière—shĭf-ŏn-yâr′; Fr. pron. shē-fŏn-yâr′.
Chihuahua—chē-wä′-wā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

childe—chīld.

"Chīld in U. S.; chĭld, or chīld, in England."—*Web.* Worcester says: "*Childe*, pronounced chĭld, is contrary to all analogy,"

children—chĭl′-drĕn, *not* chĭl′-dẽrn.

Chili—chĭl′-ĭ.

Chillicothe—chĭl-ĭ-kŏth′-ē, *not* chĭl-ĭ-kō′-thē.

Chillon (castle)—shē-yôn′ or shĭl′-ŏn.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Chimborazo — chĭm-bō-rä′-zō; Sp. pron. chēm-bō-rä′-thō.

See *Cadiz.*

chimera—kĭm-ē′-rȧ, *not* kī-mē′-rȧ.

See *camera.*

chimerical—kĭm-ĕr′-ĭk-ăl.

chimney—chĭm′-nĭ.

Avoid the gross vulgarism, chĭm′-blĭ.

chimpanzee—chĭm-păn′-zē, *not* chĭm-păn-zē′.

Smart, however, is authority for the last form. Stormonth says chĭm′-păn-zē.

chinchilla—chĭn-chĭl′-ȧ. See *Chinchilla.*

Chinese—chī-nēz′ or chī-nēs′.

The pronunciation of the termination of proper names in *ese*, as *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, is not settled. As between *ēz* and *ēs*, most orthoëpists favor the first.

Chippewa—chĭp′-ē-wä; chĭp′-ē-wā (Gaz.).

See *Chippeway.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chippeway—chĭp′-ē-wā.
See *Chippewa.*

chirography—kī-rŏg̃′-rā-fĭ, *not* chĭr-ŏg̃′-rā-fĭ.
In this and the six words following, from the Greek language, *ch* is pronounced like *k.*

chiromancer—kī′-rō-măn-sẽr.
kĭr′-ō măn-sẽr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

chiromancy—kī′-rō-măn-sĭ.
Worcester gives kĭr′-ō-măn-sĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

Chiron—kī′-rŏn.
chiropodist—kī-rŏp′-ō-dĭst.
chirosophist—kī-rŏs′-ō-fĭst.
chirurgeon—kī-rûr′-jŭn.
Chiswick—chĭz′-ĭk, *not* chĭz′-wĭk.
See *Alnwick.*

chitin—kī′-tĭn.
See *chitine.*

chitine—kī′-tĭn.
See *chitin, aniline.*

Chittim—kĭt′-ĭm, *not* chĭt′-ĭm.
chivalric—shĭv′-ăl-rĭk ; shĭv-ăl′-rĭk (Wor.).
chivalrous—shĭv′-ăl-rŭs.
chĭv′-ăl-rŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

chivalry—shĭv′-ăl-rĭ.
chĭv′-ăl-rĭ is a secondary form of Worcester's and Stormonth's. "With regard to the

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of shĭv′-al-re, and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike."—*Wor.*

chloralum—klō-răl′-ŭm, *not* klō-rā′-lŭm.
chloride—klō′-rĭd or klō′-rīd.
See *ide.*

chlorine—klō′-rĭn or klō′-rēn; klō′-rīn or klō′-rĭn (Imp.).
See *aniline.*

chlorite—klō′-rīt.
See *ite.*

chlorophyl—klō′-rō-fĭl.
chock-full—chŏk′-fo͝ol, *not* chŭk′-fo͝ol.
chocolate—chŏk′-ō-lāt.
See *accost.*

choler—kŏl′-ẽr, *not* kō′-lẽr.
choleric—kŏl′-ẽr-ĭk.
See *Arabic.*

Cholmondeley—chŭm′-lĭ.
See *Alnwick.*

Chopin—shō-păn′. See *Szopin.*
For ăn, see p. 26.

Chorazin—kō-rā′-zĭn.
chord—kôrd.
chorist—kō′-rĭst, *not* kŏr′-ĭst.
chorister—kŏr′-ĭs-tẽr, *not* kō′-rĭst-ẽr.

Chosroes—kŏs′-rō-ēz.
chough—chŭf.
christen—krĭs′-n, *not* krĭst′-n.
Christian—krĭs′-chăn.
To be preferred to krĭst′-yăn.
Christiania—krĭs-tē-ä′-nē-ä.
Christianity—krĭs-chăn′-ĭt-ĭ or chĭ-ăn′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester says krĭst-yē-ăn′-ē-tē.
Christmas—krĭs′-măs, *not* krĭst′-măs.
chronological—krŏn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
Chronos—krō′-nŏs or krŏn′-ŏs.
chrysalis—krĭs′-ā-lĭs.
Chryseis—krī-sē′-ĭs.
chryselephantine—krĭs-ĕl-ē-făn′-tĭn.
chrysoberyl—krĭs′-ō-bĕr-ĭl.
chrysoprase — krĭs′-ō-prāz; krĭs′-ō-prās (Wor.)
Chrysostom—krĭs′-ŏs-tŏm or krĭs-ŏs′-tŏm.
Chuquisaca—chōō-kē-sä′-kä.
chyle—kīl.
chyme—kīm.
cicada—sĭk-ā′-dȧ.
cicatrice—sĭk′-ȧ-trĭs.
See *cicatrix.*
cicatrices (plural of cicatrix)—sĭk-ȧ-trī′-sēz.
cicatrix—sĭk-ā′-trĭks; sĭk′-ă-trĭks (Stor.)
See *cicatrice.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cicerone—chē-chā-rō′-nā or sĭs-ē-rō′-**nē**.
Stormonth prefers the second.

ciliary—sĭl′-yȧ-rĭ or sĭl′-ĭ-ȧ-rĭ.
Cilicia—sĭl-ĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
Cimabue—chē-mä-bōō′-ā.
Cimarosa—chē-mä-rō′-zä.
Cimon—sī′-mŏn.
cinchona—sĭn-kō′-nȧ, *not* sĭn-chō′-nȧ.
Cincinnati—sĭn-sĭn-nä′-tĭ, *not* sĭn-sĭn-năt′-ŭ.
Cincinnatus—sĭn-sĭn-nā′-tŭs.
Cinque-ports—sĭngk′-pōrts.
Circe—sẽr′-sē.
Circean—sẽr-sē′-ăn, *not* sẽr′-sē-**ăn**.
circuit—sẽr′-kĭt, *not* sẽr′-kŭt.
circuitous—sẽr-kū′-ĭt-ŭs.
Webster formerly said sẽr′-kĭt-**ŭs**.

Cirencester—sĭs′-ĕt-ẽr or sĭs′-ĭs-ẽr.
See *Alnwick*.

cisalpine—sĭs-ăl′-pĭn or sĭs-ăl′-pīn.
Do not pronounce the last syllable pēn or pŭn.

cithara—sĭth′-ȧ-rȧ.
citrate—sĭt′-rāt.
civil—sĭv′-ĭl, *not* sĭv′-l.
civilization—sĭv-ĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.
Civita Vecchia—chē′-vē-tä vĕk′-**kē-ä**.
clairvoyance—klâr-voi′-ăns.
Do not accent the *first* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

clairvoyant—klâr-voi′-ănt.

See *clairvoyance.*

clandestine—klăn-dĕs′-tĭn.

clangor—klăng′-ḡēr, *not* klăng′-ẽr.

clapboard—klăb′-ōrd, *not* klăp′-bōrd.

claque—klâk.

clarinet—klăr′-ĭn-ĕt.

cleanly (adj.)—klĕn′-lĭ.

cleanly (adv.)—klēn′-lĭ.

clematis—klĕm′-ȧ-tĭs, *not* klē-mä′-tĭs.

The pronunciation klē-mā′-tĭs is given by Smart.

Cleobis—klē′-ō-bĭs, *not* klē-ō′-bĭs.

See *Biton.*

Cleobulus—klē-ō-bū′-lŭs, *not* klē-ŏb′-yū-lŭs.

Cleomenes—klē-ŏm′-ē-nēz.

"Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes*, incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate."—*Wor.*

clench—klĕnch.

See *clinch.*

Cleopatra—klē-ō-pā′-trȧ, *not* klē-ō-pä′-trȧ, *nor* klē-ō-păt′-rȧ.

clepsydra—klĕp′-sı-drȧ or klĕp-sī′-drȧ.

clerestory—klēr′-stō-rĭ ; klĕr′-ĕ-stŏr-ĭ is Stormonth's former pronunciation.

clerk—klẕrk.

Worcester prefers klärk, which is Stormonth's pronunciation as well. Klärk pre-

vails in Eng., but in the U. S. klẽrk is the recognized form.

climacteric — klī-măk′-tẽr-ĭk or klĭm-ăk-tẽr′-ĭk.

"The grand *climacteric.*" "*Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter′-ic.*"—*Web.* See *Arabic.*

climatal—klī′-măt-ăl.

climatic—klī-măt′-ĭk.

clinch—klĭnch.

See *clench.*

clique—klēk, *not* klĭk.

Clive—klīv.

cloisonné—klwä-zō-nā′, *not* kloi′-sō-nā.

cloth—klôth.

See *accost.*

clothes—klōthz, coll. klōz.

The last pronunciation is well-nigh universal.

cloths—klôthz, *not* klôths.

clough (sluice)—klôf.

See *accost.*

Clough (Arthur Hugh)—klŭf.

Clusium—klū′-shĭ-ŭm, *not* klū′-zĭ-ŭm.

"Porsenna of *Clusium.*"

Cnidus—nī-dŭs.

"The Venus of *Cnidus.*" In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombinable

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

consonants, the first letter is silent. See *Psyche*, *Ptolemy*.

coadjutant (n.)—kō-ăd′-jū-tănt.
coadjutor—kō-ăd-jū′-tĕr, *not* kō-ăd′-jū-tĕr.
cobalt—kō′-bŏlt.
Coblenz—kō′-blĕnts, *not* kŏb-lĕnts′.

"We often hear *Coblentz* accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our own language, as well as to the native pronunciation."—*Gaz.*

cocaine—kō′-kȧ-ĭn.

See *aniline*.

coccygeal—kŏk-sĭj′-ē-ăl.
coccyx—kŏk′-sĭks.
cocher—kō̆-shā′.
Cochin China—kō′-chĭn chī′-nȧ.
cochineal—kŏch′-ĭn-ēl.
cochlea—kŏk′-lē-ȧ.
cockatrice—kŏk′-ȧ-trīs; sometimes kŏk′-ȧ-trĭs.
Cockburn (Lord)—kō′-bûrn, *not* kŏk′-bûrn.

See *Alnwick*.

cockswain—kŏk′-swān; coll. kŏk′-sn.

The last pronunciation is the invariable one with nautical men.

cocoa—kō′-kō.
cocoaine—kō′-kō-ĭn.

See *aniline*.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cocytus—kō-sī′-tŭs.
codeine—kō-dē′-ĭn.
See *aniline.*

codicil—kŏd′-ĭs-ĭl.
Codrus—kō′-drŭs.
Cœur de Lion—kûr dē lī′-ŏn ; Fr. pron kör dŭ lē-ôN′.
For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

coexist—kō-ĕg̃-zĭst′.
Coeymans—kwē′-mănz.
coffee—kŏf′-ĭ.
See *accost.*

coffin—kŏf′-ĭn.
See *accost.*

cognac—kōn′-yȧk.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

cognisor—kŏg̃-nĭz-ôr′.
Webster, as a secondary pronunciation, says, kŏn-ĭz-ôr′.

cognizable—kŏg̃′-nĭz-ȧ-bl or kŏn′-ĭz-ȧ-bl.
cognizance—kŏg̃′-nĭz-ăns or kŏn′-ĭz-ăns.
cognizant—kŏg̃′-nĭz-ănt or kŏn′-ĭz-ănt.
cognomen—kŏg̃-nō′-mĕn, *not* kŏg̃′-nō-mĕn.
cohesive—kō-hē′-sĭv ; kō-hē′-zĭv (Browne and Haldeman).
Cohoes—kō-hōz′, *not* kō-hōōz′.
coiffeur—kwä-för′.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

coiffure—kwä-für′.

For ü, see p. 26.

coigne—koin.

Coire—kwär.

Coke (Sir Edward)—kŏ͡ok or kōk.

"Always pronounced kŏ͡ok in his own time, and at present by the members of the English bar."—*Biog.*

colander—kŭl′-ăn-dĕr, *not* kŏl′-ăn-dēr.

Colbert—kōl-bâr′.

colchicum—kŏl′-kĭ-kŭm.

Stormonth says kŏl′-chĭ-kŭm, which is the pronunciation almost universally heard.

cold-chisel—kōld′-chĭz-ĕl.

This compound is sometimes pronounced kōl′-chĭz-ĕl, as if spelled *coal-chisel.*

Coleridge—kōl′-rĭj.

cole-slaw—kōl′-slô, *not* kōld′-slô.

See *kool-slaa.*

Colfax—kōl′-făks, *not* kŏl′-făks.

Coligny de—dŭ kō-lēn-yē′ or dŭ kō-lēn′-yē

coliseum—kŏl-ĭ-sē′-ŭm.

See *colosseum.*

Collatinus—kŏl-ā-tī′-nŭs.

collation—kŏl-lā′-shŭn, *not* kō-lā′-shŭn.

collect (n.)—kŏl′-lĕkt.

collect (vb.)—kŏl-lĕkt′.

See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

collimator—kŏl′-lĭm-ā-tẽr.
colloid—kŏl′-loid.
collusive—kŏl-lū′-sĭv, *not* kŏl-lū′-zĭv.
Colman—kōl′-măn, *not* kŏl′-măn.
Cologne—kō-lōn′; Fr. pron. kŏ̃-lŏ̃n′-yŭ.
Pronounce the *last* syllable (yŭ) lightly.
Colon—kō-lŏn′. See *colon.*
Colorado—kŏl-ō-rä′-dō.
colorific—kŭl-ŭr-ĭf′-ĭk or kŏl-ŭr-ĭf′-ĭk.
Although the preponderance of authority favors the second pronunciation, analogy suggests the first.
Colosse—kō-lŏs′-sē, *not* kō-lŏs′.
colosseum—kŏl-ŏs-sē′-ŭm.
See *coliseum.*
colportage — kŏl′-pōrt-āj; kŏl-pōrt′-āj (Wor.).
colporter—kŏl′-pōrt-ẽr.
colporteur—kŏl′-pōrt-ẽr.
Worcester prefers kŏl′-pōr-tûr.
Colquhoun—kō-hōōn′.
See *Alnwick.*
columbine—kŏl′-ŭm-bīn.
column—kŏl′-ŭm, *not* kŏl′-yŭm.
Comanche — kō-măn′-chē; kō-măn′-chā (Gaz.).
comatose—kō′-mȧ-tōs or kŏm′-ȧ-tōs; kŏm-ă-tōs′ (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

combat—kŏm′-băt or kŭm′-băt.

Worcester prefers kŭm′-băt. "The words *combat* and *comrade* are marked with this sound (ŭ) by many orthoëpists, but there is equal or greater authority for the regular sound, cŏmbat and cŏmrade."—*Web.*

combatable—kŏm′-băt-ȧ-bl or kŏm-băt′-ȧ-bl.

combatant — kŏm′-băt-ănt ; kŭm′-băt-ănt (Wor.).

combative—kŏm′-băt-ĭv or kŏm-băt′-ĭv.

combativeness—kŏm′-băt-ĭv-nĕs ; kŭm′-băt-ĭv-nĕs (Wor.).

Combe—kōōm or kōm.

comeliness—kŭm′-lĭ-nĕs, *not* kōm′-lĭ-nĕs.

comely—kŭm′-lĭ, *not* kōm′-lĭ

commandant—kŏm-ȧn-dänt′ ; kŏm-ăn′-dănt or kŏm-än′-dănt (Imp.).

comme il faut — kŭm-ēl-fō′ ; kŏm-ēl-fō′ (Wor.).

commendable—kŏm-mĕnd′-ā-bl.

This is the original pronunciation. In the early part of the present century, the form kŏm′-mĕnd-ā-bl became the fashion, but later the original pronunciation prevailed, as it does at the present day.

commensurable—kŏm-mĕn′-shŏŏ-rȧ-bl ; kŏm-mĕn′-shŭr-ā-bl (Hal.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

commiserate — kŏm-mĭz′-ĕr-āt, *not* kŏm-mĭs′-ĕr-āt.
commissariat—kŏm-mĭs-sā′-rĭ-ăt.
commissure—kŏm′-mĭ-sho͝or or kŏm-mĭsh′-o͝or.

See *commissural.*

commodious—kŏm-mō′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* kŏm-mō′-jŭs.
Commodus—kŏm′-mō-dŭs, *not* kŏm-mō′-dus.
commonalty—kŏm′-ŭn-ăl-tĭ.
commonwealth—kŏm′-ŭn-wĕlth.

Worcester prefers this pronunciation, but also places the accent upon the *last* syllable.

commune—kŏm′-mūn.
communism—kŏm′-mū-nĭzm.
communist—kŏm′-mū-nĭst ; kŏm-mū′-nĭst (Stor.).
Comorin (Cape)—kŏm′-ō-rĭn.
compact (n.)—kŏm′-păkt.
compact (adj.)—kŏm-păkt′.

See *adept.*

comparable—kŏm′-pȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* kŏm-pâr′-ȧ-bl.
compatriot—kŏm-pā′-trĭ-ŏt, formerly pronounced kŏm-păt′-rĭ-ŏt.
compeer—kŏm-pēr′, *not* kŏm′-pēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

compensate—kŏm′-pĕn-sāt or kŏm-pĕn′-sāt; kŏm-pĕn′-sāt or kŏm′-pĕn-sāt (Imp.).

Worcester gives kŏm-pĕn′-sāt only. See *contemplate.*

compensative—kŏm-pĕn′-sȧ-tĭv.

complaisance—kŏm′-plā-zăns.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complaisant—kŏm′-plā-zănt.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

complement—kŏm′-plē-mĕnt.

See *compliment.*

complex—kŏm′-plĕks, *not* kŏm-plĕks′.

compliment—kŏm′-plĭm-ĕnt.

See *complement.*

component—kŏm-pō′-nĕnt.

composite—kŏm-pŏz′-ĭt.

Stormonth says kŏm′-pŏz-ĭt.

compost—kŏm′-pōst; kŏm′-pŏst (Stor.)

compound (n. and adj.)—kŏm′-pownd.

compound (vb.)—kŏm-pownd′.

See *absent.*

compromise—kŏm′-prō-mīz.

comptroller—kŏn-trō′-lẽr.

comrade—kŏm′-răd or kŏm′-rād; kŏm′-rād or kŭm (Wor.); kŏm′-rād (Stor.).

See *combat.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Comte—kôNt.

For ôN, see p. 27.

con amore—kŏn ȧ-mō′-rē.

concave—kŏng′-kāv or kŏn′-kāv.

concentrate—kŏn-sĕn′-trāt or kŏn′-sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn′-trāt (Wor.).

The New Imperial prefers kŏn-sĕn′-trāt. See *contemplate.*

conch—kŏngk, *not* kŏnch.

conchology—kŏng-kŏl′-ō-jĭ; kŏng-kŏl′-ŏ-jĭ (Stor. and Hal.).

concierge—kŏn-sârj′; Fr. pron. kôN-syârzh′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

concise—kŏn-sīs′, *not* kŏn-sīz′.

conclave—kŏng′-klāv or kŏn′-klāv.

Worcester says kŏng′-klāv.

conclusive—kŏn-klū′-sĭv; kŏn-klū′-zĭv (Stor.).

concord—kŏng′-kôrd, *not* kŏn′-kôrd.

Concord (New Hampshire)—kŏng′-kûrd.

concordance—kŏn-kôrd′-ăns, *not* kŏng-kôrd′-ăns.

concordat—kŏn-kôr′-dăt; Fr. pron. kôN-kôr-dä′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

concourse—kŏng′-kōrs.

Haldeman prefers kŏn′-kōrs.

concrete (n. and adj.)—kŏn′-krēt.
concrete (vb.)—kŏn-krēt′.
See *absent.*

concubinage—kŏn-kū′-bĭn-āj, *not* kŏn′-kū-bī-nāj.
concubine—kŏng′-kū-bīn, *not* kŏn′-kū-bīn.
Condé de—dŭ kôN-dā′.
For ÔN, see p. 27.

condemner—kŏn-dĕm′-nĕr or kŏn-dĕm′-ẽr.
See *contemner.*

condemning—kŏn-dĕm′-nĭng or kŏn-dĕm′-ĭng.
See *contemning.*

condign—kŏn-dīn′.
Condillac de—dŭ kôN-dē-yäk′.
For ÔN, see p. 27.

condolence—kŏn-dō′-lĕns, *not* kŏn′-dō-lĕns.
This is a common error for which there is no dictionary authority.

Condorcet de—dŭ kôN-dōr-sā′.
For ÔN, see p. 27.

conduit—kŏn′-dĭt or kŭn′-dĭt.
confessedly—kŏn-fĕs′-ĕd-lĭ.
confessor—kŏn-fĕs′-ẽr or kŏn′-fĕs-ẽr.
Although the second pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester, it is obsolescent.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

confidant—kŏn-fĭd-ănt′, *not* kŏn′-fĭd-ănt.
confidante—kŏn-fĭd-ănt′.
confine (n,)—kŏn′-fīn.
confine (vb.)—kŏn-fīn′.
See *absent.*

confiscate — kŏn′-fĭs-kāt or kŏn-fĭs′-kāt; kŏn-fĭs′-kāt (Wor.).
The New Imperial prefers kŏn-fĭs′-kāt.
See *contemplate.*

conflict (n.)—kŏn′-flĭkt.
conflict (vb.)—kŏn-flĭkt′.
See *absent.*

confluence—kŏn′-flū-ĕns.
confluent—kŏn′-flū-ĕnt.
confrère—kôn-frâr′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Confucianism—kŏn-fū′-shăn-ĭzm.
Confucius—kŏn-fū′-shē-ŭs, *almost* kŏn-fū′-shŭs.
congé—kôn-zhā′; Eng. pron. kŏn′-jē.
For ôn, see p. 27.

congenial—kŏn-jēn′-yăl.
congeniality—kŏn-jē-nĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ or jēn-yăl′-ĭ-tĭ.
congeries—kŏn-jē′-rĭ-ēz.
congregate—kŏng′-grē-gāt.
Congress—kŏng′-grĕs.
Congressional — kŏn-grĕsh′-ŭn-ăl; kŏng-grĕsh′-ŭn-ăl (Stor.).

congruence—kŏng′-ḡrū-ĕns ; kŏn′-ḡrōō-ĕns (Stor.).

congruent—kŏng′-ḡrū-ĕnt ; kŏn′-ḡrōō-ĕnt (Stor.).

conjunctiva — kŏn-jŭngk′-tĭv-ȧ, *not* kŏn-jŭngk-tē′-vȧ.

Webster says kŏn-jŭngk-tī′-vȧ.

conjure (to implore)—kŏn-jūr′.

conjure (to enchant)—kŭn′-jŭr.

conjurer (one who implores)—kŏn-jū′-rẽr.

conjurer (a magician)—kŭn′-jŭr-ẽr.

conjuror—kŏn-jū′-rẽr.

connate—kŏn′-nāt or kŏn-nāt′.

Worcester gives the *last* pronunciation only.

Connaught—kŏn′-nôt.

connoisseur—kŏn-nĭs-sûr′ or kŏn-nĭs-sōōr′; kŏn′-ĭs-sūr (Imp.). See *connaisseur*.

conquer—kŏng′-kẽr, *not* kŏn′-kẽr.

conqueror—kŏngk′-ẽr-ẽr.

conquest—kŏng′-kwĕst, *not* kŏn′-kwĕst.

conscientious—kŏn-shĭ-ĕn′-shŭs, *not* kŏn-sĭ-ĕn′-shŭs.

conscientiousness — kŏn - shĭ - ĕn′-shŭs-nĕs, *not* kŏn-sĭ-ĕn′-shŭs-nĕs.

conservator—kŏn′-sẽr-vā-tẽr or kŏn′-sẽr-vā-tôr.

considerable—kŏn-sĭd′-ẽr-ȧ-bl, *not* kŏn-sĭd′-rā-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

consignee—kŏn-sĭn-ē′.
consignor—kŏn-sī′-nẽr or kŏn-sĭ-nôr′.
consistory—kŏn-sĭs′-tō-rĭ or kŏn′-sĭs-tō-rĭ.
consolatory—kŏn-sŏl′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* kŏn-sō′-lȧ-tō-rĭ.
console (n.)—kŏn′-sōl.
consols—kŏn′-sŏlz or kŏn-sŏlz′.

"A number of English orthoëpists, being among the uninitiated, have accented this word on the first syllable, as every one pronounces it who has not taken his cue from the stock brokers."—*Webster.*

consommé—kŏng-sŏm-mā′; Fr. pron. kôN-sō-mā′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

consort (n.)—kŏn′-sôrt.
consort (vb.)—kŏn-sôrt′.

See *absent.*

conspiracy—kŏn-spĭr′-ȧ-sĭ, *not* kŏn-spī′-rȧ-sĭ.
constable—kŭn′-stȧ-bl, *not* kŏn′-stȧ-bl.
construe—kŏn′-strū, *not* kŏn-strū′.

Formerly pronounced kŏn′-stẽr. See *misconstrue.*

Consuelo—kôN-sü-ā-lō′.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

consummate (adj.)—kŏn-sŭm′-māt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

consummate (vb.)—kŏn′-sŭm-māt or kŏn-sŭm′-māt ; kŏn-sŭm′-māt (Wor.).
See *contemplate.*

contemner—kŏn-tĕm′-nĕr or kŏn-tĕm′-ĕr.
See *condemner.*

contemning—kŏn-tĕm′-nĭng or kŏn-tĕm′-ĭng.
See *comdemning.*

contemplate—kŏn′-tĕm-plāt or kŏn-tĕm′-plāt ; kŏn-tĕm′-plāt (Wor.).
"With respect to all these words (*compensate*, *confiscate*, *constellate*, *consummate*, *demonstrate*, *despumate*, *expurgate*, and *extirpate*) Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable : the English orthoëpists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable."—*Wor.*

contemplative—kŏn-tĕm′-plā-tĭv, *not* kŏn′-tĕm-plā-tĭv.

contemplator — kŏn′-tĕm-plā-tĕr or kŏn-tĕm′-plā-tĕr.

contemporaneity—kŏn-tĕm-pō-rȧ-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.

contents—kŏn′-tĕnts or kŏn-tĕnts′.
The first is the pronunciation generally heard in the United States. The second is preferred by many orthoëpists.

contest (n.)—kŏn′-tĕst.

contest (vb.)—kŏn-tĕst′.
See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

contiguous—kŏn-tĭg̅′-yū-ŭs.
contour—kŏn-tō̅ōr′; kŏn′-tō̅ōr (Hal.).
contract (n.)—kŏn′-trăkt.
contract (vb.)—kŏn-trăkt′.
See *absent.*

contrary—kŏn′-trȧ-rĭ; *never* kŏn-trā′-rĭ.
contrast (n.)—kŏn′-trȧst.
See *ask.*

contrast (vb.)—kŏn-trȧst′.
See *absent.*

contretemps—kôN-trŭ-täN′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

contribute—kŏn-trĭb′-yūt, *not* kŏn′-trĭb-yūt.
"Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable."—*Wor.*

contrite—kŏn′-trīt.
Smart says: "This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the *first* syllable, more consistently on the *last.*"

contumacy—kŏn′-tū-mȧ-sĭ, *not* kŏn-tū′-mȧ-sĭ.
contumely—kŏn′-tū-mē-lĭ, *not* kŏn′-tūm-lĭ; kŏn′-tū-mĕl′-ĭ (Stor.).
convenience—kŏn-vēn′-yĕns; kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕns (Stor.).
convenient—kŏn-vēn′-yĕnt; kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕnt (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

conversant—kŏn′-vĕr-sănt, *not* kŏn-vĕr′-sănt.

conversazione—kŏn′-vĕr-sät-sē-ō-nā.

Worcester places the accent on the penultimate syllable, and pronounces the *fourth* syllable "zē."

converse (n.)—kŏn′-vĕrs.

converse (vb.)—kŏn-vĕrs′.

See *absent.*

conversely—kŏn′-vĕrs-lĭ or kŏn-vĕrs′-lĭ.

Many lexicographers prefer kŏn-vĕrs′-lĭ.

convert (n.)—kŏn′-vĕrt.

convert (vb.)—kŏn-vĕrt′.

See *absent.*

convex—kŏn′-vĕks, *not* kŏn-vĕks′.

convexly—kŏn′-vĕks-lĭ or kŏn-vĕks′-lĭ.

convict (n.)—kŏn′-vĭkt.

convict (vb.)—kŏn-vĭkt′.

See *absent.*

convivial—kŏn-vĭv′-ĭ-ăl or kŏn-vĭv′-yăl.

convoy (n.)—kŏn′-voi.

convoy (vb.)—kŏn-voi′.

See *absent.*

cony—kō′-nĭ or kŭn′-ĭ.

cooper—kŏŏp′-ẽr.

Worcester prefers kōō′-pẽr; it is rarely heard. Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which,

in London at least, invariably shortens them [as, kŏŏp′-ẽr]."

copaiba—kō-pā′-bȧ.

Worcester says kō-pē′-bȧ. See *copaiva.*

copaiva—kō-pā′-vȧ.

See *copaiba.*

copal—kō′-păl, *not* kō′-pĕl.

Copernicus—kō-pẽr′-nĭk-ŭs.

Cophetua—kō-fĕt′-yū-ȧ.

copse—kŏps, *not* kōps.

Coquelin—kŏ̄k-lăn′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

coquet—kō-kĕt′.

coquetry — kō-kĕt′-rĭ ; kō′-kĕt-rĭ (Imp.) ; kō′-kĕt-rĭ (Stor.).

coquette—kō-kĕt′.

coquina—kō-kē′-nȧ.

coral—kŏr′-ăl, *not* kō′-răl.

coralline—kŏr′-ăl-ĭn.

Sometimes pronounced kŏr′-ăl-īn.

Corcyra—kôr-sī′-rȧ or kôr′-sĭr-ȧ.

cordial—kôr′-jăl or kôrd′-yăl.

Worcester gives the last form only.

cordiality — kôr-jăl′-ĭ-tĭ or kôr-dĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ ; kôrd-yē-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ (Wor.).

Cordilleras—kôr-dĭl′-ẽr-ȧz ; Sp. pron. kōr-dēl-yā′-räs.

Ll, in Spanish, is pronounced like *lli* in *million.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cordon—kôr′-dŏn ; Fr. pron. kôr-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Cordova—kôr′-dō-vä.
This word is an exception to the rule that Spanish words ending in a vowel are generally accented upon the penult.

Corea—kō-rē′-ȧ.
Corfu—kŏr-fōō′ or kŏr-fū′.
Coriolanus—kō-rĭ-ō-lā′-nŭs, *not* kŏr-ĭ-ō-lä′ nŭs.
cornea—kôr′-nē-ȧ, *not* kôr-nē′-ȧ.
Corneille—kōr-nāl′ ; Fr. pron. kôr-nāl′-yŭ or kôr-nā′-yŭ.
See *Cologne.*
cornet—kôr′-nĕt, *not* kôr-nĕt′.
cornice—kôr′-nĭs, *not* kôr′-nĭsh.
Cornice—kōr-nē′-chā.
"The *Cornice* Road."

corolla—kō-rŏl′-ȧ.
corollary—kŏr′-ŏl-ā-rĭ or kō-rŏl′-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary.*

coronal (n.)—kŏr′-ō-năl.
coronal (adj.)—kŏr′-ō-năl or kō-rō′-năl.
Corot—kō-rō′.
corporal—kôr′-pō-răl.
See *corporeal.*

corporeal—kôr-pō′-rĕ-ăl.
See *corporal.*

corps (military)—kōr ; pl. kōrz.
corps d'armée—kōr där-mā'.
corps diplomatique—kōr dē-plō-mä-tēk'.
corpuscle—kôr'-pŭs-l.
corral—kŏr-răl' ; kŏr'-răl (Wor.).
Correggio da—dä kŏr-rā'-jō.

In Italian, *g* or *gg* before *e*, *i*, and *y* combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Corrèze—kō-rāz'.
corridor—kŏr'-rĭ-dōr or dŏr.
corrosive—kŏr-rō'-sĭv, *not* kŏr-rō'-zĭv.
corse—kôrs or kōrs.

O before *r* has naturally the sound of *ô*.

cortége—kôr-tāzh'.
Cortes (Sp. parliament)—kôr'-tĕs.
Cortez (Fernando)—kôr'-tĕz.
coruscate—kŏr'-ŭs-kāt or kō-rŭs'-kāt.
Corvisart-Desmarets—kōr-vē-zär' dā-mä-rā'.
Corydon—kŏr'-ĭ-dŏn.
coryphée—kō-rē-fā'.
cosmetic—kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk, *not* kŏs-mĕt'-ĭk.
cosmogony—kŏz-mŏg'-ō-nĭ, *not* kŏs-mŏg'-ō-nĭ.
cosmography—kŏz-mŏg'-rȧ-fĭ, *not* kŏs-mŏg'-rȧ-fĭ.
cosmopolite—kŏz-mŏp'-ō-līt, *not* kŏs-mŏp'-ō-līt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cost—kŏ̄st, *not* kŏst *nor* kôst.
See *accost.*

costly—kŏ̄st′-lĭ, *not* kŏst′-li *nor* kôst′-lĭ.
See *accost.*

Costa Rica—kŏs′-tä rē′-kä.

costume—kŏs′-tūm or kŏs-tūm′; kōs′-tūm (Imp.).

costumer — kŏs-tū′-mĕr; kŏs′-tū-mĕr (Wor.).

cote (n.)—kōt, *not* kŏt.
"A dove-*cote.*"

coterie—kō-tĕr-ē′; kō′-tĕr-ē (Stor.).

Cotopaxi—kō-tō-päk′-sē; Sp. pron. kō-tō-pä′-hē.
See *Don Quixote.*

cotyledon—kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn; kō-tĭl′-ē-dŏn (Crabb).

cotyledonous—kŏt-ĭl-ĕd′-ō-nŭs.

couchant (heraldry) — kow′-chänt; Fr. pron. kōō-shäN′. See *levant.*
For äN, see p. 26.

cough—kŏ̄f, *not* kôf *nor* kŏf.
See *accost.*

council—kown′-sĭl.
See *counsel.*

counsel—kown′-sĕl.
See *council.*

coup d'état—kōō dā-tä'.
coup de grâce—kōō dŭ ḡräs'.
coup d'œil—kōō dĕl' ; Fr. pron. kōō dœ̈'-yŭ.
See *Cologne*. For ö, see p. 25.

coupé—kōō-pā'.
coupon—kōō'-pŏn ; Fr. pron. kōō-pôN'.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Courbet—kōōr-bā'.
courier—kōō'-rĭ-ẽr ; kōō'-rēr (Wor.) ; kŏor'-ĭ-ẽr (Stor.) ; Fr. pron. kōōr-yā'. See *courrier*.
Courtenay—kûrt'-nā.
courteous—kûrt'-ē-ŭs.
Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation kōrt'-yŭs. The New Imperial says kōrt'-ē-ŭs.

courteousness—kûrt'-ē-ŭs-nĕs.
kōrt'-yŭs-nĕs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

courtesan—kûrt'-ē-zăn ; kûrt-ē-zăn' (Wor.).
courtesy (politeness)—kûrt'-ē-sĭ.
courtesy (salutation)—kûrt'-sĭ.
"A *courtesy* is the external manifestation of *courtesy*."—*Wor.*

courtier—kōrt'-yĕr.
cousin—kŭz'-n, *not* kŭz'-ĭn.
Cousin—kōō-zăN'.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

covenant—kŭv′-ē-năn̄t.

Covent (Garden)—kŭv′-ĕn̄t, *not* kō′-vēn̄t *nor* kŏv′-ĕn̄t.

Coventry—kŭv′-ĕn-trĭ.

coverlet—kŭv′-ẽr-lĕt, *not* kŭv′-ẽr-lĭd, unless spelled *coverlid.*

covetous—kŭv′-ĕt-ŭs, *not* kŭv′-ē-chŭs, which pronunciation is given by Sheridan.

covey—kŭv′-ĭ, *not* kō′-vĭ.

cowardice—kow′-ärd-ĭs, *not* kow′-ärd-īs.

cowl—kowl.

Cowper—kow′-pẽr or kōō′-pẽr.

Coxsackie—kŏŏk-sô′-kē.

Cracow—krā′-kō.

See *Krakow.*

cranberry—krăn′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* krăm′-bĕr-ĭ.

craunch—kränch, *not* krônch.

Never say krŭnch. The common sound of *au* is ô; but when the digraph is followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed to that of ä.

creature—krēt′-yūr; krēt′-yūr, often krē′-chŏŏr (Stor.).

Crébillon de—dŭ krā-bē-yôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

crèche—krāsh.

credence—krē′-dĕn̄s, *not* krĕd′-ĕn̄s.

crédit foncier—krā-dē′ fôN-syā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

crédit mobilier—krā-dē′ mō-bē-lyā′.
credulous—krĕd′-yū-lŭs, *not* krĕj′-ōō-lŭs.
creek—krēk, *not* krĭk.
crematorium—krĕm-ȧ-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.
crematory—krĕm′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
crept—krĕpt.
crescendo—krĕs-sĕn′-dō.
Cressida—krĕs′-sĭd-ȧ, *not* krĕs-sī′-dȧ.
"Troilus and *Cressida*."

Crete—krēt ; class. krē′-tē.
Creüsa—krē-yū′-sȧ.
crevasse—krā-vȧs′.
Crichton—krī′-tŏn.
Worcester prefers krĭk′-tŏn. "The Admirable *Crichton*."

Crimea—krĭm-ē′-ȧ, *not* krī-mē′-ȧ.
crinoid—krī′-noid.
crinoline—krĭn′-ō-lĭn ; krĭn′-ō-lēn (Stor.).
critique—krĭ-tēk′.
See *amber-gris*.

Crito—krī′-tō.
crochet (n.)—krō-shā′.
Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

crochet (vb.)—krō-shā′.
crocodile—krŏk′-ō-dīl or krŏk′-ō-dĭl.

cromlech—krŏm′-lĕk.

Cromwell—krŭm′-wĕl or krŏm′-wĕl.

Formerly almost universally pronounced krŭm′-l.

crouch—krowch, *not* krōōch.

croupier—krōō′-pĭ-ĕr ; krōō-pēr′ (Stor.).

Cruikshank—krŏŏk′-shăngk.

cruise (voyage)—krūz, *not* krūs.

cruise (bottle)—krūs ; krōōz (Stor.).

See *cruse.*

crupper—krŏŏp′-ẽr.

In England, krŭp′-ẽr. This last is the marking of all the dictionaries except Webster.

cruse—krūs ; krōōz (Stor.).

See *cruise.*

crystalline—krĭs′-tăl-īn or krĭs′-tăl-ĭn.

crystallization—krĭs-tăl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

cucumber—kū′-kŭm-bĕr.

Kow′-kŭm-bĕr, although now deemed a vulgarism, was in Walker's time the fashionable pronunciation. Smart (1836) says: "No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cowcumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago." See *asparagus.*

cuirass—kwē-rȧs′ or kwē′-rȧs.

cuirassier—kwē-rȧs-sēr′ ; Fr. pron. kwē-räs-yā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

cuisine—kwē-zēn′.
cuish—kwĭs.
cul-de-sac—kül-dŭ-säk′.
For ü, see p. 26.

culinary—kū′-lĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* kŭl′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.
Frequently mispronounced.

Cumæan—kū-mē′-ăn. See *Cumæ.*
"The *Cumæan* Sibyl."

cuneiform — kū-nē′-ĭ-fôrm, *not* kū′-nē-ĭ-fôrm.
cunning—kŭn′-nĭng, *not* kŭn′-nĭn.
cupola—kū′-pō-lȧ, *not* kū′-pȧ-lō.
Do not transpose the vowel-sounds in the last two syllables.

curaçoa—kōō-rȧ-sō′ ; kū-ră-sō′-ā (Stor.).
Stormonth now prefers kū′-ră-sō.

curassow—kū-răs′-sō.
curator—kū-rā′-tẽr.
See *abdomen.*

curio—kū′-rĭ-ō.
currant—kŭr′-ănt.
See *current.*

current—kŭr′-rĕnt.
See *currant.*

currier—kŭr′-rĭ-ẽr.
cursed (adj.)—kûr′-sĕd.
See *learned.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cursed (part.)—kûrst.
curtail—kûr-tāl′.
curtain—kûr′-tĭn.
See *captain.*
curule—kū′-rūl.
"*Curule*-chair."
cushion—kŏŏsh′-ŭn.
Cuvier—kü-vē-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Cuyahoga—kī-ȧ-hō′-ḡȧ.
Cuyp—koip.
Cuzco—kōōs′-kō.
Cyaxares—sī-ăks′-ȧ-rēz.
Cybele—sĭb′-ē-lē or sĭb-ē′-lē.
Scholars generally prefer the first form; Byron preferred the second.
Cyclades—sĭk′-lā-dēz, *not* sĭk′-lādz.
cyclamen—sĭk′-lȧ-mĕn.
cycle—sī′-kl, *not* sĭk′-l.
Cyclopean—sī-klō-pē′-ăn or sī-klō′-pē-ăn.
Cyclopes—sī-klō′-pēz.
Cyclops—sī′-klŏps.
cylindric—sĭl-ĭn′-drĭk, *not* sĭl′-ĭn-drĭk.
Cymbeline—sĭm′-bē-lĭn or sĭm′-bē-līn.
cynosure—sī′-nō-shūr or sĭn′-ō-shūr (Web.); sī′-nō-sūr or sĭn′-ō-sūr (Wor.); sī′-nō-zhŏŏr (Stor.); sĭn′-ŏs-yŏŏr (Hal.).
Webster now prefers sī′-nō-shūr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Here are seven different pronunciations authorized by five reputable authorities. Only an apt scholar could succeed in mispronouncing the above word.

Cyprian—sĭp′-rĭ-ăn, *not* sī′-prĭ-ăn.
Cyrene—sī-rē′-nē, *not* sī′-rēn.
cyst—sĭst.
Cytherea—sĭth-ē-rē′-ȧ, *not* sī-thē′-rē-ȧ.
Cyzicus—sĭz′-ē-kŭs.
Czajkowski—chī-kŏvs′-kē.

In Polish, *cz* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

Czar—zär; tsär (Hal.).
czarevna—zȧ-rĕv′-nȧ.
czarina—zȧ-rē′-nȧ; tsä-rē′-nȧ (Hal.).
czarowitz—zär′-ō-wĭts or tsär′-ō-vēch.
Czerny—chĕr′-nē.

D

dado—dä′-dō or dā′-dō.

These are the pronunciations given by Webster and Haldeman; dā′-dō, the form usually heard, is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial.

Dædalus—dĕd′-ā-lŭs.
Daguerre—dä-ḡâr′.
daguerreotype—dȧ-ḡĕr′-ō-tīp, *not* dȧ-ḡĕr′-ē-ō-tīp.
dahabeah—dä-hä-bē′-ä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dahlgren—dăl′-grĕn.

dahlia—däl′-yȧ or dāl′-yȧ; däl′-ĭ-ȧ (Wor. and Hal.).

The form dāl′-yȧ is an anglicized pronunciation. The word is derived from Dahl (däl), the Swedish botanist.

Dahomey—dä-hō′-mā or dä-hō′-mē.

Often, though less correctly, pronounced dä-hō-mā′.

dais—dā′-ĭs.

Dalhousie (Australia)—dăl-hōō′-zĭ.

damage—dăm′-āj, *not* dăm′-ĭj.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the unaccented vowels with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured."—*Richard Grant White.*

Damiens—dā′-mĭ-ĕnz; Fr. pron. dä-mē-ăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

damned (adj.)—dămd; in serious discourse, dăm′-nĕd.

Walker remarks: "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two. Thus in Shakespeare:

'But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves.'"

damned (part.)—dămd or dăm′-nĕd.

"He that believeth not, shall be *damned*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

damning—dăm′-ĭng or dăm′-nĭng.
Damocles—dăm′-ō-klēz.
"The sword of *Damocles*."

Damon—dā′-mŏn.
"*Damon* and Pythias."

damson—dăm′-zn.
Danaë—dăn′-ā-ē.
Danaides—dā-nā′-ĭd-ēz.
dance—dȧns, *not* dăns.
See *ask*.

dandelion—dăn′-dē-lī-ŏn.
Worcester says dăn-dē-lī′-ŏn. Do not say dăn′-dē-lĭn.

Dandolo—dän′-dō-lō.
"Blind old *Dandolo*."

Daniel—dăn′-ĭ-ĕl or dăn′-yĕl.
The last is the colloquial pronunciation.

Danish—dā′-nĭsh, *not* dăn′-ĭsh.
Dannecker von—fōn dän′-ĕk-ĕr.
danseuse—dänN-söz′.
For äN and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

Dante—dăn′-tē ; It. pron. dän′-tā.
Danton—dăn′-tŏn ; Fr. pr. dänN-tôN′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Danubian—dȧ-nū′-bĭ-ăn.
Dardanelles—där-dȧ-nĕlz′.
Darien—dā′-rē-ĕn ; Sp. pron. dä-rē-ĕn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Darius—dā-rī′-ŭs.
data—dā′-tȧ, *not* dä′-tȧ.
datum—dā′-tŭm, *not* dä′-tŭm.
daub—dôb, *not* dŏb.
Daubigny—dō-bēn-yē′. See *Aubigné, d'*.
Daudet (Alphonse)—äl-fôNs′ dō-dā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

daunt—dänt ; dônt (Stor.).
See *craunch*.

dauphin—dô′-fĭn ; Fr. pron. dō-făN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

dauphine—dô′-fēn ; Fr. pron. dō-fēn′.
David (artist)—dä-vēd′.
davit—dăv′-ĭt or dā′-vĭt.
Davoust—dä-vōō′.
More correctly spelled *Davout*, and pronounced as above.

deaf—dĕf or dēf.
The second pronunciation, although given by Webster, is no longer considered elegant. Worcester says : "The pronunciation of this word is uniformly marked *dĕf* by the English orthoëpists, but it is very common in the United States to pronounce it *dēf*."
This note applies also to *deafen*.

deafen—dĕf′-ĕn or dē′-fĕn.
See *deaf*.

De Amicis—dā ä-mē′-chēs, *not* dē ä-mē′-sĭs.
debauch—dē-bôch′, *not* dē-bowch′.

debauchee—dĕb-ō-shē′ or dā-bō-shā′.
debenture—dē-bĕn′-tūr.
debonair—dĕb-ō-nâr′.
Deborah—dĕb′-ō-rȧ, *not* dē-bō′-rȧ.
debouch—dē-bo͞osh′.
débris—dā-brē′.
début—dā-bū′; Fr. pron. dā-bü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

débutant—dā-bū-tŏng′; Fr. pron. dā-bü-tän′.
For ü and äN, see p. 26.

débutante—dā-bū-tŏnt′; Fr. pron. dā-bü-täNt′.
For ü and äN, see p. 26.

decade—dĕk′-ād, *not* dē-kād′.
decadence—dē-kā′-dĕns, *not* dĕk′-ā-dĕns.
decalogue—dĕk′-ȧ-lŏg̃.
decantation—dē-kăn-tā′-shŭn.
Worcester makes the *first* syllable short (dĕk).

decastich—dĕk′-ȧ-stĭk, *not* dĕk′-ȧ-stĭch.
Deccan—dĕk′-ăn.
decease—dē-sēs′.
decemviri—dē-sĕm′-vĭ-rī.
decennary—dē-sĕn′-ȧ-rĭ.
decisive—dē-sī′-sĭv, *not* dē-sī′-zĭv.
declivous—dē-klī′-vŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

décolleté—dā-kôl-tā′, *not* dā-kŏl′-tā, *nor*, as I once heard the word pronounced, dĕk-ŭl-ĕt′.

decorative—dĕk′-ō-rā-tĭv.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word dē-kŏr′-ā-tĭv. It should not be encouraged.

decorous—dē-kō′-rŭs or dĕk′-ō-rŭs.

See *canorous*. Walker observes: "An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*."

decorum—dē-kō′-rŭm.

See *abdomen*.

decrepit—dē-krĕp′-ĭt, *not* dē-krĕp′-ĭd.

Almost always mispronounced.

dedecorous—dē-dĕk′-ō-rŭs.

defalcate—dē-făl′-kāt, *not* dē-fôl′-kāt.

Remember that the second syllable in this word is *făl*, not *fôl*.

defalcation—dē-făl-kā′-shŭn or dĕf-ăl-kā′-shŭn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable dĕf.

defalcator—dĕf′-ăl-kā-tĕr.

defamatory—dē-făm′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* dē-fā′-mȧ-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

defeasance—dē-fē′-zăns.
deficit—dĕf′-ĭs-ĭt, *not* dē-fĭs′-ĭt.
defile (n.)—dē-fīl′ or dē′-fīl (Web.), dĕf-īl′ or dē′-fīl (Stor.); dē-fīl′ (Wor., Hal., and Imp.).

In accordance with analogy (see *absent*), the pronunciation dē′-fīl should prevail. Webster, however, does not give it the preference.

defile (vb.)—dē-fīl′.

See *absent.*

dégagé—dā-ḡä-zhā′.
deglutition—dĕḡ-lū-tĭsh′-ŭn or dē.
dégoût—dā-ḡōō′.
deign—dān.
Dejanira—dĕj-ȧ-nī′-rȧ.
Delacroix—dŭ-lä-krwä′.
Delaroche—dŭ-lä-rŏsh′.
Delaunay—dŭ-lō-nā′.
Delft—dĕlft.

Commonly pronounced dĕlf.

Delhi (India)—dĕl′-lē.
Delhi (U. S.)—dĕl′-hī.
Delilah—dĕl′-ĭl-ȧ or dē-lī′-lȧ.

Webster, however, prefers this last pronunciation; it has in addition, the sanction of general custom.

delirious—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-lē′-rĭ-ŭs.
delirium—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭm, *not* dē-lē′-rĭ-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

delivery—dē-lĭv′-ēr-ĭ, *not* dē-lĭv′-rĭ.
Delphinus—dĕl-fī′-nŭs.
demagogic—dĕm-ȧ-ḡŏj′-ĭk.
demagogy—dĕm′-ȧ-ḡŏj-ĭ; dĕm′-ă-ḡŏj-ĭ (Stor.). See *demagogue.*
Demerara—dĕm-ĕr-ä′-rȧ.
demesne—dē-mēn′; dē-mān′ (Hal.).
Demeter—dē-mē′-tĕr.
Demetrius—dē-mē′-trĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-mĕt′-rĭ-ŭs.
demijohn—dĕm′-ĭ-jŏn, *not* dĭm′-ĭ-jŏn.
demise—dē-mīz′, *not* dē-mēz′.
demolition—dĕm-ō-lĭsh′-ŭn.
demoniacal—dĕm-ō-nī′-ăk-ăl, *not* dē-mō′-nĭ-ăk-ăl.
demonstrable—dē-mŏn′-strȧ-bl.
demonstrate—dĕm′-ŏn-strāt or dē-mŏn′-strāt.

Worcester gives the last form only. See *contemplate.*

demonstrative—dē-mŏn′-strȧ-tĭv.
demonstrator—dĕm′-ŏn-strā-tĕr.

dē-mŏn′-strā-tôr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Demosthenic—dĕm-ŏs-thĕn′-ĭk, *not* dē-mŏs′-thē-nĭk.
Deneb—dē′-nĕb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

denier (coin)—dē-nēr′ or dĕn′-ĭ-ā.

"My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*,
I do mistake my person all this while:"
—*Shakespeare.*

dénouement—dā-nōō-mäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

denudation—dĕn-ū-dā′-shŭn or dē-nū-dā′-shŭn.

depends—dē-pĕndz′, *not* dē-pĕnz′.

deplorable—dē-plō′-rȧ-bl, *not* dē-plŏr′-ȧ-bl.

deposition—dĕp-ō-zĭsh′-ŭn; dē′-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn (Stor.).

depot—dē′-pō or dā-pō′ (Web.); dē-pō′ (Wor., Hal., and Imp.); dĕp-ō′ or dĕp′-ō (Stor.); Fr. pron. dā-pō′.

Do not say dā′-pō, which is a hybrid pronunciation.

depreciate—dē-prē′-shĭ-āt, *not* dē-prē′-sĭ-āt.

deprivation—dĕp-rĭv-ā′-shŭn.

Deptford—dĕt′-fŭrd; dĕd′-fŭrd (Gaz.).

See *Alnwick.*

depths—dĕpths, *not* dĕps.

The three consonant sounds occurring in immediate succession, render this word difficult of articulation.

deputy—dĕp′-yū-tĭ.

De Quincey—dē-kwĭn′-sĭ, *not* dē-kwĭn′-zĭ.

Derby (Eng.)—dĕr′-bĭ or där′-bĭ.

The latter pronunciation was once universal.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

derelict—dēr′-ē-lĭkt.
de rigueur—dŭ rē-ḡör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

derisive—dē-rī′-sĭv ; dē-rī′-zĭv (Hal.).
Desaix—dĕs-sā′.
descant (n.)—dĕs′-kănt.
descant (vb.)—dĕs-kănt′.
See *absent.*

Descartes—dā-kärt′.
Desdemona—dĕz-dē-mō′-nȧ, *not* dĕs-dē-mō′-nȧ.

desert (wilderness)—dĕz′-ĕrt.
See *desert (merit), dessert.*

deshabille—dāz-ȧ-bēl′; dĕs-hȧ-bĭl′ (Wor.); dĕz′-ă-bēl (Stor.).
See *dishabille, déshabillé.*

desiccate—dĕs′-ĭk-āt or dē-sĭk′-āt.
Dictionaries generally prefer the second form, but the first is the one in common use.

desideratum—dē-sĭd-ĕr-ā′-tŭm, *not* dē-sĭd-ĕr-ä′-tŭm.
design—dē-zīn′ or dē-sīn′.
Careful speakers and the standard dictionaries favor dē-sīn′. The Century *prefers* dē-zīn′.

designate—dĕs′-ĭḡ-nāt, *not* dĕz′-ĭḡ-nāt.
designator—dĕs′-ĭḡ-nā-tĕr, *not* dĕz′-ĭḡ-nā-tĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

desist—dē-zĭst′ or dē-sĭst′.
Sheridan says dē-zĭst′.

Des Moines—dē-moin′.

Desmoulins—dā-mōō-lăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

desolate—dĕs′-ō-lāt, *not* dĕz′-ō-lāt.

desolation—dĕs-ō-lā′-shŭn, *not* dĕz-ō-lā′-shŭn.

desperado—dĕs-pĕr-ā′-dō.
dĕs-pĕr-ä′-dō is often heard and is the pronunciation given by Jameson.

despicable—dĕs′-pĭk-ȧ-bl, *not* dē-spĭk′-ȧ-bl.

dessert—dĕz-zĕrt′, *not* dĕz′-zĕrt.
See *desert (wilderness).*

desuetude—dĕs′-wē-tūd.
"Innocuous *desuetude.*"

desultory—dĕs′-ŭl-tō-rĭ.

detail (n.)—dē′-tāl or dē-tāl′.
The second is preferred by Worcester. Most *English* dictionaries prefer the pronunciation dē-tāl′.

detail (vb.)—dē-tāl′.
See *absent.*

Détaille—dā-tä′-yŭ.
Last syllable to be lightly pronounced.

detestation—dĕt-ĕs-tā′-shŭn or dē-tĕs-tā′-shŭn.

détour—dā-tōōr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

detritus—dē-trī′-tŭs.
de trop—dŭ trō′.
devastate—dĕv′-ăs-tāt or dē-văs′-tāt.

The second pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

device—dē-vīs′.
devil—dĕv′-l, *not* dĕv′-ĭl.

See *evil.*

devise—dē-vīz′.
devoir—dĕv-wôr′; Fr. pron. dŭv-wär′.
dexterous—dĕks′-tĕr-ŭs, *not* dĕks′-trŭs.
dextrine—dĕks′-trĭn.

See *aniline.*

dew—dū, *not* dyū, *nor* dōō.
Dhaulagiri—dow-lä-ḡē′-rē.
diabetes—dī-ȧ-bē′-tēz.
diable—dē-ä′-bl.
diabolism—dī-ăb′-ō-lĭzm, *not* dē-ăb′-ō-lĭzm.
diæresis—dī-ĕr′-ē-sĭs; dī-ē′-rĕ-sĭs (Stor.), *not* dī-ĕr-ē′-sĭs.
dialogue—dī′-ȧ-lŏḡ, *not* dī′-ȧ-lôḡ.
diamond—dī′-ȧ-mŭnd or dī′-mŭnd.
Diana—dī-ā′-nȧ or dī-ăn′-ȧ.

"The usual pronunciation is dī-ăn′-ȧ."—*Smart.*

diapason—dī-ȧ-pā′-zŏn or dī-ȧ-pā′-sŏn.
diaphanous—dī-ăf′-ȧ-nŭs.
diaphragm—dī′-ȧ-frăm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

diastole—dī-ăs′-tō-lē.
diathesis—dī-ăth′-ē-sĭs, *not* dī-ā-thē′-sĭs.
diatom—dī′-ăt-ŏm, *not* dī-ăt′-ŏm.
diatribe—dī′-ȧ-trīb or dĭ-ăt′-rĭb-ē.

Webster gives the first only; Worcester gives the two in the above order.

dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene — dī-klō-rō-tĕt-rȧ-hī-drŏks-ĭ-bĕn′-zēn.

This word is given as a sample of certain almost unpronounceable terms produced by the requirements of modern chemistry. See *tetrabromohydroquinine.*

diclinous—dĭk′-lĭn-ŭs or dī-klī′-nŭs.
didactic—dĭd-ăk′-tĭk, *not* dī-dăk′-tĭk.
Diderot—dē-drō′.
Didot—dē-dō′.
Dieppe—dē-ĕp′.

dyĕp is preferred by Lippincott's Gazetteer.

Dies Iræ—dī′-ēz ī′-rē.
dietary—dī′-ĕt-ā-rĭ.
different—dĭf′-fĕr-ĕnt, *not* dĭf′-rĕnt.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

differentiate—dĭf-fĕr-ĕn′-shĭ-āt.
diffuse (adj.)—dĭf-fūs′.
diffuse (vb.)—dĭf-fūz′.
diffusive—dĭf-fū′-sĭv, *not* dĭf-fū′-zĭv.
digest (n.)—dī′-jĕst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

digest (vb.)—dĭj-ĕst′.
See *absent.*

digestion—dĭ-jĕs′-chŭn, *not* dī-jĕst′-yŭn.
digitalis—dĭj-ĭ-tā′-lĭs, *not* dĭj-ĭ-tä′-lĭs.
digression—dĭ-grĕsh′-ŭn, *not* dī-grĕsh′-ŭn.
Dijon—dē-zhôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

dilate—dĭl-āt′ or dī-lāt′.
dilemma—dĭ-lĕm′-mȧ or dī-lĕm′-mȧ.
Worcester gives the first only.

dilettante—dĭl-ĕt-ăn′-tā or dē-lā-tȧn′-tā.
dilettanti—dĭl-ĕt-ăn′-tē or dē-lā-tȧn′-tē.
Dilke—dĭlk.
dinarchy—dĭn′-är-kĭ.
dinosaur—dī′-nō-sôr.
diocesan—dī-ŏs′-ē-săn or dī′-ō-sē-săn; dī-ŏs′-ē-săn or dī-ō-sē′-săn (Wor.).
diocese—dī′-ō-sēs or dī′-ō-sĕs.
Diodorus—dī-ō-dō′-rŭs.
Diomede—dī′-ō-mēd; class. dī-ō-mē′-dē.
Diomedes—dī-ō-mē′-dēz.
Dionysius—dī-ō-nĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dī-ō-nĭs′-ĭ-ŭs.
Dionysus—dī-ō-nī′-sŭs.
diorama—dī-ō-rä′-mȧ or dī-ō-rā′-mȧ, *not* dī-ō-răm′-ȧ.
diphtheria—dĭf-thē′-rĭ-ȧ (Web., Wor., and Imp.); Webster (1900) says dĭf or dĭp.
dĭp-thē′-rĭ-ȧ is the pronunciation preferred.
(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

by Haldeman and is a secondary form of Stormonth's.

diphtheritic—dĭf-thē-rĭt′-ĭk or dĭp.
See *diphtheria.*

diphthong—dĭf′-thŏng or dĭp′-thŏng.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the latter pronunciation only.

diploë—dĭp′-lō-ē.
diploma—dĭ-plō′-mȧ, *not* dī-plō′-mȧ.
diplomacy—dĭ-plō′-mā-sĭ.
Walker says dĭp′-lō-mā-sĭ.

diplomat—dĭp′-lō-măt.
See *diplomate.*

diplomate—dĭp′-lō-māt.
See *diplomat.*

diplomatic—dĭp-lō-măt′-ĭk.
diplomatist—dĭp-lō′-mā-tĭst.
direct—dĭ-rĕkt′, *not* dī-rĕkt′.
"*I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phĭ-los′-o-phy, dĭ-rect′, etc." *Webster.*

disable—dĭs-ā′-bl or dĭz-ā′-bl.
The second is Worcester's pronunciation.

disarm—dĭz-ärm′; dĭs-ärm′ (Stor.); dĭs-ärm′ or dĭz-ärm′ (Hal.).
disaster—dĭz-ăs′-tĕr, *not* dĭs-ăs′-tĕr.
disband—dĭs-bănd′; dĭz-bănd′ (Wor.).
disburse—dĭs-bûrs′; dĭz-bûrs′ (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

discard—dĭs-kärd′.

discern—dĭz-zẽrn′, *not* dĭs-sẽrn′.

See *sacrifice.*

discernment—dĭz-zẽrn′-mĕnt, *not* dĭs-sẽrn′-mĕnt.

discipline—dĭs′-ĭ-plĭn.

Discobolus—dĭs-kŏb′-ō-lŭs.

discount (n.)—dĭs′-kownt.

discount (vb.)—dĭs′-kownt or dĭs-kownt′.

The second is the pronunciation of Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman. Smart says: "The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun."

discourse—dĭs-kōrs′, *not* dĭs′-kōrs.

discourteous—dĭs-kûrt′-ē-ŭs.

dĭs-kŭrt′-yŭs is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

discovery—dĭs-kŭv′-ĕr-ĭ or dĭs-kŭv′-rĭ.

discrepance—dĭs-krĕp′-ăns or dĭs′-krē-păns.

The first pronunciation is Webster's, Stormonth's, and Haldeman's; the second is Worcester's. The New Imperial Dictionary says dĭs′-krĕp-ăns or dĭs-krĕp′-ăns. See *discrepancy, discrepant.*

discrepancy — dĭs-krĕp′-ăn-sĭ or dĭs′-krē-păn-sĭ.

See *discrepance.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

discrepant—dĭs-krĕp′-ănt or dĭs′-krē-pănt.
See *discrepance.*

disdain—dĭs-dān′ or dĭz-dān′.
Haldeman and the New Imperial say dĭs-dān′.

disease—dĭz-ēz′, *not* dĭs-ēz′.

disfranchise—dĭs-frăn′-chĭz or dĭs-frăn′-chīz.
See *franchise.*

disgrace—dĭs-ḡrās′; dĭz-ḡrās′ (Wor.).

dishabille—dĭs-ȧ-bĭl′.
See *deshabille, déshabillé.*

dishevel—dĭsh-ĕv′-l or ĕl.

dishonest—dĭz-ŏn′-ĕst; dĭs-ŏn′-ĕst (Stor. and Imp.); dĭs-ŏn′-ĕst or dĭz-ŏn′-ĕst (Hal.); dĭs or dĭz (Webster, 1900).

dishonor — dĭz-ŏn′-ŭr; dĭs-ŏn′-ẽr (Stor.); dĭs-ŏn′-ŭr or dĭz-ŏn′-ŭr (Hal.).

disinterested—dĭs-ĭn′-tẽr-ĕs-tĕd, *not* dĭs-ĭn-tẽr-ĕs′-tĕd.

disputable—dĭs′-pū-tȧ-bl; dĭs-pū′-tȧ-bl (Imp.).

disputant—dĭs′-pū-tănt, *not* dĭs-pū′-tănt.
See *acclimate.*

Disraeli—dĭz-rā′-lē or dĭz-rē′-lē; dĭz-rā′-ĕl-ē (Biog.).

dissemble—dĭs-sĕm′-bl, *not* dĭz-zĕm′-bl.

dissidence—dĭs′-sĭd-ĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

dissociate—dĭs-sō′-shĭ-āt.
See *annunciate.*

dissolve—dĭz-zŏlv′.
dissyllabic—dĭs-sĭl-lăb′-ĭk.
distich—dĭs′-tĭk, *not* dĭs′-tĭch.
distingué—dēs-tăN-ḡā′.
For ăN, see p. 26

distrait—dĭs-trā′.
distraite—dĭs-trāt′.
district—dĭs′-trĭkt, *not* dē′-strĭkt.
divan—dĭv-ăn′, *not* dī′-văn.
Haldeman says dē-wän′ or dĭv-ăn′

divaricate—dī-văr′-ĭk-āt.
Dives—dī′-vēz, *not* dīvz.
diverge—dĭv-ĕrj′, *not* dī-vĕrj′.
divers—dī′-vĕrz.
See *diverse.*

diverse—dī′-vĕrs or dī-vĕrs′.
See *divers.*
diversely—dī′-vĕrs-lĭ or dī-vĕrs′-lĭ.
divert—dĭv-ĕrt′, *not* dī-vĕrt′.
divertissement—dē-vār-tēs-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

divisive—dĭv-ī′-sĭv.
divorce—dĭv-ōrs′, *not* dĭv-ôrs′.
Dnieper—nē′-pĕr ; Russian pron. dnyĕp′-ĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dniester—nēs′-tẽr ; Russian pron. dnyĕs′-tẽr.

Dobell (Sydney)—dō-bĕl′.

docile—dŏs′-ĭl or dō′-sĭl (Web.) ; dŏs′-ĭl or dō′-sīl (Stor.) ; dō′-sĭl (Hal.) ; dō′-sīl or dō′-sĭl (Imp.).

doctrinaire—dŏk-trē-nâr′.

Dodonæus—dŏd-ō-nē′-ŭs.

does—dŭz.

"By some erroneously pronounced dŏŏz." —*Wor.*

dog—dŏ̄g, *not* dôg, *nor* dŏg.

Many persons in endeavoring to avoid the ô sound in this word, go to the other extreme, and shorten the *o* excessively. The correct sound is midway between these. See *accost.*

doggerel—dŏg′-ẽr-ĕl.

dogma—dŏ̄g′-mȧ, *not* dŏg′-mȧ, *nor* dôg′-mȧ.

See *accost.*

Dolce (Carlo)—dōl′-chā.

dolce far niente—dōl′-chā fär nē-ān′-tā.

Dolci (Carlo)—dōl′-chē.

Döllinger (Dr.)—döl′-lĭng-ẽr.

For ö, see p. 25.

dolman—dŏl′-măn, *not* dôl′-măn.

dolor—dō′-lŏr.

dolorous—dŏl′-ẽr-ŭs ; dō′-lẽr-ŭs (Hal. and Imp.).

domain—dō-mān′, *not* dō′-mān.

Domenichino—dō-mĕn-ē-kē′-nō.

domicile—dŏm′-ĭs-ĭl ; dŏm′-ĭs-īl or dŏm′-ĭs-ĭl (Stor.) ; Stor. now says dŏm′-ĭs-īl.

Dominican—dō-mĭn′-ĭk-ăn.

dominie—dŏm′-ĭn-ĭ.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but custom has made the *o* in the first syllable *long*—dō′-mĭn-ē.

Don (river)—dŏn.

Don (title)—dŏn ; Sp. pron. dōn.

"*Don* Carlos."

Doña—dōn′-yȧ.

"*Doña* Sol."

donative—dŏn′-ȧ-tĭv ; dō′-nȧ-tĭv or dŏn′-ȧ-tĭv (Hal.).

Doncaster—dŏngk′-ăs-tĕr.

Donegal—dŏn-ē-ḡôl′, *not* dŏn′-ē-ḡăl.

Donizetti—dō-nē-zĕt′-ē or dō-nēd-zĕt′-ē.

donjon—dŭn′-jŭn ; dŏn′-jŏn (Stor.).

Don Juan—dŏn jū′-ăn, *not* dŏn jū-ăn′ ; Sp. pron. dōn hoo̅-än′.

In Spanish, *j* before a vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*.

donkey—dŏng′-kĭ, *not* dŭng′-kĭ.

Don Quixote—dŏn kwĭks′-ōt ; Sp. pron. dōn kē-hō′-tā.

In Spanish, *x* before a vowel is pronounced like a strongly-aspirated *h*, approximating the German K. See p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Doric—dŏr′-ĭk, *not* dō′-rĭk.

dost—dŭst.

"Sometimes pronounced dōst."—*Wor.*

dot (dowry)—dŏt; Fr. pron. dŏt.

The *t* final, in French words, is *generally* silent.

dotage—dō′-tāj, *not* dŏt′-āj.

dotard—dō′-tärd, *not* dŏt′-ärd.

doth—dŭth, *not* dōth.

Dotheboys' Hall—dō′-thē-boiz **hôl.**

"Nicholas Nickleby."

Douai—dōō-ā′.

See *Douay.*

Douay—dōō-ā′.

"The *Douay* Bible." See *Douai.*

double entendre—dōō′-bl äN-täN′-dr.

"This is a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is *double entente.*"—*Web.* For äN, see p. 26. See *double entente.*

double entente—dōō′-bl äN-täNt′.

See *double entendre.* For äN, see p. **26.**

douceur—dōō-sör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

douche—dōōsh.

doughty—dow′-tĭ.

Dovrefield—dō-vrŭ-fĭ-ĕld′.

Also spelled *Dovrefjeld*, and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Drachenfels—drä′-kĕn-fĕls ; drä′-ĸĕn-fĕls (Gaz.).
For ĸ, see p. 28.

drachm—drăm.

draft—dråft.
See *ask*. Stormonth says drăft.

dragée—drä-zhā′.

drama—drä′-må or drā′-må (Web.); drā′-må or drăm′-å (Wor.); drä′-må (Stor.); drä′-må or drăm′-å (Hal.).

dramatis personæ—drăm′-å-tĭs pĕr-sō′-nē, *not* drä-mä′-tĭs pĕr-sō′-nē.

dramatist—drăm′-å-tĭst, *not* drā′-må-tĭst.

draught—dråft ; drăft (Stor.).

Drogheda—drŏ′-hĕd-å.
The *h* is strongly aspirated in this word.

drollery—drō′-lĕr-ĭ.

dromedary — drŭm′-ē-dā-rĭ ; drŏm′-ē-dĕr-i (Smart).

droschke—drŏs′-kĭ.
See *drosky*.

drosky—drŏs′-kĭ.
See *droschke*.

dross—drŏs, *not* drôs, *nor* drŏs.
See *accost*.

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

drown—drown.
drowned—drownd.
drowning—drown′-ĭng.
Druid—drū′-ĭd.
dryades—drī′-ȧ-dēz.
Dryburgh—drī′-bŭr-ō or drī′-bûrg̃.
"*Dryburgh* Abbey."

ducat—dŭk′-ăt, *not* dū′-kăt.
Du Chaillu—dü shä-yü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Duchesne—dü-shān′.
For ü, see p. 26.

ductile—dŭk′-tĭl, *not* dŭk′-tēl.
Dudevant (Mme.)—düd-väN′.
For ü and äN, see p. 26.

duke—dūk, *not* dōōk, *nor* dyūk.
dulcamara—dŭl-kȧ-mā′-rȧ.
dulciana—dŭl-sĭ-ăn′-ȧ.
Dulwich—dŭl′-ĭj; dŭl′-ĭch (Gaz.).
See *Alnwick*.

Dumas—dü-mä′ or dü-mäs′.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Barras*.

Dumfries—dŭm-frēs′, *not* dŭm′-frēz.
Duncan—dŭng′-kăn, *not* dŭn′-kăn.
duodenum—dū-ō-dē′-nŭm.
Duplessis—dü-plā-sē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dupuytren—dü-pwē-trăn′.
For ü and ăn, see p. 26.

Duquesne—dü-kān′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Dürer (Albert)—dü′-rĕr.
For ü, see p. 26.

duress—dū′-rĕs or dū-rĕs′.

Dusseldorf—dŭs′-sĕl-dōrf; Ger. pron. düs′-sĕl-dōrf.
For ü, see p. 26.

duty—dū′-tĭ, *not* dyū′-tĭ, *nor* dōō′-tĭ.

Duyckinck—dī′-kĭngk.

Dwina—dwē′-nȧ.
Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers dwī′-nȧ.

dynamite—dī′-nȧ-mīt or dĭn′-ȧ-mīt; dĭn′-ā-mīt (Wor.).

dynamo—dĭn′-ā-mō or dī′-nā-mō.

dynasty—dī′-năs-tĭ or dĭn′-ăs-tĭ.
Authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

dysentery—dĭs′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, *not* dĭz′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

dyspepsia—dĭs-pĕp′-sĭ-ȧ or dĭs-pĕp′-shȧ.

dyspepsy—dĭs-pĕp′-sĭ.
dĭs′-pĕp-sĭ is preferred by Worcester.

dyspnœa—dĭsp-nē′-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

E

eau de vie—ō-dŭ-vē′.

Ebal—ē′-băl.

"*Ebal* and Gerizim."

Ebers (Georg)—ḡā-ōrк′ ā′-bĕrs.

For к, see p. 28.

Eboracum—ĕb-ō-rā′ kŭm or ĕb-ŏr′-ȧ-kŭm.

"Novum *Eboracum* (New York)."

Ebro—ē′-brō; Sp. pron. ā′-brō.

écarté—ā-kär-tā′.

Ecbatana—ĕk-băt′-ȧ-nȧ.

ecce homo—ĕk′-sē hō′-mō.

Echo—ĕk′-ō; ē′-kō (Biog.).

éclat—ē-klä′; ĕk-lä′ (Stor.); Fr. pron. ā-klä′.

economic—ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk or ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk.

economical—ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk-ȧl or ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk-ȧl; ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk-ȧl (Stor.); ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk-ȧl (Hal.).

Ecuador—ĕk-wä-dōr′.

ecumenical — ĕk-yū-mĕn′-ĭk-ȧl, *not* ē-kū-mĕn′-ĭk-ȧl.

eczema—ĕk′-zē-mȧ, *not* ĕk-zē′-mȧ.

A very common error.

Edam—ā-dăm′, *not* ē′-dăm.

"*Edam* cheese."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

edelweiss—ā′-dl-vīs.
See *edelweisse.*

edelweisse—ā-dl-vī′-sĕ.
See *edelweiss.*

edile—ē′-dīl.
See *ædile.*

Edinburgh—ĕd′-ĭn-bŭr-ō, *not* ĕd′-ĭn-bûrg̃.
education—ĕd-yū-kā′-shŭn, *not* ĕj-ōō-kā′-shŭn.
e'en—ēn.
e'er—ār or âr; ār (Stor.)
effrontery—ĕf-frŭnt′-ĕr-ĭ; ĕf-frŏnt′-ĕr-ĭ (Hal.).
Egeus—ē-jē′-ŭs.
See *Ægeus.* "Midsummer Night's Dream."

eglantine—ĕg̃′-lăn-tīn or ĕg̃′-lăn-tĭn.
egotism—ē′-g̃ō-tĭzm or ĕg̃′-ō-tĭzm.
There is good authority for each of these pronunciations.

egotist—ē′-g̃ō-tĭst; ĕg̃′-ō-tĭst (Stor.).
egregious—ē-g̃rē′-jŭs or jĭ-ŭs.
By several orthoëpists (Stormonth included) this word is pronounced e-g̃rē′-jĭ-ŭs.

eh (interj.)—ā or ĕ.
Ehrenbreitstein—ā-rĕn-brīt′-stīn.
Ehrenfels—ā′-rĕn-fĕls.
eider (duck)—ī′-dĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

either—ē′-thĕr or ī′-thĕr (Web., Stor., and Imp.); ē′-thĕr (Wor.); ē′-thĕr (Hal.).

Webster says: "The former (ē′-thĕr) is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries, and is still the prevailing one in the United States; the latter (ī′-thĕr) has of late become somewhat common in England. Analogy, however, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of ē′-ther."

Walker remarks: "*Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced *ī′-ther* and *nī′-ther* that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes."

Smart says: "Between *ēi′-ther* and *eī′-ther* there is little, in point of good usage, to choose; * * * but usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of *ē* in these two words."

"For the pronunciation ī′-ther and nī′-ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers."—*R. G. White.*

The consensus of the above authorities is decidedly in favor of ē′-thĕr; although ī′-thĕr is the pronunciation of a very respectable minority in the United States.

A Scotch professor, being asked which of the two pronunciations of this word he preferred, replied: "Ayther (ā′-thĕr) will do."

Elagabalus—ĕl-ā-ḡā-bā′-lŭs or ĕl-ā-ḡăb′-ā-lŭs.

See *Heliogabalus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

élan—ā-läN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Elbe—ĕlb ; Ger. pron. ĕl′-bĕ.

Elbrooz—ĕl-brōōz′.
See *Elbruz.*

Elbruz—ĕl-brōōz′.
See *Elbrooz.*

El Dorado—ĕl dō-rā′-dō or ĕl-dō-rä′-dō.
Worcester gives the second only.

Eleanor—ĕl′-ē-ȧ-nôr.
Since, with the accent on the first syllable, this word is difficult of pronunciation, it has degenerated into ĕl′-ĕn-ôr.

Eleazar—ē-lē-ā′-zär or ē-lē′-ā-zär.
"*Eleazar* and Ithamar."

electricity—ē-lĕk-trĭs′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ē-lĕk-trĭz′-ĭt-ĭ.

eleemosynary—ĕl-ē-mŏs′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ĕl-ē-mŏz′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

elegiac—ē-lē′-jĭ-ăk or ĕl-ē-jī′-ăk.
The second pronunciation is preferred by most orthoëpists, Webster excepted.

elephantiasis—ĕl-ē-făn-tī′-ȧ-sĭs, *not* ĕl-ē-făn-tĭ-ā′-sĭs.

elephantine—ĕl-ē-făn′-tĭn, *not* ĕl′-ē-făn-tēn.

eleven—ē-lĕv′-n, *not* lĕv′-n.

Elgin—ĕl′-gĭn, *not* ĕl′-jĭn.
"The *Elgin* Marbles." The second pronunciation is almost universal.

Elia—ē′-lĭ-ȧ.
"The Essays of *Elia*."

elicit—ē-lĭs′-ĭt.
To be distinguished from *illicit*.

eligible—ĕl′-ĭj-ĭb-l.
Eliphalet—ē-lĭf′-ȧ-lĕt.
élite—ā-lēt′.
elixir—ē-lĭks′-r, *not* ĕl′-ĭks-r.
Elizabethan—ē-lĭz′-ȧ-bĕth-ăn.
Ellen—ĕl′-ĕn, *not* ĕl′-ŭn.
ellipse—ĕl-lĭps′; ē-lĭps′ (Hal.).
elm—ĕlm, *not* ĕl′-ŭm.
éloge—ā-lōzh′.
Elohim—ē-lō′-hĭm; Bib. ĕl′-ō-hĭm.
elongate—ē-lŏng′-gāt, *not* ē-lŏn′-gāt.
eloquence—ĕl′-ō-kwĕns.
Elssler (Fanny)—ĕls′-lĕr, *not* ĕs′-lĕr.
elusive—ē-lū′-sĭv; ē-lū′-zĭv (Stor.).
Elysian—ē-lĭzh′-ăn or ē-lĭzh′-ĭ-ăn; ē-lĭzh′-ăn (Hal.).
Elysium—ē-lĭzh′-ŭm or ē-lĭzh′-ĭ-ŭm, *not* ē-lĭz′-ĭ-ŭm.
Elzevir—ĕl′-zē-vēr or ĕl′-zē-vēr.
emaciate—ē-mā′-shĭ-āt.
embalm—ĕm-bäm′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

embonpoint—äN-bôN-pwăN′.
For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

embouchure—äN-bo͞o-shŭr′.
For äN and ü, see p. 26.

embrasure—ĕm-brā′-zhūr.
Worcester prefers to accent the *last* syllable, but gives the above also. Stormonth says ĕm-brā′-zho͝or.

embryo—ĕm′-brĭ-ō.
emeer—ē′-mēr.
See *ameer.*

emendation—ĕm-ĕn-dā′-shŭn or ē-mĕn-dā′-shŭn.
emeritus—ē-mĕr′-ĭt-ŭs.
emir—ē′-mēr or ē-mēr′.
See *amir.*

Emmaus—ĕm-mā′-ŭs or ĕm′-mā-ŭs.
emolliate—ē-mŏl′-ĭ-āt; ē-mŏl′-yē-āt (Wor.).
emollient—ē-mŏl′-yĕnt or ē-mŏl′-lĭ-ĕnt.
empiric (n.)—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭk or ĕm′-pĭr-ĭk.
empiric (adj.)—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭk.
empiricism—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭ-sĭzm.
employé—ĕm-ploi-ā′ or äN-plwä-yā′; *not* ĕm-ploi-ē′, unless spelled *employee.*
For äN, see p. 26.

empressement—äN-prĕs-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

empyrean—ĕm-pĭr-ē′-ăn. See *empyreal.*
Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation, ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăn.

Ems—ĕms, *not* ĕmz.
In German, *s* final is sharp, as in *this.*

encephalic—ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk, *not* ĕn-sĕf′-ā-lĭk.
encephalon—ĕn-sĕf′-ȧ-lŏn.
enchant—ĕn-chȧnt′, *not* ĕn-chănt′.
See *ask.*

enchiridion—ĕn-kī-rĭd′-ĭ-ŏn.
Encke—ĕng′-kĕ.
"*Encke's* comet."

encore—äng-kōr′ ; Fr. pron. äN-kōr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

encyclopedia—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭ-ȧ.
encyclopedic—ĕn-sī-klō-pĕd′-ĭk or pē′-dĭk.
encyclopedist—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭst.
endive—ĕn′-dĭv, *not* ĕn′-dīv.
endosmose—ĕn′-dŏz-mōs or ĕn′-dŏs.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable. See *exosmose.*

Endymion—ĕn-dĭm′-ĭ-ŏn.
Eneid—ē-nē′-ĭd or ē′-nē-ĭd.
Webster gives ē′-nē-ĭd as a secondary form. See *Æneid.*

enema—ĕn′-ē-mȧ or ē-nē′-mȧ.
The customary pronunciation is ē-nē′-mȧ. Greek quantity would make it ĕn′-ē-mȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

enervate—ē-nĕr′-vāt or ĕn′-ẽr-vāt.
The last pronunciation, although contrary to most authority, is the one generally heard.

en famille—äN fä-mē′-yŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

enfranchise—ĕn-frăn′-chĭz or ĕn-frăn′-chīz.
See *disenfranchise, franchise.*

Engadine—ĕn-ḡä-dēn′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Enghien d'—däN-ḡăN′; däN-ḡē-äN′ (Biog.).
For äN and ăN, see p. 26.

engine—ĕn′-jĭn, *not* ĕn′-jīn.
enginery—ĕn′-jĭn-rĭ, *not* ĕn′-jĭn-ẽr-ĭ.
England—ĭng′-ḡlănd, *not* ĕng′-ḡlănd.
English—ĭng′-ḡlĭsh, *not* ĕng′-ḡlĭsh.
engross—ĕn-ḡrōs′.
enigma—ē-nĭḡ′-mȧ; ĕn-ĭḡ′-mȧ (Stor.).
enigmatic—ē-nĭḡ-măt′-ĭk or ĕn-ĭḡ-măt′-ĭk; ĕn-ĭḡ-măt′-ĭk (Stor.).
ennui—än-wē′; Fr. pron. äN-nwē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ennuyé—än-nwē-yā′; Fr. pron. äN-nwē-yā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enquiry—ĕn-kwī′-rĭ, *not* ĕn′-kwĭr-ĭ.
See *inquiry.*

en rapport—äN rä-pōr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

en route—äN rōōt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ensemble—äN-säN′-bl.
For äN, see p. 26.

ensilage—ĕn′-sĭl-āj.

en suite—äN swēt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entente cordiale—äN-täNt′ kôr-dyäl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enthusiasm—ĕn-thū′-zĭ-ăzm.

enthymeme—ĕn′-thĭ-mēm.

entr'acte—äN-trăkt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entre nous—äN-trŭ nōō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entrée—äN-trā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entremets—äN-trŭ-mā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entrepôt—äN-trŭ-pō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entresol—äN-trŭ-sŏl′ or ĕn′-tĕr-sŏl.
For äN, see p. 26.

enunciate—ē-nŭn′-shĭ-āt.
Stormonth prefers ē-nŭn′-sĭ-āt. See *annunciate.*

envelop (n.)—ĕn-vĕl′-ŭp.

envelop (vb.)—ĕn-vĕl′-ŭp.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

envelope—ĕn′-vĕl-ōp or äN′-vē-lōp.
For äN, see p. 26.

environs—ĕn-vī′-rŏnz or ĕn′-vĭr-ŏnz.

eocene—ē′-ō-sēn.

Eolian—ē-ō′-lĭ-ăn. See *Æolian.*

Epaminondas—ē-păm-ĭn-ŏn′-dăs.

Epaphroditus—ē-păf-rō-dī′-tŭs.

epaulette—ĕp′-ôl-ĕt. See *epaulet.*
Worcester and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

épergne—ā-pârn′.
Stormonth says ĕ-pĕrn′.

Epes—ĕps, *not* ē′-pēz.
"*Epes* Sargent."

ephemeral—ē-fĕm′-ĕr-ăl.
Sheridan says ē-fe′-mē-răl.

ephod—ĕf′-ŏd.
Haldeman prefers ĕf′-ōd.

Ephphatha—ĕf′-fȧ-thȧ.

Ephraim—ē′-frā-ĭm, *not* ē′-frĭm.

Ephratah—ĕf′-rā-tä.
Perry says ĕf-rā′-tä.

Epictetus—ĕp-ĭk-tē′-tŭs.
"*Epictetus's* Manual."

Epicurean—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ăn or ĕp-ĭ-kū′-rē-ăn.
The first form is the one preferred by Webster; the second is the common pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Epicureanism—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ān-ĭzm.

Worcester also gives ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ăn-ĭzm.

epiglottis—ĕp-ĭ-glŏt′-ĭs.

See *glottis.*

epilogue—ĕp′-ĭ-lŏg̃, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-lōg̃.

Epirus—ē-pī′-rŭs.

episode—ĕp′-ĭ-sōd, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-zōd.

epistle—ē-pĭs′-l, *not* ē-pĭst′-l.

epitaph—ĕp′-ĭ-tȧf, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-täf.

epitome—ē-pĭt′-ō-mē, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-tōm.

epizootic—ĕp-ĭ-zō-ŏt′-ĭk, *not* ĕp-ĭ-zo͞o′-tĭk.

epizooty—ĕp-ĭ-zō′-ŏt-ĭ, *not* ĕp-ĭ-zo͞o′-tĭ.

epoch—ĕp′-ŏk or ē′-pŏk.

ē′-pŏk is Stormonth's and the New Imperial's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. Haldeman says ĕp′-ŏk or ē′-pŏk.

epode—ĕp′-ōd.

equable—ē′-kwȧ-bl.

Stormonth and Smart say ĕk′-wā-bl.

equanimity—ē-kwȧ-nĭm′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ĕk-wȧ-nĭm′-ĭt-ĭ.

equation—ē-kwā′-shŭn, *not* ē-kwā′-zhŭn.

equatorial—ē-kwā-tō′-rĭ-ăl.

equerry—ĕk′-wĕr-ĭ or ē-kwĕr′-ĭ; ĕk′-wē-rĭ or ē-kwĕr′-ĭ (Wor.).

See *equery.*

equery—ĕk′-wĕr-ĭ.

See *equerry.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

equinox — ē′-kwĭn-ŏks ; ĕk′-wĭn-ŏks (Smart).

equipage—ĕk′-wĭ-pāj, *not* ē-kwĭp′-ĕj.

equipoise—ē′-kwĭ-poiz.

Smart says ĕk′-wĭ-poiz.

equitable—ĕk′-wĭ-tȧ-bl, *not* ē-kwĭt′-ȧ-bl.

equivoque—ĕk′-wĭ-vōk or ē′-kwĭ-vōk.

See *équivoque*, *equivoke*.

équivoque—ā-kē-vōk′.

See *equivoque*.

Erasmus—ē-răz′-mŭs, *not* ē-răs′-mŭs.

erasion—ē-rā′-zhŭn, *not* ē-rā′-shŭn.

erasure—ē-rā′-zhūr, *not* ē-rā′-shūr.

Erato—ĕr′-ȧ-tō, *not* ē-rā′-tō, *nor* ĕr-ä′-tō.

Eratosthenes—ĕr-ȧ-tŏs′-thē-nēz.

ere—ār or âr.

Stormonth says ăr.

Erebus—ĕr′-ē-bŭs.

"Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention."
—*Shakespeare.*

Erectheum—ĕr-ĕk-thē′-ŭm, *not* ē-rĕk′-thē-ŭm.

Erigena—ē-rĭj′-ē-nȧ or ĕr-ĭj-ē′-nȧ.

Erin—ē′-rĭn.

Craig is authority for the pronunciation ĕr′-ĭn.

Erinnyes—ē-rĭn′-ĭ-ēz.

Erinnys—ē-rĭn′-ĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Erlangen—ĕr′-läng-ĕn.
ermine—ẽr′-mĭn.
Eros—ē′-rŏs.
Erostratus—ē-rŏs′-trā-tŭs.
err—ẽr.
errand—ĕr′-rănd.

Walker says ăr′-rănd, which is a pronunciation occasionally heard among older people.

errata—ĕr-rā′-tȧ.
erratum—ĕr-rā′-tŭm.
erudite—ĕr′-ū-dīt.

Worcester gives ĕr′-ū-dĭt as a second pronunciation.

erudition—ĕr-ū-dĭsh′-ŭn.
erysipelas—ĕr-ĭ-sĭp′-ē-lăs, *not* ĭr-ĭ-sĭp′-ē-lăs.

The first syllable of this word is almost universally mispronounced.

Esaias—ē-zā′-yăs.
escalade—ĕs-kȧ-lād′.
escapade—ĕs-kȧ-pād′, *not* ĕs-kȧ-păd′.
eschscholtzia—ĕsh-shōlt′-zĭ-ȧ.

Worcester says ĕsh-shŏlt′-zĭ-ȧ. The pronunciation ĕs-kŏlt′-chȧ is very frequently heard.

escritoire—ĕs-crĭt-wär′; Fr. pron. ĕs-krē-twär′.
Escurial—ĕs-kū′-rĭ-ăl; Sp. pron. ĕs-kōō-rē-äl′. See *Escorial.*
esoteric—ĕs-ō-tĕr′-ĭk.
espionage—ĕs′-pē-ŏn-āj or ĕs′-pē-ŏn-äzh.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

esplanade—ĕs-plȧ-nād′.
Often pronounced ĕs-plä-näd′.

esprit—ĕs-prē′.

esprit de corps—ĕs-prē′ dŭ kōr.

esquimau—ĕs′-kĭm-ō.
Also spelled *eskimo*, and pronounced as above.

esquimaux—ĕs′-kĭm-ōz.
Stormonth says ĕs′-kĭm-ō.

essayist—ĕs′-sā-ĭst or ĕs-sā′-ĭst.

Essenes—ĕs-sēnz′ or ĕs′-sē-nēz.

Estaing d′—dĕs-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Esther—ĕs′-tēr, *not* ĕs′-thēr.

étagère—ā-tȧ-zhâr′.

ethnicism—ĕth′-nĭ-sĭzm.

ethnography—ĕth-nŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

etiquette—ĕt′-ĭ-kĕt.
Accent the *first* syllable.

étude—ā-tŏŏd′.
Worcester gives the French pronunciation ā-tüd′. For ü, see p. 26.

étui—ā-twē′.

Euboea—yū-bē′-ȧ.

Eugène—ö-zhân′. See *Eugen.*
For ö, see p. 25.

Eugénie de Montijo—ö-zhā-nē′ dŭ môN-tē-zhō′.
For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Euler—yōō′-lĕr ; Ger. pron. oi′-lĕr.
Eumenes—yū′-mē-nēz.
Eunice—yū′-nĭs ; Bib. yū-nī′-sē or yū′-nĭs.
Euphrates—yū-frā′-tēz.
Euphrosyne—yū-frŏs′-ĭn-ē.
Euphues —yū′-fū-ēz.

"Lyly's *Euphues*."

Euripides—yū-rĭp′-ĭd-ēz.
European—yū-rō-pē′-ăn, *not* yū-rō′-pē-ăn.
Eurydice—yū-rĭd′-ĭs-ē.
Eustachius—yūs-tā′-kĭ-ŭs.
Euterpe—yū-tĕr′-pē.
euthanasia—yū-thȧ-nā′-zhĭ-ȧ.

Worcester says yū-thăn-ā′-zhĭ-ȧ.

euthanasy—yū-thăn′-ȧ-sĭ or yū′-thȧ-nā-zĭ.

Worcester gives preference to the former pronunciation.

Euxine (Sea)—yūks′-ĭn, *not* yūks′-īn.
Eva—ē′-vȧ.
evangelical—ē-văn-jĕl′-ĭk-ăl or ĕv-ăn-jĕl′-ĭk-ăl.

Webster gives the first only ; Worcester gives both pronunciations, in the above order.

Evangeline—ē-văn′-jē-lēn or lĭn.

Webster pronounces the word ē-văn′-jē-līn or lĭn.

evasive—ē-vā′-sĭv, *not* ē-vā′-zĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

evening—ē′-vn-ĭng or ēv′-nĭng.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

every—ĕv′-ẽr-ĭ, *not* ĕv′-rĭ.

See *evening*.

evident—ĕv′-ĭd-ĕnt, *not* ĕv′-ĭd-ŭnt.

evil—ē′-vl, *not* ē′-vĭl.

Some persons desiring to seem exact in pronunciation, say ē′-vĭl. It displays as much ignorance to introduce a sound that is superfluous, as to neglect one that is requisite.

exacerbate—ĕg̃z-ăs′-ẽr-bāt or ĕks-ā-sẽr′-bāt.

exact—ĕg̃z-ăkt′, *not* ĕks-ăkt′.

exaggerate—ĕg̃z-ăj′-ẽr-āt.

exalt—ĕg̃z-ôlt′, *not* ĕks-ôlt′.

examine—ĕg̃z-ăm′-ĭn, *not* ĕks-ăm′-ĭn.

example—ĕg̃z-ăm′-pl.

The pronunciation ĕg̃z-ȧm′-pl, given by Worcester, is considered more elegant.

exasperate—ĕg̃z-ăs′-pẽr-āt.

ex cathedra—ĕks kȧ-thē′-drȧ. See *cathedra*.

"This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced căth′-e-dra or ca-thē′-dra."—*Worcester*.

excellent—ĕk′-sĕl-ĕnt.

See *evident*.

excise—ĕk-sīz′, *not* ĕk′-sīz, *nor* ĕk′-sīs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exciseman—ĕk-sīz′-măn.
exclusive—ĕks-klū′-sĭv, *not* ĕks-klū′-zĭv.
excretive—ĕks′-krē-tĭv or ĕks-krē′-tĭv.
Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks-krē′-tĭv.
excretory—ĕks′-krē-tō-rĭ.
Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks-krē′-tō-rĭ.
excruciate—ĕks-krū′-shĭ-āt ; ĕks-kroo′-sĭ-āt or ĕks-kroo′-shĭ-āt (Hal.).
excursion—ĕks-kûr′-shŭn or ĕks-kûr′-zhŭn.
excuse (n.)—ĕks-kūs′.
excuse (vb.)—ĕks-kūz′.
executive—ĕg̃z-ĕk′-yū-tĭv.
executor—ĕg̃z-ĕk′-yū-tĕr or ĕks.
executrix—ĕg̃z-ĕk′-yū-trĭks.
exegesis—ĕks-ē-jē′-sĭs.
exemplar—ĕg̃z-ĕm′-plĕr, *not* ĕks-ĕm′-plär.
exemplary — ĕg̃z′-ĕm-plā-rĭ, *not* ĕg̃z-ĕm′-plĕr-ĭ.
exempt—ĕg̃z-ĕmpt′.
exert—ĕg̃z-ĕrt′.
exeunt—ĕks′-ē-ŭnt, *not* ĕg̃z′-ē-ŭnt.
exhale—ĕks-hāl′ or ĕg̃z-āl′.
exhaust—ĕg̃z-ôst′ ; ĕg̃z-hôst′ (Wor.) ; ĕg̃z-ôst′ or ĕg̃z-hôst′ (Hal.).
exhaustible — ĕg̃z-ôst′-ĭb-l ; ĕg̃z-hôst′-ĭb-l (Wor.).
exhibit—ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt or ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt ; ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt or ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt (Hal.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exhibition—ĕks-hĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn.
exhilarate—ĕḡz-ĭl′-ȧ-rāt or ĕks-hĭl′-ȧ-rāt; ēks-hĭl′-ā-rāt or ĕḡz-hĭl′-ā-rāt (Hal.).
exhort—ĕḡz-ôrt′ or ĕks-hôrt′; ĕḡz-ôrt′ or ĕks-hôrt′ (Hal.).
exhortation—ĕks-hŏr-tā′-shŭn; ĕḡz-ôr-tā′-shŭn or ĕks-hôr-tā′-shŭn (Hal.).
exhume—ĕks-hūm′ or ĕḡz-hūm′.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation, and Haldeman and Stormonth the first.

exigency—ĕks′-ĭj-ĕn-sĭ.
exile (n.)—ĕks′-īl or ĕḡz′-īl.

The *New Imperial* says "ĕḡz′-īl, formerly pronounced ĕḡz-īl′.

exile (vb.)—ĕks′-īl or ĕḡz-īl′.

The first pronunciation is the only one given by Webster; Worcester gives both, but prefers the second.

exist—ĕḡz-ĭst′, *not* ĕks′-ĭst.
exit—ĕks′-ĭt, *not* ĕḡz′-ĭt.
exonerate—ĕḡz-ŏn′-ĕr-āt. See *exoneration.*
exorable—ĕks′-ō-rȧ-bl.
exorbitant—ĕḡz-ôr′-bĭt-ănt.
exorcise—ĕks′-ŏr-sīz.
exordium—ĕḡz-ôr′-dĭ-um, *not* ĕks-ôr′-dĭ-ŭm.
exosmose—ĕks′-ŏz-mōs or ĕks′-ŏs.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See *endosmose.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exoteric—ĕks-ō-tĕr′-ĭk.
exotic—ĕg̃z-ŏt′-ĭk, *not* ĕks-ŏt′-ĭk.
expatriate—ĕks-pā′-trĭ-āt.
Webster formerly said ĕks-păt′-rĭ-āt.

expedient—ĕks-pē′-dĭ-ĕnt, *not* ĕks-pē′-jĕnt.
expert (n.)—ĕks′-pĕrt or ĕks-pĕrt′.
Worcester, Haldeman, and The New Imperial give the second form only.

expert (adj.)—ĕks-pĕrt′.
See *adept.*

expirant—ĕks-pī′-rănt.
expiration—ĕks-pĭr-ā′-shŭn.
expletive—ĕks′-plē-tĭv.
explicable—ĕks′-plĭk-ȧ-bl, *not* ĕks-plĭk′-ȧ-bl.
explicative—ĕks′-plĭk-ȧ-tĭv.
exploit—ĕks-ploit′, *not* ĕks′-ploit.
explosive—ĕks-plō′-sĭv, *not* ĕks-plō′-zĭv.
exponent—ĕks-pō′-nĕnt, *not* ĕks′-pō-nĕnt.
exposé—ĕks-pō-zā′.
expurgate—ĕks′-pŭr-ḡāt or ĕks-pûr′-ḡāt.
See *contemplate.*

expurgator—ĕks′-pŭr-ḡā-tĕr or ĕks-pûr′-ḡā-tĕr.
exquisite—ĕks′-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ĕks-kwĭz′-ĭt.
extant—ĕks′-tănt, *not* ĕks-tănt′.
ex-tempore—ĕks-tĕm′-pō-rē, *not* ĕks-tĕm′-pōr, a gross error.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

extirpate—ĕks′-tẽr-pāt or ĕks-tẽr′-pāt.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only. See *contemplate.*

extirpator—ĕks′-tẽr-pā-tẽr or ĕks-tẽr′-pā-tẽr.

Worcester prefers the second form.

extol—ĕks-tŏl′, *not* ĕks-tôl′, often heard.

extra—ĕks′-trȧ, *not* ĕks′-trĭ.

extract (n.)—ĕks′-trăkt.

extract (vb.)—ĕks-trăkt′.

See *absent.*

extraordinary—ĕks-trôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ or ĕks-trȧ-ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ.

Good usage and the dictionaries generally, favor the first pronunciation.

exuberant—ĕks-yū′-bẽr-ănt or ĕg̃z-yū′-bẽr-ănt.

exudation—ĕks-yū-dā′-shŭn; ĕks-yo͝o-da′-shŭn (Wor. and Hal.).

exude—ĕks-yūd′ or ĕg̃z-yūd′; ĕks-yūd′ (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

exult—ĕg̃z-ŭlt′, *not* ĕks-ŭlt′.

exultation—ĕks-ŭl-tā′-shŭn or ĕg̃z-ŭl-tā′-shŭn.

ewe—yū.

eyre—âr.

Eyre (Jane)—âr, *not* īr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

eyrie—ā′rĭ or ē′-rĭ; ē′-rĭ or ā′-rĭ (Stor.).
eyry—ā′-rĭ or ē′-rĭ; âr′-ĕ (Wor.); ē′-rĭ or ā′-rĭ (Stor.).

F

fabulist—făb′-yū-lĭst, *not* fā′-bū-lĭst.
façade—fȧ-sȧd′ or fȧ-sād′.
Worcester and Haldeman give the second form only. *C* cedilla (ç) has the sound of *s*.

facet—făs′-ĕt, *not* fā′-sĕt.
See *faucet*.

facial—fā′-shăl.
Worcester and The New Imperial say fā′-shĭ-ăl.

facile—făs′-ĭl, *not* fā′-sĭl.
fac-simile—făk-sĭm′-ĭl-ē.
factory—făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* făk′-trĭ.
Fahrenheit—fä′-rĕn-hīt.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers fär′-ĕn-hīt.

faience—fī-äNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

fainéant—fā-nā-ȧN′. See *Fainéants*.
For äN, see p. 26.

fakir—fā′-kẽr or fȧ-kēr′. See *faquir*.
Worcester prefers fä-kēr′.

falchion—fôl′-chŭn.

The pronunciation fôl′-shŭn is given by Worcester as a secondary form, and is the only one authorized by Stormonth and Haldeman.

falcon—fô′-kn.

fôl′-kŭn was once in general use.

Falconbridge—fô′-kn-brĭj.
falconer—fô′-kn-ẽr.
Falconer—fôk′-nẽr or fô′-kĕn-ẽr.
falconet—făl′-kō-nĕt.

fôl′-kō-nĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

falconry—fô′-kn-rĭ.
Falkland (Islands)—fôk′-lănd.
falsetto—fôl-sĕt′-ō. It. pron. fäl-sät′-tō.

Worcester says fäl-sĕt′-ō.

familiarity—fȧ-mĭl-yăr′-ĭt-ĭ or fȧ-mĭl-ĭ-ăr′-ĭ-tĭ; fā-mil-ī-ăr′-it-ĭ (Stor. and Hal.).
family—făm′-il-ĭ, *not* făm′-lĭ.
Faneuil (Hall)—făn′ĕl, commonly fŭn′-ĕl.
fanfare—făn′-fâr.
fantasia—fȧn-tä′-zĭ-ȧ; It. pron. fän-tä-zē′-ȧ.
fantasie—fäN-tā-zē′.

For äN, see p. 26.

fantoccini—fȧn-tō-chē′-nē.
far—fär, *not* fŭr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

farina—fȧ-rī′-nȧ or fȧ-rē′-nȧ.
The second is the pronunciation generally heard. The first is preferred by Webster.

Farnese—fär-nēz′ ; It. pron. fär-nā′-zā.

faro—fâr′-ō or fā′-rō.

Färöe (Islands)—fā′-rō or fā′-rö-ĕ.
For ö, see p. 25.

Farquhar—fär′-kwär or fär′-kĕr.
Sometimes pronounced fär-kär′.

farrago—făr-rā′-gō.
See *abdomen.*

fascia—făsh′-ĭ-ȧ.

Fata Morgana—fä′-tä môr-gä′-nä ; fā′-tă mŏr-gā′-nă (Stor.).

Fatima—fät′-ē-mä.

faucet—fô′-sĕt, *not* făs′-ĕt.
Frequently mispronounced. See *facet.*

Faust—fowst or fôst.
The last pronunciation, though at one time authorized by Webster, is rarely heard.

fauteuil—fō-tĕl′ ; Fr. pron. fō-tö′-yŭ.
Worcester says fō-tūl′. For ö, see p. 25. See *Boulogne.*

faux pas—fō-pä′, *not* fōō′-pô.

favorite—fā′-vĕr-ĭt, *not* fā′-vĕr-īt.

Favre (Jules)—zhül fävr.
For ü, see p. 26.

Fayal—fī-ôl′ ; Port. pron. fī-äl′.

fealty—fē′-ăl-tĭ.

Sheridan and Jameson say fēl′-tĭ.

febrifuge—fĕb′-rĭ-fūj, *not* fē′-brĭ-fūj.

febrile—fē′-brĭl or fĕb′-rĭl.

February—fĕb′-rū-ā-rĭ, *not* fĕb′-yū-ā-rĭ.

Fechter—fĕsh′-tẽr.

fecit—fē′-sĭt, *not* fĕs′-ĭt.

fecund—fĕk′-ŭnd, *not* fē′-kŭnd.

fecundate—fĕk′-ŭn-dāt or fē-kŭn′-dāt.

Stormonth and Haldeman give the first only.

fecundation—fĕk-ŭn-dā′-shŭn, *not* fē-kŭn-dā′-shŭn.

Federalist—fĕd′-ẽr-ăl-ĭst, *not* fĕd′-răl-ĭst.

feline—fē′-līn, *not* fē-līn′.

Haldeman prefers fē′-lĭn.

felucca—fē-lŭk′-ȧ.

femineity—fĕm-ĭn-ē′-ĭt-ĭ.

feminine—fĕm′-ĭn-ĭn, *not* fĕm′-ĭn-īn.

femoral—fĕm′-ō-răl, *not* fē′-mō-răl.

"The *femoral* artery."

femur—fē′-mŭr, *not* fĕm′-ŭr.

Fénelon—fā-nē-lôn′ or fān-lôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Fenian—fē′-nĭ-ăn, *not* fēn′-yăn.

feod—fūd.

This is an obsolete spelling of *feud.*

feodal—fū′-dăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

feodality—fū-dăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

feoff—fĕf. See *feoffe.*

Sometimes pronounced **fēf.**

ferment (n.)—fĕr′-mĕnt.

ferment (vb.)—fĕr-mĕnt′.

See *absent.*

ferriage—fĕr′-ĭ-āj, *not* fĕr′-āj.

A word of *three* syllables, when pronounced correctly.

ferrocyanide—fĕr-rō-sī′-ȧ-nĭd or nīd.

See *ide.*

ferrule (ring)—fĕr′-ĭl or fĕr′-o͝ol.

Stormonth gives the last pronunciation only.

fertile—fĕr′-tĭl or fĕr′-tīl.

fertilization—fĕr-tĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn ; fĕr-tĭl-ī-zā′-shŭn (Stor.).

ferule (rod)—fĕr′-ĭl or fĕr′-o͝ol.

Worcester and Stormonth give the second pronunciation only.

Fesole—fĕs′-ō-lā.

See *Fiesole.*

festina lente—fĕs-tī′-nȧ lĕn′-tē.

fête—fāt.

Haldeman prefers fât.

fetich—fē′-tĭsh.

Also spelled *fetish* and pronounced as above.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fetichism—fē′-tĭsh-ĭzm or fĕt′-ĭsh-ĭzm.
feticism—fē′-tĭs-ĭzm or fĕt′-ĭs-ĭzm.
fetid—fĕt′-ĭd or fē′-tĭd.
fetor—fē′-tôr.
Feuerbach—foi′-ĕr-bäK.
For K, see p. 28.

Feuillet (Octave)—ōk-täv′ fö-yā′.
For ö, see p. 25.

feuilleton—fö-yĕ-tôN′ or fwēl-tôN′.
For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

Fezzan—fĕz-zän′.
fiacre—fē-ä′-kr.
fiancé—fē-äN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

fiancée—fē-äN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

fiasco—fē-äs′-kō.
fiat—fī′-ăt.
fibril—fī′-brĭl, *not* fĭb′-rĭl.
fibrine—fī′-brĭn.
See *aniline.*

Fichte—fĭK′-tĕ.
For K, see p. 28.

fidelity—fĭd-ĕl′-ĭt-ĭ; fī-dĕl′-ĭt-ĭ (Haldeman).
fiduciary—fĭ-dū′-shĭ-ā-rĭ or shä-rĭ.
fief—fēf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fiesole—fyĕs′-ō-lā.

Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers fē-ĕs′-ō-lē. See *Fesole.*

Figaro—fē-ḡä-rō′, *not* fē-ḡä′-rō.

Trill the *r* slightly.

figure—fĭḡ′-yūr.

"There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur;* the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig′-yure.*"—*Walker.*

filch—fĭlch, *not* fĭlsh.

"He that *filches* from me my good name."
—*Shakespeare.*

filial—fĭl′-yăl ; fĭl′-ĭ-ăl (Stor.).

fils—fēs.

"Dumas *fils.*"

finale—fē-nä′-lā, *not* fī-năl′-ē.

finance—fĭn-ăns′, *not* fī′-năns.

finances—fĭn-ăns′-ĕz, *not* fī′-năns-ĕz.

financial—fĭn-ăn′-shăl, *not* fī-năn′-shăl.

financier—fĭn-ăn-sēr′, *not* fī′-năn-sēr.

finesse—fē-nĕs′ or fĭn-ĕs′.

finis—fī′-nĭs.

Finistère—fĭn-ĭs-tār′ ; fĭn-ĭs-târ′ (Gaz.).

finite—fī′-nīt, *not* fī-nīt′.

fiord—fyôrd ; fē-ôrd′ (Wor.).

flaccid—flăk′-sĭd, *not* flăs′-sĭd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

flageolet—flăj′-ō-lĕt or flăj′-ē-ō-lĕt.
flambeau—flăm′-bō ; Fr. pron. fläɴ-bō′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

flamboyant—flăm-boi′-ănt.
flâneur—flä-nör′. See *flânerie.*
For ö, see p. 25.

flannel—flăn′-ĕl, *not* flăn′-ĕn, unless written *flannen*, which is an old spelling.
flaunt—flänt or flônt.
See *craunch.*

fleur-de-lis—flör-dŭ-lē′. See *lis* (*lily*).
For ö, see p. 25. See *flower de luce.*

Flora—flō′-rȧ, *not* flŏr′-ȧ.
floral—flō′-răl, *not* flŏr′-ăl.
Florentine—flŏr′-ĕn-tēn or flŏr′-ĕn-tĭn or flŏr′-ĕn-tīn.
Worcester prefers the third pronunciation. Stormonth gives the second only.
florid—flŏr′-ĭd, *not* flō′-rĭd.
florin—flŏr′-ĭn, *not* flō′-rĭn.
florist—flō′-rĭst or flŏr′-ĭst.
floss—flôs, *not* flŏs, *nor* flȯs.
See *accost.*

Flotow von—fōn flō′-tō.
flotsam—flŏt′-săm.
Haldeman says flōt′-săm.

flower de luce (*lis*)—flow′-ẽr dŭ lūs.
See *fleur-de-lis.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

foliage—fō′-lĭ-āj.

fōl′-yāj is Haldeman's pronunciation.

folio—fōl′-yō or fō′-lĭ-ō.

Fomalhaut—fō′-măl-hôt.

Fontainebleau—fôN-tān-blō′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Fontenoy—fŏn-tē-noi′; Fr. pron. fôNt-nwä′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

food—fo͞od, *not* fo͝od.

The words *broom*, *room*, *soon*, *soup*, and *spoon* are liable to be similarly mispronounced. See *broom*.

for—fôr, *not* fŭr.

In rapid speech, this is a common and perhaps an unavoidable error.

forage—fŏr′-āj.

foramen—fō-rā′-mĕn.

foraminifera—fō-răm-ĭn-ĭf′-ē-rȧ.

forbade—fôr-băd′, *not* fôr-bād′.

See *bade*.

forecastle—fōr′-kăs-l; fōr′-kȧs-l (Wor. and Hal). Sailors say fōk′-sl.

forefather—fōr′-fäth-ẽr.

Worcester places the accent on the *second* syllable, and gives the form above as a secondary pronunciation.

forehead—fŏr′-ĕd or fōr′-hĕd; fōr′-hĕd or fŏr′-ĕd (Imp.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

forensic—fō-rĕn′-sĭk, *not* fō-rĕn′-zĭk.
forge—fōrj, *not* fôrj.
forger—fōrj-ẽr, *not* fôrj′-ẽr.
forgery—fōrj′-ẽr-ĭ.

Worcester says: "Sometimes corruptly pronounced fôrj′-ẽr-ĭ."

forget—fŏr-ḡĕt′.
formidable—fôr′-mĭd-ȧ-bl.
forsooth—fōr-sō̅ō̅th′, *not* fōr-sō̅ō̅th′.

Stormonth says fŏr-sō̅ō̅th′.

fortnight—fôrt′-nīt or fôrt′-nĭt.
fortress—fôr′-trĕs.
Fortuny—fōr-tō̅ō̅′-nē.
forum—fō′-rŭm, *not* fôr′-ŭm.
forward—fôr′-wẽrd.
Foscari—fŏs′-kä-rē.

"The Two *Foscari*."

Fouché—fō̅ō̅-shā′.
foundery—fown′-dẽr-ĭ, *not* fown′-drĭ, unless spelled *foundry*.
fountain — fown′-tĭn, *not* fown′-tŭn *nor* fownt′-n.

Stormonth says fown′-tān. See *captain*. Do not mumble the *final* syllable.

Fourier—fō̅ō̅′-rē-ẽr ; Fr. pron. fō̅ō̅-rē-ȧ′.
foyer—fwä-yā′.
fracas—frā′-kăs or frä-kä′.

"A French word, now in great measure Anglicized."—*Wor.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fra Diavolo—frä dē-ä′-vō-lō.

fragile—frăj′-ĭl, *not* frăj′-īl.

fragmentary — frăg′-mĕnt-ā-rĭ, *not* frăg-mĕnt′-ā-rĭ.

France—fräns, *not* frăns.

Frances—frăn′-sĕz.

See *Francis.*

Francesca—frăn-sĕs′-kä; It. pron. frän-chĕs′-kä.

franchise—frăn′-chĭz or frăn′-chīz; frăn′-chīz (Imp.).

See *enfranchise.*

Francis—frăn′-sĭs.

See *Frances.*

frankincense—frăngk′-ĭn-sĕns or frăngk-ĭn′-sĕns.

The second is the pronunciation formerly given by Webster.

fraternize—frā′-tĕr-nīz or frăt′-ĕr-nīz.

The first is Worcester's pronunciation. Haldeman says frăt′-ĕr-nīz.

fratricide—frăt′-rĭs-īd.

Perry pronounces it frā′-trĭs-īd.

fräulein—froi′-līn.

Fraunhofer von—fōn frown′-hō-fĕr.

Freiburg—frī′-bo͝orG.

For G, see p. 28.

Freischütz, Der—dĕr frī′-shüts.

For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Frelinghuysen—frē′-lĭng-hī-zĕn.
frequent (adj.)—frē′-kwĕnt.
frequent (vb.)—frē-kwĕnt′.
See *absent.*

frequently—frē′-kwĕnt-lĭ.
Fresenius—frā-zā′-nē-ŏŏs.
Fresnel—frā-nĕl′.
Freund—froint.
Freycinet de—dŭ frā-sē-nā′.
fricassée—frĭk-ăs-ē′, *not* frĭg-â-zē′.
Friedland—frēt′-länt.
Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers frēd′-lănd.

friends—frĕndz, *not* frĕnz.
Pronounce the *d.*

Friesian—frē′zhăn ; frēzh′-yăn (Gaz.).
See *Frisian.*

Friesic—frē′-sĭk.
Frisian—frĭzh′-ăn.
See *Friesian.*

frivolity—frĭv-ŏl′-ĭt-ĭ.
Frobisher—frŏb′-ĭsh-ẽr, *not* frō′-bĭsh-ẽr.
Froebel—frö′-bĕl.
For ö, see p. 25.

Froissart—frois′-ärt ; Fr. pron. frwä-sär′.
from—frŏm, *not* frŭm.
frontier—frŏn′-tẽr, *not* frŭn′-tẽr.
frontispiece—frŏnt′-ĭs-pẽs.
Haldeman prefers frŭnt′-ĭs-pẽs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

frost—frôst.

See *accost*.

froth—frôth.

See *accost*.

Froude—frōōd.

Fuchs von—fōn fo͝oks.

fuchsia—fōōk′-sĭ-ȧ ; fū′-shĭ-ȧ (Wor. and Stor.) ; fū′-ṣhĭ-ȧ or fū′-shȧ (Web.).

The second pronunciation is the one generally heard. The first is allowed by the Imperial, and follows more closely the pronunciation of the name of the botanist (see *Fuchs von*), after whom the flower is named.

fugue—fūg.

fulcrum—fŭl′-krŭm.

fulsome—fŭl′-sŭm.

Webster, in a former edition, said fo͝ol′-sŭm.

funebral—fū-nē′-brăl, *not* fū-nĕb′-răl.

fungi—fŭn′-jī, *not* fŭng′-gī.

fungus—fŭng′-gŭs.

fureur—fü-rör′.

For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

Furioso (Orlando)—ōr-län′-dō fōō-rē-ō′-sō.

furniture—fûr′-nĭt-yūr.

furze—fûrz ; fẽrz (Stor.), *not* fŭz.

fusel (oil)—fū′-sĕl ; fū′-zĕl (Wor. and Stor.).

fusil—fū′-zĭl.

fū-zē′ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fusiyama—fōō-zĭ-ä′-mä.
futile—fū′-tĭl ; fū′-tīl or fū′-tŭl (Stor.).

G

gabardine—ḡăb-är-dēn′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Gadarenes—ḡăd-ȧ-rēnz′.
"The country of the *Gadarenes.*" Perry places the accent on the *first* syllable.

Gadhelic—ḡăd-ĕl′-ĭk or ḡā′-lĭk.
"I have been accustomed always to say ḡăd-ĕl′-ĭk."—*W. D. Whitney.*

Gaelic—ḡā′-lĭk.
Smart says ḡā-ĕl′-ĭk.

Gaeta—ḡä-ā′-tä.
gainsay—ḡān-sā′ or ḡān′-sā.
Stormonth gives the second only.

Gainsborough—ḡānz′-brō.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says ḡāns′-bŭr-ŭ.

gala—ḡā′-lȧ, *not* ḡăl′-ȧ.
Galapagos (Islands)—ḡăl-ăp′-ā-gōs ; Sp. pron. ḡä-lä′-pä-ḡōs.
galaxy—ḡăl′-ăks-ĭ.
The forms ḡā′-lăks-ĭ and ḡā-lăks′-ĭ are now seldom heard.

Galen—ḡā′-lĕn.
Galignani—ḡä-lēn-yä′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Galilean—găl-ĭl-ē′-ăn.
Galileo—găl-ĭl-ē′-ō, *not* găl-ĭl′-ē-ō; It. pron. gä-lē-lā′-ō.
Gall—gôl; Ger. pron. gäl.
gallant (n.)—găl-ănt′; găl-ȧnt′ (Wor.).
gallant (brave)—găl′-ănt.
gallant (polite)—găl-ănt′; găl-ȧnt′ (Wor.).
gallantly (bravely)—găl′-ănt-lĭ.
gallantly (politely)—găl-ănt′-lĭ.
Worcester says găl-ȧnt′-lĭ.
gallantry—găl′-ănt-rĭ.
Gallatin (Albert)—găl′-ȧ-tĭn; Fr. pron. gä-lä-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Galle (Dr.)—gä′-lĕ.
galleon—găl′-ē-ŭn.
gallery—găl′-ēr-ĭ, *not* găl′-rĭ.
gallows—găl′-ŭs or găl′-ōz.
Stormonth and The New Imperial say **găl′-ōz.** See *bellows.*
galoche—gȧ-lŏsh′. See *galoshe.*
Worcester and Haldeman give **gȧ-lōsh′.**
galore—gȧ-lōr′.
Galvani—gäl-vä′-nē.
Galway—gôl′-wā, *not* găl′-wā.
Gama da—dä gä′-mä.
Gambetta—gäm-bĕt′-ä; Fr. pron. gäN-bĕt-ä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gamboge—găm-bōōj′ or găm-bōj′.
Knowles says găm-bōōzh′.

gamin—găm′-ĭn ; Fr. pron. gä-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

gamut—găm′-ŭt, *not* gā′-mŭt.

gangrene—găng′-grēn, *not* găn′-grēn.

Ganymede—găn′-ĭm-ēd ; class., găn-ĭm-ē′-dē.
See *Ganymedes.*

Ganymedes — găn-ĭm-ē′-dēz, *not* găn′-ĭm-ēdz.
See *Ganymede.*

gaol—jāl.
An obsolete spelling for *jail.*

gape—gāp ; gäp or gāp (Wor.) ; găp (Smart).
"In England commonly pronounced gāp." —*Web.* "The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (gäp) seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than the slender English *a.*" —*Walker.*

garçon—gär-sôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Garibaldi—găr-ĭb-ăl′-dĭ, *not* găr-ĭb-ôl′-dē ; It. pron. gä-rē-bäl′-dē.

Garnier-Pagès—gär-nē-ā′-pä-zhĕs′.

Garonne—gä-rōn′.

garrote—ḡăr-rōt′.
garrulity—ḡăr-ro͞o′-lĭt-ĭ.
garrulous—ḡăr′-ro͞o-lŭs.
gas—ḡăs.
"Pronounced ḡăz to some extent."—*Webster.*

gaseous—ḡăs′-ē-ŭs or ḡăz′-ē-ŭs.
ḡā′-ze-ŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by the New Imperial.

gasoline—ḡăs′-ō-lĭn or ḡăs′-ō-lēn.
See *aniline.*

gasometer—ḡăs-ŏm′-ē-tĕr or ḡăz ; ḡăs-ŏm′-ē-tĕr (Stor.).
gasp—ḡȧsp ; ḡăsp (Stor.).
See *ask.*

gather—ḡăth′-ẽr, *not* ḡĕth′-ẽr.
gaucherie—ḡōsh-rē′.
gauge—ḡāj.
gaunt—ḡänt , ḡônt (Stor.).
See *craunch.*

gauntlet—ḡänt′-lĕt ; ḡônt′-lĕt (Stor. and Imp.). See *gantlet.*
See *craunch.*
Gauss—ḡows.
Gautama—ḡô′-tȧ-mȧ ; Hindoo pron. ḡow′-tȧ-mȧ.
See *Gotama.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gautier (Théophile)—tā-ō-fēl′ gō-tē-ā′.
gavel—găv′-ĕl, *not* gā′-vĕl.
Gawain—gô′-ĭn.
"Sir *Gawain.*"

Gay-Lussac—gā-lü-säk′.
For ü, see p. 26.

gazetteer—găz-ĕt-ēr′, *not* gā-zĕt′-ēr.
Geber—gā′-bĕr.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers gĕb′-ĕr.

Gehenna—gē′-hĕn′-ȧ, *not* jē-hĕn′-ȧ.
Geikie (James)—gē′-kē, *not* gī′-kē.
"The first syllable of the name *Geikie* is pronounced as if spelled gēe—hard *g* as in 'gun'—long *e*, as in 'me.'"—*James Geikie.*

gelatine—jĕl′-ā-tĭn.
See *aniline.*

Gemini—jĕm′-ĭn-ī, *never* jĭm′-ĭn-ē.
Gemmi (pass)—gĕm′-ĭ.
gendarme—zhäN-därm′.
For äN, see p. 26.

genealogical—jĕn-ē-ȧ-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
Stormonth says jē-nē-ăl-ŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

genealogy—jĕn-ē-ăl′-ō-jĭ. See *genealogist.*
Perry, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say jē-nē-ăl′-ō-jĭ.

generally—jĕn′-ĕr-ăl-ĭ, *not* jĕn′-răl-ĭ.
generic—jē-nĕr′-ĭk, *not* jĕn′-ĕr-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Genesareth (Lake)—ḡē-nĕs′-ȧ-rĕth.
See *Gennesaret.*

Genevieve—jĕn-ē-vēv′; Fr. pron. zhĕn-vē-āv′.

Genevra—jē-nĕv′-rȧ.

Genghis Khan—jĕn′-ḡĭs kän.
This name is spelled in more than twenty different ways.

genial—jē′-nĭ-ăl or jēn′-yăl.

génie—jē′-nĭ; Fr. pron. zhā-nē′.

genii—jē′-nĭ-ī.

genius (talent)—jēn′-yŭs.
jē′-nĭ-ŭs is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

genius (spirit)—jē′-nĭ-ŭs.

genius loci—jē′-nĭ-ŭs lō-sī.

Genlis de—dŭ zhäN-lēs′ or dŭ zhäN-lē′.
See *Barras.* For äN, see p. 26.

Gennesaret (Lake)—ḡĕn-nĕs′-ȧ-rĕt.
See *Genesareth.*

Genoa—jĕn′-ō-ȧ, *not* jē-nō′-ȧ.

genre—zhäNr.
For äN, see p. 26,

Genseric—jĕn′-sĕr-ĭk.
"*Genseric* the Vandal."

gentian—jĕn′-shăn or jĕn′-shĭ-ăn.

Gentile—jĕn′-tīl.

genuflection — jĕn-ū-flĕk′-shŭn or jē-nū-flĕk′-shŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

genuine—jĕn′-yū-ĭn, *not* jĕn′-yū-īn.

Geoffrey—jĕf′-rĭ.

Geoffroy—zhō-frwä′.

geography—jē-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

geometry—jē-ŏm′-ē-trĭ.

Geraldine—jĕr′-ăl-dĭn.

jĕr-ăl-dēn′ is the usual pronunciation.

Gergesenes—ḡĕr-ḡē-sēnz′.

Gergesites—ḡĕr′-ḡē-sīts.

Gerizim—ḡĕr′-ĭz-ĭm.

See *Ebal.*

Gérôme—zhā-rōm′.

gerrymander—ḡĕr-rĭ-măn′-dĕr, *not* jĕr′-rĭ-măn-dĕr. See *Gerry.*

gerund—jĕr′-ŭnd, *not* jē′-rŭnd.

Gesenius—ḡē-sē′-nĭ-ŭs ; Ger. pron. ḡā-zā′-nē-o͝os.

gest—jĕst.

geyser—ḡī′-sẽr or ḡī′-zẽr.

ḡī′-zẽr is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial, and the one generally heard.

ghaut (a new landing)—ḡôt.

Ghauts—ḡôts.

"The *Ghauts* of India."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gheezeh—gē′-zē.

See *Ghizeh.* "The Pyramids at *Gheezeh.*"

Ghent—gĕnt, *not* jĕnt.

gherkin—gẽr′-kĭn.

Ghetto—gĕt′-tō.

Ghibelline—gĭb′-ĕl-ĭn or ēn.

Ghiberti—gē-bĕr′-tē.

Ghirlandajo—gēr-län-dä′-yō.

Ghizeh—gē′-zē.

See *Gheezeh.*

ghoul—gōōl, *not* gowl.

giaour—jowr.

gibber—gĭb′-ẽr, *not* jĭb′-ẽr.

gibberish—gĭb′-ẽr-ĭsh, *not* jĭb′-ẽr-ĭsh.

gibbet—jĭb′-ĕt.

gibbous—gĭb′-ŭs, *not* jĭb′-ŭs.

Giesbach—gēs′-bäк.

For к, see p. 28.

Gifford—gĭf′-ōrd.

gigantean—jī-găn-tē′-ăn, *not* jī-găn′-tē-ăn

gigantic—jī-găn′-tĭk, *not* jĭg-ăn′-tĭk.

Gila—hē′-lä.

Also spelled *Jila* and pronounced as above. "In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch*, in *ach.*" —*Gaz.*

Gil Blas—zhēl bläs ; Sp. pron. hēl bläs.

See *Gila.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gilboa—gĭl-bō′-ȧ or gĭl′-bō-ȧ.
Worcester prefers the second.

gillie—gĭl′-lĭ, *not* jĭl′-lĭ.
gilly-flower—jĭl′-lĭ-flow-ĕr, *not* gĭl′-lĭ-flow-ĕr.
Ginevra—jē-nĕv′-rȧ, *not* jĭn-ĕv′-rȧ.
Gioja—jō′-yä.
G, in Italian, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Giordano Bruno—jōr-dȧ′-nō brōō′-nō.
See *Gioja*.

Giorgione—jōr-jō′-nā.
See *Gioja*.

Giotto—jŏt′-tō.
See *Gioja*.

Giovanni—jō-vän′-nē.
See *Gioja*.

giraffe—jĭr-ăf′.
Stormonth is authority for zhĭr-ăf′.

girl—gĕrl.
The pronunciation gyĕrl is an affectation that is not to be tolerated in polite speech. See *card*.

Gironde—jē-rŏnd′; Fr. pron. zhē-rôND′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

gist—jĭst, *not* gĭst.
Giuseppe—jōō-sĕp′-pā.
See *Gioja*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gives (fetters)—jīvz, *not* gīvz.
See *gyve.*

Gizeh—gē′-zē.
See *Gheezeh.*

glacial—glā′-shăl or glā′-shĭ-ăl.
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say glā′-shĭ-ăl.

glacier—glā′-shēr or glăs′-ĭ-ēr; glā′-shĭ-ēr (Imp.); glā′-shēr or glȧs′-ĭ-ēr (Hal.).

glacis—glā′-sĭs or glȧ-sēs′.

gladiator—glăd′-ĭ-ā-tēr.

gladiole—glăd′-ĭ-ōl.

gladiolus—glȧ-dī′-ō-lŭs; pop. glăd-ĭ-ō′-lŭs.

Gladstone—glăd′-stŭn, *not* glăd′-stōn.

glamour—glā′-mo͞or or glăm′-ēr.
Stormonth says glăm′-ēr.

glance—glȧns, *not* glăns.
See *ask.*

glass—glȧs, *not* glăs.
See *ask.*

glauberite—glô′-bēr-īt.

glenoid—glē′-noid.
"The *glenoid* cavity."

glisten—glĭs′-n, *not* glĭst′-ĕn.

glottis—glŏt′-ĭs, *not* glō′-tĭs.
See *epiglottis.*

Gloucester—glŏs′-tēr.
See *Alnwick.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Glück—ḡlük.

For ü, see p. 26. This name is sometimes written without the diæresis (··), and is then pronounced ḡlo͝ok.

glycerine—ḡlĭs′-ẽr-ĭn, *not* ḡlĭs′-ẽr-ēn.

See *aniline.*

Glyptotheca—ḡlĭp-tō-thē′-kȧ.
Glyptothek—ḡlĭp-tō-tāk′.
gneiss—nīs.

Knowles says nē′-ĭs.

gnomon—nō′-mŏn.
goatee—ḡō-tē′, *not* ḡo͞o-tē′.
Gobelin—ḡŏb′-ē-lĭn ; Fr. pron. ḡō-blăn′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Gobi—ḡō′-bē.

"The desert of *Gobi.*"

God—ḡŏd.

See *accost.*

Godavery—ḡō-dä′-vĕr-ĭ.
Godiva (Lady)—ḡō-dī′-vȧ.
Goethe von—fōn ḡö′-tĕ.

For ö, see p. 25.

goitre—ḡoi′-tẽr ; Fr. pron. ḡwä′-tr.
Golgotha—ḡŏl′-ḡō-thȧ, *not* ḡŏl-ḡō′-thȧ.
Goliath—ḡō-lī′-ăth, *not* ḡō-lī′-ȧ.

Generally mispronounced.

gondola—ḡŏn′-dō-lȧ, *not* ḡŏn-dō′-lȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gone—ḡôn.
See *accost.*

gooseberry—ḡōōz′-bĕr-ĭ or ḡōōs′-bĕr-ĭ.
Stormonth says ḡŏŏz′-bĕr-ĭ.

gopher (wood)—ḡō′-fẽr, *not* ḡŏf′-ẽr.
gorgeous—ḡôr′-jŭs ; ḡŏr′-jĭ-ŭs (Stor.).
gorget—ḡôr′-jĕt.
Gorgias—ḡôr′-jĭ-ăs.
Gorgon—ḡôr′-ḡŏn ; ḡŏr′-ḡŏn (Stor.).
gormand—ḡôr′-mănd ; ḡŏr′-mănd (Stor.).
See *gourmand.*

Gortschakoff—ḡôrt-chä-kŏf′.
This word is sometimes spelled without the *s* in the second syllable, but is pronounced the same as the above.

gosling—ḡŏz′-lĭng, *not* ḡŏs′-lĭng.
gospel—ḡŏs′-pĕl.
See *accost.*

gossamer—ḡŏs′-ȧ-mẽr, *not* ḡŏz′-ȧ-mẽr.
Got (actor)—ḡō.
Gotama—ḡō′-tȧ-mȧ, *not* ḡō-tȧ′-mȧ.
See *Gautama.*

Gotha (duchy)—ḡō′-tä.
Gotha (canal)—ḡö′-tä or yö′-tä.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gotham—gō′-thăm.

"A popular name for the city of New York."—*Webster.* The word is often mispronounced gŏth′-ăm.

Göttingen—gö′-tĭng-ĕn.

For ö, see p. 25.

Gottschalk—gŏt′-shälk, *not* gŏt′-shôk.

Gough—gŏf.

Gounod—gōō-nō′.

gourd—gōrd or gōōrd; gōōrd (Stor.); gōrd (Hal.).

gourmand — gōōr′-mänd; gōōr′-mănd (Stor. and Hal.); Fr. pron. gōōr-mäN′.

For äN, see p. 26. See *gormand.*

gourmet—gōōr-mā′.

gout (drop)—gowt, *not* gōōt.

"*Gouts* of blood."—*Shakespeare.*

goût—gōō.

government—gŭv′-ẽrn-mĕnt, *not* gŭv′-ẽr-mĕnt.

governor—gŭv′-ẽr-nẽr.

Gower—gow′-ẽr or gōr.

gown—gown, *not* gownd.

Graefe von—fōn grā′-fĕ.

grail—grāl.

"The Holy *Grail.*"

gramercy—grȧ-mẽr′-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gramme—grăm.

Gramont de—dŭ grä-môn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Granada—grä-nä'-dä; Sp. pron. grä-nä'-thä.

See *Guadalquivir*.

granary—grăn'-ȧ-rĭ; grā'-nȧ-rĭ (Imp.).

Walker says concerning this word: "We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain;* but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand.* The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *grain;* but this is not the case; it comes from the Latin *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short."

grandfather—grănd'-fä-thẽr, *not* grăn'-fä-thẽr.

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.

grandmother—grănd'-mŭth-ẽr, *not* grăn'-mŭth-ẽr.

See *grandfather*.

Granicus—grȧ-nī'-kŭs.

grant—grȧnt, *not* grănt.

See *ask*.

grasp—grȧsp, *not* grăsp.

See *ask*.

Gratiano—grä-shē-ä'-nō.

gratis—grā'-tĭs, *not* grăt'-ĭs.

"Free, *gratis*, and for nothing."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

grease (n.)—ḡrēs.
grease (vb.)—ḡrēz or ḡrēs.
Worcester gives the first only.

greasy—ḡrē′-zĭ or ḡrē′-sĭ.
See note under *grease.*

Greenough—ḡrē′-nō.
Greenwich (Eng.) — ḡrĕn′-ĭj; ḡrĭn′-ĭj (Gaz.).
See *Alnwick.*

Greenwich (U. S.)—ḡrēn′-wĭch.
Popularly pronounced ḡrĭn′-ĭch.

grenade—ḡrē-nād′.
Stormonth and Haldeman say ḡrĕn-ād′.

Greuze—ḡröz.
For ö, see p. 25.

Grévy—ḡrā-vē′.
grievous—ḡrē′-vŭs.
grimace—ḡrĭm-ās′, *not* ḡrĭm′-ās.
grimalkin—grĭm-ăl′-kĭn, *not* ḡrĭm-ôl′-kĭn.
grimy—ḡrī′-mĭ, *not* ḡrĭm′-ĭ.
Grindelwald—ḡrĭn′-dĕl-vält.
gripe—ḡrīp, *not* ḡrĭp.
grisette—ḡrē-zĕt′ or ḡrĭz-ĕt′.
Grisi—ḡrē′-zē.
grisly—ḡrĭz′-lĭ, *not* ḡrĭs′-lĭ.
Grisons—ḡrē-zôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gristle—grĭs′-l, *not* grĭs′-tl, *nor* grĭz′-l.
gristly—grĭs′-lĭ, *not* grĭz′-lĭ.
groat—grôt or grōt.
grocery—grō′-sĕr-ĭ, *not* grōs′-rĭ.
Grosvenor—grōv′-nĕr.
See *Alnwick.*

Grote—grōt.
Grotius—grō′-shĭ-ŭs.
Grouchy de—dŭ grōō-shē′, *not* dŭ grōō′-chē.
grovel—grŏv′-ĕl, *not* grŭv′-ĕl.
gruel—grū′-ĕl.
Gruyère—grü-yâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Guadalquivir—gô-dăl-kwĭv′-ĕr ; Sp. pron. gwä-thäl-kē-vēr′.
"At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer."—*Gaz.*

Guadeloupe—gô-dā-lōōp′ ; Sp. pron. gwä-thā-lōō′-pā.
See *Guadalquivir.*

Guadiana—gwä-dē-ä′-nä ; Sp. pron. gwä-thē-ä′-nä.
See *Guadalquivir.*

guanaco—gwä-nä′-kō.
guano—gwä′-nō.
gōō-ä′-nō is preferred by Stormonth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

guarantee—găr-ăn-tē′.

See *guaranty.*

guaranty—găr′-ăn-tĭ.

See *guarantee.*

Guardafui (Cape)—gwär-dȧ-fwē′.

guardian—gär′-dĭ-ăn or gärd′-yăn.

Worcester gives the two pronunciations; Webster gives the first only. Do not say gär-dēn′.

Guatemala—gô-tē-mä′-lä; Sp. pron. gwä-tä-mä′-lä.

guava—gwä′-vȧ.

Smart says gwā′-vȧ.

Guayaquil—gwī-ä-kēl′.

gubernatorial—gū-bĕr-nȧ-tō′-rĭ-ăl.

Guelph—gwĕlf.

Also spelled *Guelf*, and pronounced as above.

Guendolen—gwĕn′-dō-lĕn.

See *Gwendolen.*

guerdon—gĕr′-dŭn.

Smart says gĕr′-dŏn, and Sheridan, gwĕr′-dŏn.

Guericke von—fōn gĕr′-ĭk-ĕ or fōn gā′-rĭk-ĕ.

Guernsey—gĕrn′-zĭ.

Guiana—gē-ä′-nä.

See *Guyana.*

Guicciardini—gwē-chär-dē′-nē or gōō-ē-chär-dē′-nē.

See *Bertuccio.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Guiccioli—gwē-chō′-lē or gwē′-chō-lē.
See *Bertuccio.*

Guido Reni—gwē′-dō rā′-nē or gōō-ē′-dō rā′-nē, *not* gē′-dō rā′-nē.

guild—gĭld.

Guild—gīld.

Guildford—gĭl′-fŭrd.

Guildhall—gĭld′-hôl.

guile—gīl.
See *card.*

Guillotin—gē-yō-tăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

guillotine—gĭl′-ō-tēn.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

Guinea—gĭn′-ē.

Guinever—gwĭn′-ē-vĕr.
See *Guinevere.*

Guinevere—gwĭn′-ē-vēr.
See *Guinever.*

guipure—gē-pūr′.

guise—gīz.
See *card.*

Guise de—dŭ gwēz ; dŭ gwēz, dŭ gü-ēz′, or dŭ gēz (Biog.).
See *Barras.* For ü, see p. 26.

Guizot—gē-zō′ or gwē-zō′ ; gwē-zō′, gü-ē-zō′, or gē-zō′ (Biog.).
For ü, see p. 26. See *Barras.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gules (heraldry)—gūlz.
gum arabic—gŭm ăr′-ăb-ĭk, *not* gŭm ā-rā′-bĭk.
gums—gŭmz.
Günther—gün′-tĕr.
For ü, see p. 26.
gunwale—gŭn′-wāl.
"Commonly pronounced gŭn′-ĕl."—*Wor.*
Gustavus—gŭs-tā′-vŭs, *not* gŭs-tä′-vŭs.
Gutenberg—gōō′-tĕn-bĕrG, *not* gŭt′-ĕn-bĕrg.
For G, see p. 28.
gutta-percha—gŭt′-ȧ pĕr′-chȧ.
Guyana—gē-ä′-nä.
See *Guiana.*
Guyandotte—gī-ăn-dŏt′.
Guyon—gī′-ŏn ; Fr. pron. gē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Guyot—gē-ō′.
Guzman de—dā gōōth-män′.
In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin.*
Gwendolen—gwĕn′-dō-lĕn.
See *Guendolen.*
Gyges—jī′-jēz.
"*Gyges's* ring."
gymnasium—jĭm-nā′-zĭ-ŭm or jĭm-nā′-zhĭ-ŭm, *not* jĭm-nā′-ẓhŭm.

gymnosophist—jĭm-nŏs′-ō-fĭst.
gypsum—jĭp′-sŭm.
Jameson says ḡĭp′-sŭm.

gyration—jī-rā′-shŭn, *not* ḡī-rā′-shŭn.
gyrfalcon—jĕr′-fô-kn. See *jerfalcon.*
Stormonth accents the second syllable.

gyroscope—jī′-rō-skōp, *not* ḡī′-rō-skōp.
gyve—jīv.
Sheridan says ḡīv. See *gives.*

H

Habakkuk—hăb-ăk′-ŭk or hăb′-ăk-ŭk.
habeas corpus—hā′-bē-ăs kôr′-pŭs; hăb′-ē-ăs kôr′-pŭs (Hal.).
habitué—ȧ-bē-tü-ā′, *not* hăb-ĭt-yū-ē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Hades—hā′-dēz.
Haeckel—hĕk′-l; Ger. pron. hä′-kĕl.
Hagar—hā′-ḡär.
Hagedorn von—fōn hä′-ḡĕ-dōrn.
Haggai—hăḡ′-ā-ī or hăḡ′-ā.
Hagiographa—hā-jĭ-ŏḡ′-rȧ-fȧ; hăḡ (Stor.)
Hague—hāḡ.
Hahnemann—hä′-nĕ-män.
Haidee—hī-dē′, *not* hā′-dē.
"Don Juan."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Haiti—hā′-tĭ ; Fr. pron. ä-ē-tē′.
See *Hayti.*

halberd—hŏl′-bẽrd ; hôl′-bẽrd or hăl′-bẽrd (Wor.) ; hăl′-bẽrd (Stor.) ; hôl′-bẽrd or hăl′-bẽrd (Hal.).

halcyon (n.)—hăl′-sĭ-ŭn.
Worcester prefers hăl′-shĭ-ŭn.

halcyon (adj.)—hăl′-sĭ-ŭn.
"*Halcyon* days." Worcester prefers hăl′-shĭ-ŭn.

Halcyone—hăl-sī′-ō-nē.
See *Alcyone*, another spelling.

Haldeman—hŏl′-dĕ-măn, *not* hăl′-dĕ-măn.

Halévy—ä-lā-vē′.

half—häf ; more properly, hȧf.
See *ask.*

halfpenny — häf′-pĕn-ĭ, hăp′-ĕn-ĭ, or hā′-pĕn-ĭ.
Worcester gives these three pronunciations, but in inverse order.

halibut—hŏl′-ĭ-bŭt.
Stormonth, Smart, and Perry say hăl′-ĭ-bŭt.

Halle—hä′-lĕ.

hallelujah—hăl-lē-lū′-yȧ. See *alleluia.*
Also spelled *halleluiah*, and pronounced as above.

Haller von—fōn häl′-lĕr.

halloo—hăl-lo͞o′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

halve—häv ; more nearly, hȧv.

See *ask*.

Hamilcar Barca—hȧ-mĭl′-kär bär′-kä.

Handel—hăn′-dĕl ; Ger. pron. hĕn′-dĕl.

handkerchief—hăng′-kẽr-chĭf ; hăn′ (Stor.).

handsome—hăn′-sŭm ; hănd′-sŭm (Stor.).

Hanover—hăn′-ō-vẽr.

In German, it is spelled Hannover, and pronounced hän-nō′-vẽr.

Hapsburg—hăps′-bŭrg̃ ; Ger. pron. häps′-boorg.

For G, see p. 28.

harass—hăr′-ăs.

"This word is sometimes heard pronounced, erroneously, with the accent on the second syllable, hăr-ăs′ ; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists." —*Worcester*.

Hardicanute—här-dĭ-kā-nūt′.

harem—hā′-rĕm.

hä′-rĕm is a secondary form of Worcester's.

haricot—hăr′-ē-kō ; Fr. pron. ȧ-rē-kō′.

harlequin — här′-lē-kĭn or här′-lē-kwĭn (Web.).

The first of the above pronunciations is Worcester's ; the second is Stormonth's.

harmonica — här-mŏn′-ĭk-ȧ, *not* här-mō′-nĭk-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Haroun-al-Raschid—hä-rō̄on′ äl răsh′-ĭd or hä-rō̄on′ äl rä-shēd′.

haruspice—hȧ-rŭs′-pĭs. See *haruspex.*

Harwich (Eng.)—hăr′-ĭj.
See *Alnwick.*

hasten—hās′-n ; hāst′-n (Hal.).

haunch—hänch ; hônsh (Stor.).
See *craunch.*

haunt—hänt ; hônt (Stor. and Imp.).
See *craunch.*

hautboy—hō′-boi.
See *oboe.*

hauteur—hō-tẽr′ ; Fr. pron. ō-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Haverhill (Eng.)—hăv′-ẽr-ĭl.

Haverhill (U. S.)—hā′-vẽr-ĭl.

Havre de Grace—hä′-vẽr or ä′-vẽr dŭ grās.
In the U. S., the town of the same name is pronounced hăv′-ẽr dŭ grās.

Hawaii—hä-wī′-ē. See *Hawaiian.*

Haydn—hā′-dn ; Ger. pron. hī′-dn.

Hayti—hā′-tĭ ; Fr. pron. ä-ē-tē′.
See *Haiti, Haytian.*

Hazlitt—hăz′-lĭt.

heard—hẽrd, *not* hērd, formerly given by Webster.

hearth—härth, *not* hĕrth.

"The tendency to pronounce the word *hearth*, hĕrth, ought to be repressed."—*Web.*

heather—hĕth′-ẽr.

"This is the only pronunciation in Scotland."—*Web.* Worcester says hē′-thẽr.

Hebe—hē′-bē, *not* hēb.

Hebraist—hē′-brā-ĭst.

Worcester gives hĕb′-rā-ĭst as a secondary form.

Hebrides—hĕb′-rĭd-ēz.

Hebron—hē′-brŏn, *not* hĕb′-rŏn.

Hecate—hĕk′-ā-tē or hĕk′-āt.

The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.

hecatomb—hĕk′-ȧ-tōōm or hĕk′-ȧ-tŏm.

Hecuba—hĕk′-yū-bȧ.

Hedone—hĕd′-ō-nē.

hedonism—hĕd′-ō-nĭzm or hē′-dō-nĭzm.

Hegel—hā′-ḡĕl.

hegira—hē-jī′-rȧ or hĕj′-ĭr-ȧ.

The New Imperial gives the last only.

Heidelberg—hī′-dĕl-bĕrG.

For G, see p. 28.

heigh-ho—hī′-hō, *not* hā′-hō.

height—hīt, *not* hītth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Heine (Heinrich)—hīn′-rĭк hī′-nĕ.
For к, see p. 28. E final in German, is always sounded.

heinous—hā′-nŭs, *not* hē′-nŭs.

Helen—hĕl′-ĕn.

Helena—hĕl′-ē-nȧ, *not* hē-lē′-nȧ.
See *St. Helena.*

Helgoland—hĕl′-ḡō-länd.
See *Heligoland.*

Heligoland—hĕl′-ĭ-ḡō-länd.
See *Helgoland.*

Heliogabalus — hē-lĭ-ō-ḡăb′-ā-lŭs ; hē-lĭ-ō-ḡā-bā′-lŭs (Biog.).
See *Elagabalus.*

Helios—hē′-lĭ-ŏs.

hellebore—hĕl′-lē-bōr.

Hellenic—hĕl-lĕn′-ĭk or hĕl-lē′-nĭk.
Worcester says hĕl′-lĕn-ĭk or hĕl-lĕn′-ĭk.

helm—hĕlm, *not* hĕl′-ŭm.
See *elm.*

Héloise—ā-lō-ēz′.
"Abélard and *Héloise.*"

helot—hē′-lŏt or hĕl′-ŏt ; hĕl′-ŏt (Wor.).

Helvétius—hĕl-vē′-shĭ-ŭs ; Fr. pron. ĕl-vā-sē-üs′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Hemans (Mrs.)—hĕm′-ănz, *not* hē′-mănz.

hemistich—hĕm′-ĭs-tĭk.

hē-mĭs′-tĭk is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Hengist—hĕng′-gĭst.

"*Hengist* and Horsa."

Hengstenberg—hĕng′-stĕn-bĕrG.

For G, see p. 28.

Henlopen (Cape)—hĕn-lō′-pĕn.

hepatitis—hĕp-ȧ-tī′-tĭs.

See *itis*.

Hephæstion—hē-fĕs′-tĭ-ŏn.

Heraclitus—hĕr-ȧ-klī′-tŭs, *not* hē-răk′-lĭt-ŭs.

Worcester says: "The name of *Democ′-ritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Hera-cli′tus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable."

heraldic—hē-răl′-dĭk, *not* hĕr′-ăl-dĭk.

Herat—hĕr-ăt′.

herb—ẽrb or hẽrb; hẽrb (Stor.); hẽrb or ẽrb (Imp.).

Worcester says ẽrb, but cites six authorities for hẽrb.

herbaceous—hẽr-bā′-shŭs.

herbage—ẽrb′-āj or hẽrb′-āj.

herbarium—hẽr-bā′-rĭ-ŭm.

herbivorous—hẽr-bĭv′-ō-rŭs.

herby—ẽrb′-ĭ or hẽrb′-ĭ; ẽrb′-ĭ (Wor.).

Herculaneum—hĕr-kū-lā′-nē-ŭm.
herculean—hĕr-kū′-lē-ăn, *not* hĕr-kū-lē′-ăn.
hereafter—hēr-ȧf′-tẽr, *not* hēr-ăf′-tẽr.
Hereford—hĕr′-ē-fŭrd.
hereof—hēr-ŏf′ or hēr-ŏv′.

"In the compounds *hereof*, *thereof*, and *whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word."—*Webster*.

heresiarch—hĕr′-ē-sĭ-ärk or hē-rē′-zĭ-ärk.

Worcester gives the last only.

herewith—hēr-wĭth′ or hēr-wĭth′.

Worcester says her′-wĭth. "Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word."—*Webster*.

hermaphrodite — hẽr-măf′-rō-dīt, *not* ā-môr′-fō-dīt.
hermeneutics—hẽr-mē-nū′-tĭks.
Hermes—hẽr′-mēz.
Hermione—hẽr-mī′-ō-nē.

"A Winter's Tale."

Herodian—hē-rō′-dĭ-ăn, *not* hĕr-ŏd-ē′-ăn.
Herodotus—hē-rŏd′-ō-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

heroine—hĕr′-ō-ĭn.

Worcester gives hē′-rō-ĭn as a secondary form.

heroism—hĕr′-ō-ĭzm.

The remark under *heroine* applies here also.

herring—hĕr′-ĭng, *not* hĕr′-ĭn.

Hertford (College at Oxford)—här′-fôrd.

Hesiod—hē′-sĭ-ŏd ; hē′-shĭ-ŏd (Biog.).

Hesperides—hĕs-pĕr′-ĭd-ēz.

Hesse—hĕs, *not* hĕs′-sē.

heterodox—hĕt′-ẽr-ō-dŏks.

heteropathy—hĕt-ẽr-ŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.

heterophemy—hĕt-ẽr-ŏf′-ē-mĭ.

Heyne—hī′-nĕ.

Heyse—hī′-zĕ.

hiatus—hī-ā′-tŭs.

hibernate—hī′-bẽr-nāt.

hiccough—hĭk′-ŭp.

hĭk′-ŏf is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

hideous—hĭd′-ē-ŭs.

Hiero—hī′-ē-rō.

hieroglyphic—hī-ē-rō-glĭf′-ĭk.

hilarious—hī-lā′-rĭ-ŭs or hĭl-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.

Worcester gives the first only.

hilarity—hī-lăr′-ĭt-ĭ or hĭl-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester gives the first only.

Hillard (George S.)—hĭl′-ärd, *not* hĭl-ärd′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Hilo—hē′-lō.

Himalaya—hĭm-ä′-lā-yȧ; often pronounced hĭm-ā-lā′-yä. See *Himalayan.*

The last is the pronunciation preferred by Lippincott's Gazetteer, and is the one generally heard. The first is Webster's preference.

Hindoo—hĭn′-dōō; hĭn-dōō′ (Wor.).

Hindoostanee—hĭn-dōō-stä′-nē.

Hindostan—hĭn-dō-stän′; hĭn-dō-stăn′ (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan.*

Hippocrates—hĭp-pŏk′-rā-tēz.

hippophagi—hĭp-pŏf′-ȧ-jī.

hippopotamus—hĭp-pō-pŏt′-ȧ-mŭs.

hirsute—hĕr-sūt′; hĕr′-sūt (Stor.)

history—hĭs′-tō-rĭ, *not* hĭs′-trĭ.

h'm—hm.

Hoang-Ho—hō-äng-hō′.

"Pronounced almost hwăng-hō′.—*Gaz.*"

Hobbes—hŏbz.

Hoboken—hō′-bō-kĕn.

Hoche—ŏsh.

Hohenlohe—hō′-ĕn-lō-ĕ.

Hohenzollern—hō′-ĕn-tsŏl-ĕrn.

hoist—hoist, *not* hīst.

hoity-toity—hoi′-tĭ toi′-tĭ.

Holbein—hōl′-bīn.

Holinshed—hŏl′-ĭnz-hĕd, *not* hŏl′-ĭn-shĕd

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

holla (interj.)—hŏl′-lä; hŏl-lä′ (Wor.); hŭl-lō′ (Stor.); *not* hĕl-lō′.
See *halloo.*

hollo (interj.)—hŏl-lō′.

hollo (vb.)—hŏl′-lō or hŏl-lō′.
Worcester gives the second only.

holloa (interj.)—hŏl-lō′ or hŏl′-lō.

hollow—hŏl′-lō.

holly-hock—hŏl′-lĭ-hŏk, *not* hŏl′-lĭ-hôk.

holm—hōm.
Smart says hŏlm.

holocaust—hŏl′-ō-kôst.

Holofernes—hŏl-ō-fĕr′-nēz.

Holstein—hōl′-stīn.

Holyhead—hŏl′-ĭ-hĕd.

Holyoke (Mount)—hōl′-yōk, *not* hō′-lĭ-ōk.

Holyrood (palace)—hŏl′-ĭ-rōōd.

holystone—hō′-lĭ-stōn.

homage—hŏm′-āj, *not* hŏm′-ĭj.
See *damage.*

homely—hōm′-lĭ, *not* hŭm′-lĭ.

homestead—hōm′-stĕd, *not* hōm′-stĭd.

homœopathic—hō-mē-ō-păth′-ĭk, *not* hō-mē-ŏp′-ā-thĭk.
Written also *homeopathic*, and pronounced as above.

homœopathist—hō-mē-ŏp′-ā-thĭst.
Written also *homeopathist*, and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

homœopathy—hō-mē-ŏp′-á-thĭ.

Written also *homeopathy*, and pronounced as above.

homogeneity—hō-mō-jē-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.

homogeneous—hō-mō-jē′-nē-ŭs.

Smart says hŏm-ō-jē′-nē-ŭs.

honest—ŏn′-ĕst, *not* ŏn′-ŭst.

Hong-Kong—hŏng kŏng.

Orthoëpists are in the habit of saying that neither syllable is accented; but practically, one or the other is almost necessarily accented in pronouncing the word.

honi soit qui mal y pense—ō′-nē swä kē măl ē päNs.

For äN, see p. 26.

honorable—ŏn′-ŏr-á-bl, *not* ŏn′-rá-bl.

hoodlum—hōōd′-lŭm; hŏŏd′-lŭm (Wor.).

The last pronunciation is the one most heard.

hoof—hōōf, *not* hŏŏf.

A very common error.

Hoogvliet—hōG′-vlēt.

For G, see p. 28.

hoop—hōōp or hŏŏp.

hoosier—hōō′-zhĕr.

Horatio—hō-rā′-shĭ-ō or hō-rā′-shō.

horizon—hō-rī′-zŏn.

See *abdomen*. hŏr′-ĭz-ŏn is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

horologe—hŏr′-ō-lōj ; hŏr′-ō-lŏj (Wor. and Stor.).

horoscope—hŏr′-ō-skōp, *not* hō′-rō-skōp.

hors de combat—ôr dŭ kôN-bä′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors d'œuvre—ôr döv′-r.

For ö, see p. 25.

horseradish—hôrs′-răd-ĭsh, *not* hôrs′-rĕd-ĭsh.

horse-shoe—hôrs′-shōō, *not* hôr′-shōō.

Hortense—ôr-täNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Hosea—hō-zē′-ȧ, *not* hō′-zē-ȧ, *nor* hō′-zhȧ.

This last pronunciation is very common as a colloquialism.

hosiery—hō′-zhẽr-ĭ.

hospitable—hŏs′-pĭt-ȧ-bl, *not* hŏs-pĭt′-ȧ-bl.

This word is very generally mispronounced.

hospital—hŏs′-pĭt-ăl, *not* hŏs′-pĭt-ăl, *nor* hŏs′-pĭt-ăl.

See *accost.*

Some orthoëpists drop the *h* sound in this word.

hostage—hŏs′-tāj, *not* hōs′-tāj.

hostelry—hŏs′-tĕl-rĭ ; hō′-tĕl-rĭ or hōs′-tĕl-rĭ (Wor.).

hostile—hŏs′-tīl.

Stormonth says hŏs′-tīl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hostler—hŏs′-lĕr or ŏs′-lĕr ; ŏs′-lĕr (Wor. and Stor.) ; Perry says ŏst′-lĕr.
See *ostler*.

Hôtel de Ville—ō̆-tĕl′ dŭ vēl.

Houdon—o̅o̅-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

hough—hŏk.
Jameson says hŏf.

hound—hownd.

houri—how′-rĭ.
The pronunciation ho̅o̅′-rĭ is preferred by Knowles.

housewife—hows′-wīf or hŭz′-wĭf ; hŭz′-zĭf (Perry).
See *housewifery*, *huswife*.

housing (saddle-cloth) — how′-zĭng, *not* how′-sĭng.

Houssaye (Arsène)—är-sân′ o̅o̅-sā′.

Houston (Texas)—hūs′-tŏn, *not* hows′-tŏn.

Houston (Sam)—hūs′-tŏn, *not* hows′-tŏn.

houyhnhnms—ho̅o̅-ĭnmz′ or ho̅o̅′-ĭnmz.
"The word seems intended to be suggestive of the *whinnying* of a horse. It is a dissyllable, * * * ; but the voice should properly be quavered in sounding the *n*."—*Webster*.

hovel—hŏv′-ĕl, *not* hŭv′-ĕl.

hover—hŭv′-ẽr ; hŏv′-ẽr (Stor. and Perry).

howadji—how-ăj′-ĭ ; how-ȧj′-ĭ (Wor.).
Hudibras—hū′-dĭ-brăs, *not* hū′-dĭ-brä.
Hué—hwā or hōō-ā′.
Hughes (Thomas)—hūz.
Huguenot—hū′-ḡē-nŏt.
humble—hŭm′-bl.
Worcester gives ŭm′-bl as a secondary form.

humor—hū′-mẽr or yū′-mẽr.
"Smart pronounces this word *hū′-mŭr* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yū′-mŭr* in its other senses."—*Worcester.*

humorist—hū′-mŭr-ĭst or yū′-mŭr-ĭst.
hundred—hŭn′-drĕd, *not* hŭn′-dĕrd.
Hungarian—hŭng-ḡā′-rĭ-ăn.
Hungary—hŭng′-ḡȧ-rĭ.
Hunjadi Janos—hŏŏn′-yä-dē yä′-nōsh.
Huron (Lake)—hū′-rŏn.
"Formerly pronounced hū-rŏn′."—*Gaz.*

hurra—hŏŏ-rä′, *not* hŏŏr-ô′.
See *hurrah.*

hurrah—hŏŏ-rä′, *not* hŏŏr-ô′.
See *hurra.*

Huss (John)—hŭs ; Ger. pron. hŏŏs.
hussar—hŏŏz-zär′ ; hōō-zär′ (Wor.) ; hŭz-är′, prop. hŏŏz-är′ (Hal.).
hussy—hŭz′-zĭ, *not* hŭs′-sĭ.
hustle—hŭs′-sl, *not* hŭs-tl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

huswife—hŭz′-zĭf or hŭz′-wĭf; hŭs′-wĭf (Stor.).

See *housewife.*

Huygens—hī′-g̊ĕnz; Dutch pron. hoi′-hĕnz.

In this last pronunciation, the *h* in the second syllable is strongly aspirated.

huzza—ho͝oz-zä′; ho͝o-zä′ (Wor.).

Hyacinthe (Père)—pâr ē-ä-săNt′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Hyades—hī′-ȧ-dēz.

"The rainy *Hyades.*"

hydrangea—hī-drăn′-jē-ȧ, *not* hī-drān′-jē-ȧ; hī-drăn′-jȧ (Hal.).

hydraulics—hī-drô′-lĭks, *not* hī-drŏl′-ĭks.

hydride—hī′-drĭd or hī′-drīd.

Worcester prefers hī′-drīd. See *ide.*

hydrometer—hī-drŏm′-ē-tĕr.

hydropathic—hī-drō-păth′-ĭk.

hydropathist—hĭ-drŏp′-ȧ-thĭst.

hydropathy—hī-drŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.

hydrophobic—hī-drō-fŏb′-ĭk, *not* hī-drō-fō′-bĭk.

hygiene—hī′-jĭ-ēn.

hī′-jēn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Webster's.

hygienic—hī-jĭ-ĕn′-ĭk.

hygienist—hī′-jĭ-ĕn-ĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Hyksos—hĭk′-sŏs.

hymeneal—hī-mĕn-ē′-ăl.

"Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; * * * but *hymeneal* and *ideal* take the accent upon the penult."—*Webster.*

hymnal—hĭm′-năl.

hymned (part.)—hĭmd.

hymning (part.)—hĭm′-ĭnḡ or hĭm′-nĭng.

Webster prefers hĭm′-ĭng. "The *hymning* choir." "The participles *hymning* and *hymned* are colloquially pronounced *hĭm′-ĭng* and *hĭmd*, but with solemnity, *hĭm′-nĭng* and *hĭm′-nĕd*."—*Smart.* Webster says: "In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, etc., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as *contemning*, *hymning*, etc."

Hypatia—hī-pā′-shĭ-ȧ.

hyperæmia—hī-pĕr-ē′-mĭ-ȧ,

hyperbaton—hī-pĕr′-bȧ-tŏn.

hyperbole—hī-pĕr′-bō-lē.

hyperborean—hī-pĕr-bō′-rē-ăn.

Hyperion—hī-pē′-rĭ-ŏn.

"Pronounced hĭp-ēr-ī′-ŏn in the classics. —*Web.*

hypnotism—hĭp′-nō-tĭzm.

hypochondriac—hĭp-ō-kŏn′-drĭ-ăk; hī-pō-kŏn′-drĭ-ăk (Imp.).

hypochondriacal—hĭp-ō-kŏn-drī′-ăk-ăl.

The New Imperial makes the first syllable hī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hypochondriasis — hĭp-ō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-sĭs ; hī-pō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-sĭs (Imp.).
hypocrisy—hĭp-ŏk′-rĭs-ĭ.
hypocritical—hĭp-ō-krĭt′-ĭk-ăl.
hypodermic—hĭp-ō-dĕr′-mĭk.
Physicians generally say hī-pō-dĕr′-mĭk.
hypogastric — hĭp-ō-ḡăs′-trĭk ; hī-pō-ḡăs′-trĭk (Stor.).
hypotenuse—hī-pŏt′-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏt′-ē-nūs.
See *hypothenuse.*
hypothenuse—hī-pŏth′-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏth′-ē-nūs.
Worcester gives the first only. See *hypotenuse.*
hypothetical — hī-pō-thĕt′-ĭk-ăl or hĭp-ō-thĕt′-ĭk-ăl.
Worcester gives the first only.
hyssop — hĭs′-ŭp or hī′-sŭp ; hĭz′-ŭp or hĭs′-ŭp (Wor.).
hysteria—hĭs-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.

I

Iachimo—yăk′-ĭm-ō.
Iago—ē-ä′-ḡō.
Iamblichus—ī-ăm′-blĭk-ŭs.
See *Jamblichus.*
ibex—ī′-bĕks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Icarus—ĭk′-ȧ-rŭs, *not* ī-kā′-rŭs.
Ichabod—ĭk′-ȧ-bŏd.
Perry says ĭk-ā′-bŏd.

Ich dien—ĭк dēn.
For к, see p. 28.

ichneumon—ĭk-nū′-mŏn.
ichor—ī′-kŏr, *not* ĭk′-ôr.
ichthyology—ĭk-thĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
ichthyosaurus—ĭk-thĭ-ō-sô′-rŭs.
Ictinus—ĭk-tī′-nŭs.
Idaho—ī′-dȧ-hō.
ide (chemical termination)—ĭd or īd (Web.); īd (Wor.). See *cyanide.*
"According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc.) should be pronounced with the *i* long; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid*, *chlorid*."—*Webster.*

idea—ī-dē′-ȧ, *not* ī′-dē-ȧ.
ideal—ī-dē′-ăl, *not* ī′-dē-ăl, *nor* ī-dēl′.
See *hymeneal.*

idealism—ī-dē′-ăl-ĭzm, *not* ī′-dē-ăl-ĭzm.
Ides—īdz.
"The *Ides* of March."

Idumæa—ĭd-ū-mē′-ȧ, *not* ī-dū′-mē-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

idyl—ī′-dĭl or ĭd′-ĭl.

"The *Idyls* of the King." Webster and the New Imperial give the first only. Also spelled *idyll* and pronounced as above.

ignominious—ĭg̃-nō-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭs.

ĭg̃-nō-mĭn′-yŭs is the form given by many *English* orthoëpists.

ignoramus—ĭg̃-nō-rā′-mŭs, *not* ĭg̃-nō-rä′-mŭs.

Thoroughly anglicized.

iguana—ĭg̃-wä′-nȧ.

iguanodon—ĭg̃-wä′-nō-dŏn.

Worcester says ĭg̃-wăn′-ō-dŏn.

ihlang-ihlang—ē-läng′ ē-läng′, *not* ĭl-ăng′ ĭl-ăng′.

Ik Marvel—īk mär′-vĕl, *not* ĭk mär′-vĕl.

The above pronunciation is given on the authority of Donald G. Mitchell himself.

illicit—ĭl-lĭs′-ĭt.

See *elicit.*

Illinois—ĭl-lĭn-oi′ or ĭl-lĭn-oiz′.

illusive—ĭl-lū′-sĭv, *not* ĭl-lū′-zĭv.

illustrate—ĭl-lŭs′-trāt, *not* ĭl′-lŭs-trāt.

illustrated—ĭl-lŭs′-trā-tĕd, *not* ĭl′-lŭs-trā-tĕd

illustration—ĭl-lŭs-trā′-shŭn, *not* ĭl-lŭs′-trā shŭn.

illustrative—ĭl-lŭs′-trȧ-tĭv, *not* ĭl′-lŭs-trȧ-tĭv.

imagery—ĭm′-āj-rĭ or ĭm′-ā-jĕr-ĭ.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

imbecile (n.)—ĭm′-bē-sĭl or ĭm-bē-sēl′.
Worcester gives the last only. Haldeman says ĭm-bĕs′-ĭl or ĭm′-bē-sĭl. ĭm′-bē-sēl (Imp.).

imbecile (adj)—ĭm′-bē-sĭl or ĭm′-bē-sēl, ĭm-bĕs′-ĭl or ĭm-bē-sēl′ (Wor.); ĭm′-bē-sēl (Imp.).

imbroglio—ĭm-brōl′-yō. See *embroglio.*
Worcester says ĭm-brōl′-yē-ō.

imbrue—ĭm-brū′; ĭm-brōō′(Stor. and Hal.).

immediate—im-mē′-dĭ-āt, *not* ĭm-mē′-jāt.

immediately—ĭm-mē′-dĭ-āt-lĭ, *not* ĭm-mē′-jāt-lĭ.

immersion — ĭm-mĕr′-shŭn, *not* ĭm-mĕr′-zhŭn.

immobile—ĭm-mō′-bĭl.
See *mobile.*

Imogen—ĭm′-ō-jĕn.

impartiality—ĭm-pär-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or ĭm-pär-shăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

imperturbable—ĭm-pĕr-tûr′-bȧ-bl.

impetus—ĭm′-pē-tŭs, *not* ĭm-pē′-tŭs.

impious—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs, *not* ĭm-pī′-ŭs.

impiously—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs-lĭ, *not* ĭm-pī′-ŭs-lĭ.

impiousness—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs-nĕs.

implacable—ĭm-plā′-kȧ-bl, *not* ĭm-plăk′-ȧ-bl.

importune—ĭm-pôr-tūn′.
"Formerly accented on the second syllable."—*Wor.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

impostor—ĭm-pŏs′-tĕr, *not* ĭm-pôs′-tĕr.
impotence—ĭm′-pō-tĕns, *not* ĭm-pō′-tĕns.
impotency—ĭm′-pō-tĕn-sĭ, *not* ĭm-pō′-tĕn-sĭ.
impotent—ĭm′ pō-tĕnt, *not* ĭm-pō′-tĕnt.
imprimatur—ĭm-prĭm-ā′-tŭr.
improvisatore—ēm-prō-vē-zȧ-tō′-rā; ĭm-prō-vē-zȧ-tō′-ra (Stor.).
improvisatrice—ēm-prō-vē-zȧ-trē′-chā; ĭm-prō-vēz′-ȧ-trĭs or ĭm-prō-vēz-ȧ-trē′-chā (Stor.). See *improvvisatrice.*
improvise — ĭm-prō-vīz′; ĭm-prō-vēz′ (Wor.); ĭm′-prō-vēz′ (Stor.).

See *inchoative.*

impugn—ĭm-pūn′.
inamorata—ēn-äm-ō-rä′-tȧ.
inamorato—ēn-äm-ō-rä′-tō.
inaugurate—ĭn-ô′-gū-rāt, *not* ĭn-ô′-gŭr-āt.
incense (n.)—ĭn′-sĕns.
incense (vb.)—ĭn-sĕns′.

See *absent.*

inchoate—ĭn′-kō-āt; ĭng′-kō-āt (Wor.).
inchoative — ĭn-kō′-ȧ-tĭv; ĭng-kō′-ȧ-tĭv (Wor.); ĭn′-kō-ā′-tĭv (Stor.).

It is impossible, from an inspection of Stormonth's Dictionary, to tell which accent is primary and which is secondary in this word.

incidence—ĭn′-sĭd-ĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

incisive—ĭn-sī′-sĭv.

Stormonth says ĭn-sī′-sĭv.

incisor—ĭn-sī′-zẽr ; ĭn-sī′-sôr (Wor.).

incisure—ĭn-sĭzh′-ūr.

inclusive—ĭn-klū′-sĭv ; ĭn-klo͞o′-sĭv (Stor.)

incognito—ĭn-kŏg′-nĭt-ō.

incommensurable — ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sho͞o-rȧ-bl ; ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-shŭr-ā-bl (Hal.) ; ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rā-bl (Wor. and Stor.).

incommensurate — ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sho͞o-rāt ; ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rāt (Wor.).

incomparable — ĭn-kŏm′-pȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* ĭn-kŏm-pâr′-ā-bl.

"This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare ?* "—*Walker.*

incongruity—ĭn-kŏn-grū′-ĭt-ĭ or ĭn-kŏng.

incongruous—ĭn-kŏng′-gro͞o-ŭs.

inconvenient—ĭn-kŏn-vēn′-yĕnt.

Walker, Perry, and Smart make it a word of *five* syllables, ĭn-kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕnt.

increase (n.)—ĭn′-krēs or ĭn-krēs′.

The second pronunciation, though allowed by Webster, is contrary to analogy. See *absent.*

increase (vb.)—ĭn-krēs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

incubus—ĭng′-kū-bŭs.
Worcester also says ĭng′-kū-bŭs.

incursion — ĭn-kûr′-shŭn ; ĭn-kĕr′-shŭn (Stor.), *not* ĭn-kûr′-zhŭn.

indecent—ĭn-dē′-sĕnt.

indecisive—ĭn-dē-sī′-sĭv, *not* ĭn-dē-sī′-zĭv.

indecorous—ĭn-dē-kō′-rŭs or ĭn-dĕk′-ō-rŭs.
See *decorous.*

indecorum—ĭn-dē-kō′-rŭm, *not* ĭn-dĕk′-ō-rŭm.

Indian—ĭn′-dĭ-ăn or ĭnd′-yăn.

indicative—ĭn-dĭk′-ȧ-tĭv.

indicatory—ĭn′-dĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* ĭn-dĭk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

indict—ĭn-dīt′.
"In the words *indict*, *indicter*, *indictable*, and *indictment*, *c* is silent."—*Worcester.*

indictment—ĭn-dīt′-mĕnt.
See *indict.*

indigenous—ĭn-dĭj′-ē-nŭs.

indiscernible—ĭn-dĭz-zẽrn′-ĭ-bl.

indiscretion—ĭn-dĭs-krĕsh′-ŭn.

indisputable — ĭn-dĭs′-pū-tȧ-bl, *not* ĭn-dĭs-pū′-tȧ-bl.

indissoluble—ĭn-dĭs′-sō-lū-bl.

indocile—ĭn-dŏs′-ĭl or ĭn-dō′-sĭl ; ĭn-dŏs′-ĭl or ĭn-dō′-sīl (Stor.).
Perry says ĭn-dō′-sĭl.
(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

industry—ĭn′-dŭs-trĭ, *not* ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ.
See *acclimate.*

inequitable—ĭn-ĕk′-wĭt-ȧ-bl.
inertia—ĭn-ẽr′-shĭ-ȧ ; ĭn-ẽr′-shȧ (Hal.).
Ines—ē-nẽs′.
inexhaustible—ĭn-ĕg̃z-ôst′-ĭb-l ; ĭn-ĕg̃z-hôst′-ĭ-bl (Stor.).

inexorable—ĭn-ĕks′-ō-rȧ-bl.
inexpiable—ĭn-ĕks′-pĭ-ȧ-bl.
inexplicable—ĭn-ĕks′-plĭk-ȧ-bl.
inexpugnable—ĭn-ĕks-pŭg̃′-nȧ-bl or ĭn-ĕks-pū′-nȧ-bl.
Worcester gives the *first* only.

inextricable—ĭn-ĕks′-trĭk-ȧ-bl.
infamous—ĭn′-fȧ-mŭs.
infantile—ĭn′-făn-tīl or ĭn′-făn-tĭl.
infantine—ĭn′-făn-tīn or ĭn′-făn-tĭn.
infecund—ĭn-fĕk′-ŭnd.
Perry and Knowles say ĭn-fē-kŭnd′.
inferable—ĭn-fẽr′-ȧ-bl or ĭn-fĕr′-ȧ-bl.
See *inferrible.*

inference—ĭn′-fẽr-ĕns, *not* ĭn-fẽr′-ĕns.
inferrible—ĭn-fĕr′-ĭb-l or ĭn-fĕr′-ĭb-l.
See *inferable.*

infidel—ĭn′-fĭd-ĕl.
infinite—ĭn′-fĭn-ĭt, *not* ĭn-fī′-nīt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

infinitesimal—ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕs′-ĭm-ăl, *not* ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕz′-ĭm-ăl.

inflatus—ĭn-flā′-tŭs.

infusoria—ĭn-fū-sō′-rĭ-ȧ, *not* ĭn-fū-zō′-rĭ-ȧ.

Ingelow (Jean)—jēn ĭn′-jē-lō.

ingenious—ĭn-jēn′-yŭs.

ĭn-jē′-nĭ-ŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

ingénue—ăN-zhā-nü′.

For ăN and ü, see p. 26.

ingenuous—ĭn-jĕn′-yū-ŭs.

ingratiate—ĭn-ḡrā′-shĭ-āt.

inhospitable—ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ȧ-bl, *not* ĭn-hŏs-pĭt′-ȧ-bl.

Inkerman—ĭng-kĕr-män′.

innate—ĭn′-nāt or ĭn-nāt′.

innocuous—ĭn-nŏk′-yū-ŭs.

innoxious—ĭn-nŏk′-shŭs; ĭn-nŏk′-shĭ-ŭs (Stor.).

Innspruck—ĭns′-prŏ͝ok.

Also spelled *Innsbruck*, and pronounced as above.

inopportune—ĭn-ŏp-ôr-tūn′.

Stormonth gives ĭn-ŏp′-ŏr-tūn.

inquiry—ĭn-kwī′-rĭ, *not* ĭn′-kwĭr-ĭ.

See *enquiry*.

insatiable—ĭn-sā′-shȧ-bl or ĭn-sā′-shĭ-ȧ-bl.

insatiety—ĭn-sā-tī′-ē-tĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

inscrutable—ĭn-skrū′-tȧ-bl.
insect—ĭn′-sĕkt, *not* ĭn′-sĕk.
insidious—ĭn-sĭd′-ĭ-ŭs.
insition—ĭn-sĭsh′-ŭn or ĭn-sĭzh′-ŭn.

Worcester gives the preference to the second pronunciation.

instead—ĭn-stĕd′, *not* ĭn-stĭd′.

Walker remarks: "A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails in London, as if it were written *instid*." "This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States."—*Worcester.*

instinct (n.)—ĭn′-stĭngkt.
instinct (adj.)—ĭn-stĭngkt′.

See *adept.*

institution—ĭn-stĭ-tū′-shŭn, *not* ĭn-stĭ-tōō′-shŭn.
insult (n.)—ĭn′-sŭlt.
insult (vb.)—ĭn-sŭlt′.

See *absent.*

intaglio—ĭn-täl′-yō; ĭn-tăl′-yō (Wor. and Stor.); It. pron. ēn-täl′-yō.
integer—ĭn′-tē-jĕr, *not* ĭn′-tē-ḡĕr.
integral—ĭn′-tē-ḡrăl, *not* ĭn-tĕḡ′-răl.
intercalary—ĭn-tẽr′-kȧ-lā-rĭ; sometimes ĭn-tẽr-kăl′-ā-rĭ.
intercalation—ĭn-tẽr-kȧ-lā′-shŭn.
interest (n. and vb.)—ĭn′-tẽr-ĕst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

interested—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd, *not* ĭn-tĕr-ĕst′-ĕd.

interesting—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng, *not* ĭn-tĕr-ĕst′-ĭng.

Interlachen—ĭn-tĕr-läʜ′-ĕn, *not* ĭn′-tĕr-lăk-ĕn.

For ʜ, see p. 28. Also spelled *Interlaken*, and pronounced as above.

interlocutor—ĭn-tĕr-lŏk′-yū-tĕr.

The pronunciation ĭn-tĕr-lō-kū′-tôr, though authorized by Worcester, is rarely heard.

international—ĭn-tĕr-năsh′-ŭn-ăl, *not* ĭn-tĕr-nā′-shŭn-ăl.

See *national.*

internecine — ĭn-tĕr-nē′-sīn or ĭn-tĕr-nē′-sĭn.

interpolate—ĭn-tĕr′-pō-lāt.

See *acclimate.* ĭn′-tĕr-pō-lāt is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

interstice—ĭn-tĕr′-stĭs or ĭn′-tĕr-stĭs.

The first is the only pronunciation given in the New Imperial.

intestine—ĭn-tĕs′-tĭn, *not* ĭn-tĕs′-tīn.

intrigue—ĭn-trēḡ′, *not* ĭn′-trēḡ.

See *amber-gris.*

intrusive—ĭn-trū′-sĭv.

ĭn-troo′-sĭv is Stormonth's marking.

inundate—ĭn-ŭn′-dāt, *not* ĭn′-ŭn-dāt.

inure—ĭn-yūr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

invalid (n.)—ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd ; ĭn′-vā-lēd or ĭn′-vā-lĭd (Hal.).
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ĭn-vā-lēd′.

invalid (void)—ĭn-văl′-ĭd.
invalid (infirm)—ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd ; ĭn′-vȧ-lĕd or ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd (Hal.).
Invalides (Hôtel des)—ŏ-tĕl′ dāz ăN-văl-ēd′
For ăN, see p. 26.

inveigh—ĭn-vā′.
inveigle—ĭn-vē′-g̃l, *not* ĭn-vā′-g̃l.
inventory—ĭn′-vĕn-tō-rĭ.
involucre—ĭn′-vō-lū-kĕr.
iodide—ī′-ō-dĭd or ī′-ō-dīd ; ī′-ō-dīd (Wor., Stor., and Imp.).
See *ide.*

iodine—ī′-ō-dĭn or ī′-ō-dēn ; ī′-ō-dīn or ī′-ō-dĭn (Imp.).
See *aniline.*

Iowa—ī′-ō-wȧ, *not* ī-ō′-wȧ.
ipecac—ĭp′-ē-kăk, *not* ĕp′-ē-kăk.
ipecacuanha—ĭp-ē-kăk-yū-ăn′-ȧ.
Iphigenia—ĭf-ĭ-jē-nī′-ȧ, *not* ĭf-ĭ-jē′-nĭ-ȧ.
Iran—ē-rän′.
See *Iranian, Kurdistan.*

irascible—ī-răs′-ĭb-l, *not* ĭr-ăs′-ĭb-l.
irate—ī-rāt′ ; ī′-rāt (Wor.).
Irenæus—ĭr-ē-nē′-ŭs, *not* ī-rē′-nē-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Irene—ī-rē′-nē.

As a Christian name, it is often pronounced ī-rēn′.

iridium—ī-rĭd′-ī-ŭm, *not* ĭr-ĭd′-ĭ-ŭm.

iris—ī′-rĭs.

Iris—ī′-rĭs.

iritis—ī-rī′-tĭs.

See *itis.*

iron—ī′-ŭrn.

Haldeman says ī′-ûrn or ī′-rŭn.

"Ah me, what perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold *iron.*"
—*Hudibras.*

irony (made of iron)—ī′-ŭrn-ĭ.

irony (ridicule)—ī′-rŭn-ĭ.

Iroquois—ĭr-ō-kwoi′.

irrational—ĭr-răsh′-ŭn-ăl.

irrecognizable—ĭr-rĕk′-ŏg̅-nī-zȧ-bl or ĭr-rē-kŏg̅′-nĭz-ȧ-bl.

irrefragable—ĭr-rĕf′-rȧ-g̅ȧ-bl.

ĭr-rē-frăg̅′-ā-bl is the pronunciation given by Perry and Cull.

irrefutable—ĭr-rē-fū′-tȧ-bl or ĭr-rĕf′-yū-tȧ-bl.

"Though Walker, in deference to all the authorities that preceded him, adopts the pronunciation ir-re-fu′-ta-bl, he says that analogy is in favor of ĭr-rĕf′-yū-tā-bl."—*S. & W.* See *refutable.*

irrelevant—ĭr-rĕl′-ē-vănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

irremediable—ĭr-rē-mē′-dĭ-ȧ-bl.
Perry says ĭr-rē-mĕd′-ĭ-ā-bl.

irreparable—ĭr-rĕp′-ȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* ĭr-rē-păr′-ȧ-bl.

irrespirable—ĭr-rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl or ĭr-rē-spī′-rȧ-bl.

irrevocable—ĭr-rĕv′-ō-kȧ-bl, *not* ĭr-rē-vō′-kȧ-bl.

Ischia—ĭs′-kē-ä.

ischiatic—ĭs-kĭ-ăt′-ĭk.

Iser—ē′-zẽr, *not* ī′-zẽr.
"*Iser* rolling rapidly."

Isham—ī′-shăm.

isinglass—ī′-zĭng-ḡlȧs, *not* ī′-zĭn-ḡlȧs.
See *ask*.

Isis—ī′-sĭs.

Islam—ĭz′-lȧm, *not* ĭs′-lăm.

Ismaïl—ĭs-mä-ēl′. See *Ismaïlia*.

isochronal—ī-sŏk′-rō-năl.

isochronism—ī-sŏk′-rō-nĭzm.

isochronous—ī-sŏk′-rō-nŭs.

Isocrates—ī-sŏk′-rā-tēz.

Isola—ē′-sō-lä.

isolate—ĭs′-ō-lāt, ĭz′-ō-lāt, or ī′-sō-lāt.
Webster gives the first; Worcester, Walker, and Smart the second; Stormonth and Knowles the third. Webster (1900) says ī′-sō-lāt or ĭs′-ō-lāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

isolation—ī-sō-lā′-shŭn, ĭs-ō-lā′-shŭn, or ĭz-ō-lā′-shun.

The first is Webster's and Stormonth's; the second is Webster's; the third is Worcester's.

Isolde—ē-sŏl′-dā or ĭ-sōld′. See *Iseult.*

isomerism—ī-sŏm′-ẽr-ĭzm.

isosceles—ī-sŏs′-ē-lēz.

isotherm—ī′-sō-thẽrm, *not* ĭz′-ō-thẽrm.

isothermal—ī-sō-thẽrm′-ăl, *not* ĭz-ō-thẽrm′-ăl.

Ispahan—ĭs-pă-hän′.

See *Kurdistan.*

Israel—ĭz′-rā-ĕl, *not* ĭs′-rā-ĕl.

issue—ĭsh′-shū, *not* ĭs′-yū.

Isthmian—ĭs′-mĭ-ăn or ĭst′-mĭ-ăn.

"The *Isthmian* Games."

isthmus—ĭs′-mŭs or ĭst′-mŭs.

Worcester gives the last pronunciation only. Webster says that the great majority of speakers in the U. S. suppress the *th*, pronouncing the word ĭs′-mŭs or ĭz′-mŭs.

Italian—ĭ-tăl′-yăn, *not* ī-tăl′-yăn.

italic—ĭ-tăl′-ĭk, *not* ī-tăl′-ĭk.

itch—ĭch, *not* ēch.

ite (chemical termination)—īt.

"In composition, often pronounced ĭt."—*Wor.*

Ithuriel—ĭ-thū′-rĭ-ĕl.

"*Ithuriel's* spear."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

itinerant—ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ănt.
itinerary—ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ā-rĭ.
itis (termination)—ī′-tĭs.
See *bronchitis*, *laryngitis*, *tonsilitis*. This ending (itis) is very often pronounced ē′-tĭs.

Ituræa—ĭ-tū-rē′-ȧ, *not* ī-tū′-rē-ȧ.
Ivan—ē-vän′.
"*Ivan* the Terrible."

ivory—ī′-vō-rĭ, *not* ī′-vrĭ.
Ivry—ĭv′-rĭ, Fr. pron. ē-vrē′.
Ixion—ĭks-ī′-ŏn, *not* ĭks′-ĭ-ŏn.
See *Arion*.

Iztaccihuatl—ēs-täk-sē-hwät′-l.

J

jackal—jăk′-ôl.
Walker and Perry say jăk-ôl′.

Jacob—jā′-kŏb, *not* jā′-kŭp.
Jacobean—jăk-ō-bē′-ăn or jȧ-kō′-bē-ăn.
Jacobi—yä-kō′-bē.
Jacquard—zhä-kär′.
Jacques—zhäk.
See *Jaques*.

jaguar—jȧ-ḡwär′ or jăḡ′-wär.
Jah—jä; properly yä.
Jairus—jā-ī′-rŭs in New Testament; jā′-ĭr-ŭs in Apocrypha.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Jakutsk—yä-kōōtsk′.
See *Yakootsk.*

jalap—jăl′-ăp.
Sheridan and Knowles say jŏl′-ŭp

jalousie—zhȧ-lōō-zē′.

Jamblichus—jăm′-blĭk-ŭs.
See *Iamblichus.*

Janauschek—yä′-now-shĕk.

janizary—jăn′-ĭz-ā-rĭ.

January—jăn′-yū-ā-rĭ.

Japanese—jăp-ăn-ēz′ or ēs′.
See *Chinese.*

Japheth—jā′-fĕth, *not* jā′-fĕt.
A common error.

Jaques—zhăk or jā′-kwēz.
"As You Like It."
"Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two."—*Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book.*

jasmine—jăs′-mĭn or jăz′-mĭn; jăs′-mĭn (Imp.).
Sheridan and Knowles say jĕs′-mĭn.

jaundice—jän′-dĭs.
See *craunch.*

jaunt—jänt; jônt (Stor.).
See *craunch.*

jaunty—jänt′-ĭ; jônt′-ĭ (Stor.).
See *craunch, janty.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Java—jä′-vȧ or jȧ′-vȧ, *not* jăv′-ȧ.
javelin—jăv′-lĭn ; jăv′-ĕl-ĭn (Hal.).
jean—jān, *not* jēn.
Jean Paul—zhäN pŏl or jēn pôl.
See *Richter*. For äN, see p. 26.

Jean Valjean—zhäN văl-zhäN′.
Generally pronounced by those unfamiliar with French, jēn văl-jēn′. For äN, see p. 26.

Jeanne d'Arc—zhän-därk′.
See *Joan of Arc*.

Jeddo—yĕd′-dō.
See *Yeddo*.

jejune—jē-jūn′ ; jē-jo͞on′ (Hal.).
Jemima—jē-mī′-mȧ ; Bib. jē-mī′-mȧ or jĕm′-ĭm-ȧ.
Jena—jĕn′-ȧ ; Ger. pron. yā′-nä.
Jephthah—jĕf′-thȧ, *not* jĕp′-thȧ.
jeremiad—jĕr-ē-mī′-ăd.
jeremiade—jĕr-ē-mī′-ăd.
Jerusalem—jē-rū′-sā-lĕm.
Jesuit—jĕz′-yū-ĭt, *not* jĕzh′-yū-ĭt.
Jethro—jē′-thrō or jĕth′-rō.
jeu-d'esprit—zhē dĕs-prē′ ; Fr. pron. zhö-dĕs-prē′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Jevons—jĕv′-ŏnz, *not* jē′-vŏnz.
Jew—jū or jo͞o.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

jew's-harp—jūz′-härp or jo͞oz′-härp; jo͞os′-härp or jo͞oz′-härp (Hal.).

Joachim—jō′-ȧ-kĭm; Ger. pron. yō′-ȧ-ĸĭm.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Joan of Arc—jōn ŏv ärk or jō-ăn′ ŏv ärk.

jocose—jō-kōs′.

jocund—jŏk′-ŭnd.

Joinville de—dŭ join′-vĭl; Fr. pron. dŭ zhwăN-vēl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

joist—joist, *not* jois.

jonquil—jŏn′-kwĭl.
See *jonquille.*

jonquille—jŏn′-kwĭl.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See *jonquil.*

Jordaens—yōr′-däns.

Jorullo—hō-ro͞ol′-yō.
"Often pronounced hō-ro͞o′-yō." — *Gaz.* See *Xorullo*, an old spelling. In Spanish, *j* before every vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German ĸ. See p. 28.

Joseffy—yō-sĕf′-ĭ.

jostle—jŏs′-l, *not* jŏst′-l.

jostling—jŏs′-lĭng, *not* jŏst′-lĭng.

Joubert—zho͞o-bâr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Joule—jo͞ol, *not* zho͞ol.
"*Joule's* law."

joust—jŭst ; jo͞ost or jŭst (Stor.).
"Tourney and *joust*."

jovial—jō′-vĭ-ăl ; jōv′-yăl (Hal.).
Jowett—jow′-ĕt, *not* jō′-ĕt.
jowl—jōl, *not* jowl.
"Cheek by *jowl*."

Juarez—jo͞o-ä′-rĕz ; Sp. pron. ho͞o-ä′-rĕth
See *Jorullo*.

Jubilate—jū-bĭl-ä′-tē or ā′-tē.
Stormonth says jū-bĭl-ä′-tē.

Judaic—jū-dā′-ĭk.
Juggernaut—jŭg̃′-ẽr-nôt.
jugular—jū′-g̃ū-lẽr, *not* jŭg̃′-yū-lẽr.
"The *jugular* veins."

jujube—jū′-jūb ; jo͞o′-jo͞ob (Stor.).
Juliet—jū′-lĭ-ĕt.
Jungfrau—yo͝ong′-frow.
Juniata—jū-nĭ-ăt′-ȧ.
Junot—zhü-nō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Jupiter—jū′-pĭt-ẽr, *not* jū′-bĭt-ẽr.
Jurgensen—yo͞or′-g̃ĕn-sĕn.
In Danish, *j* is pronounced like *y* (consonant) in English, and *g* is always hard.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Jussieu de—dŭ jŭs-sū′; Fr. pron. dŭ zhü-sē-ö′.

For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

justificatory—jŭs-tĭf′-ĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ; jŭs-tĭf′-ĭk-ā-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

juvenile—jū′-vē-nĭl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say jū′-vē-nīl.

K

Kaaba—kȧ-ā′-bȧ.

See *Caaba.*

Kaaterskill—kä′-tẽr-skĭl, *not* kô′-tẽr-skĭl, unless spelled *Cauterskill.*

kabala—kăb′-ȧ-lȧ.

See *cabala.*

kaleidoscope—kȧ-lī′-dō-skōp.

Kamchatka—käm-chät′-kȧ.

See *Kamtchatka.*

Kamtchatka—käm-chät′-kȧ.

See *Kamchatka* and *Kamtschatka.*

Kamtschatka—käm-chät′-kȧ.

"It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French spelling. *Tch* in French, being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Käm-chät′-kȧ.*"—*Gaz.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Kanawha—kȧ-nô′-wȧ.
kangaroo—kăn̄g-ḡȧ-rōō′.
Kansas—kăn′-sȧs, *not* kăn′-zȧs.
Kant—känt.
Katahdin (Mount)—kä-tä′-dĭn.
Kavanagh (Julia)—kăv′-ăn-ä, *not* kăv-ăn′-ä.
kayak—kā′-yăk.
Kearney—kär′-nĭ, *not* kēr′-nĭ.
Kearsarge (Mount)—kēr′-särj.
Keble (John)—kē′-bl, *not* kĕb′-l,
keelson—kĕl′-sŭn or kēl′-sŭn.
Kekrops—kē′-krŏps.
See *Cecrops.*

Kenelm—kĕn′-ĕlm, *not* kĕn-ĕlm′.
Kennebec—kĕn-ē-bĕk′, *not* kĕn′-ē-bĕk.
Keokuk—kē′-ō-kŭk, *not* kē-ō′-kŭk.
kept—kĕpt, *not* kĕp.
Kerguelen—kĕr′-ḡĕl-ĕn ; Fr. pron. kĕr-ḡȧ-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

kettle—kĕt′-l, *not* kĭt′-l.
khan (chief)—kän.
khan (inn)—kän.
Worcester gives kôn the preference.

Khartoom—kär-tōōm′.
The *kh* is slightly aspirated.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

khedive—kä-dēv′ or kē′-dĭv ; kä-dē′-vä or kē-dīv′ (Wor.) ; kĕd-ēv′ (Stor. and Hal.).

Khiva—kē′-vä.
See *Khartoom.*

Khorassan—кō-räs-sän′.
For к, see p. 28. See *Khartoom.*

Kief—kē-ĕf′.
See *Kiev.*

Kiel—kēl.

Kiev—kē-ĕf′.
See *Kief.*

Kilauea—kē-low-ä′-ä.

kiln—kĭl, *not* kĭln.

Kinchin-Jinga—kĭn-chĭn-jĭng′-gä.
See *Kunchain-Junga*, et seq., for other spellings.

kind—kīnd, *not* kyīnd.
See *card.*

kindergarten—kĭn′-dĕr-gär-tĕn, *not* kĭn′-dĕr-gär-dĕn.

kinematics—kĭn-ē-măt′-ĭks or kī-nē-măt′-ĭks.

kinetics—kĭn-ĕt′-ĭks or kī-nĕt′-ĭks.

kiosk—kē-ŏsk′.

kirschwasser—kērsh′-väs-sĕr.
Worcester says kērsh′-väs-ẽr, which more nearly approaches the German pronunciation.

Kissingen—kĭs′-sĭng-ĕn.
Commonly pronounced kĭs′-sĭn-jĕn.

kitchen—kĭch′-ĕn, *not* kĭch′-n.
See *damage*.

Klamath—klä′-măt.
Klaus (Peter)—klows.
Kléber—klē′-bĕr or klā′-bâr; Fr. pron. klā-bâr′.
knoll—nōl, *not* nŏl.
Knollys—nōlz.
knout—nowt or nōōt.
knowledge—nŏl′-ĕj; nō′-lĕj is obsolete.
kool-slaa—kōl′-slä.
See *cole-slaw*.

Köln—köln.
For ö, see p. 25.

Königsberg—kĕn′-ĭg̃z-bĕrg̃; Ger. pron. kö′-nĭGs-bĕrG.
For ö and G, see pp. 25 and 28.

koran—kō′-răn or kō-rän′; Arabic pron. kŏor′-ȧn (Hal.).
Sometimes pronounced kō-rän′.

Kordofan—kôr-dō-fän′.
Kosciusko—kŏs-sĭ-ŭs′-kō.
Kosciuszko—kōsh-chōō′-skō.
Kossuth—kŏsh′-ōōt.
Kotzebue von—fōn kŏt′-sē-bōō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

kraal—krä̇l or krôl.

"Pronounced *krā'-al* by Smart, Clarke, and Worcester, but *krä̇l* or *krawl* is the pronunciation of the English residents of Cape Colony."—*Webster.*

"The pronunciation (krôl) assigned to this word is that given it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume."—*S. & W.*

Krakow—krä'-kōof.

See *Cracow.*

Krause—krow'-zĕ.

kreutzer—krūt'-sẽr or kroit'-sẽr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Krupp—krōop.

Kunchain-Junga—kŭn-chīn-jŭng'-ḡä̇.

Kunchin-Ginga—kŏon-chĭn-jĭng'-ḡä̇.

Kunchin-Junga—kŏon-chĭn-jŏong'-ḡä̇.

Kurdistan—kōor-dĭs-tän'.

Also spelled *Koordistan*, and pronounced as above. Names of Oriental places ending in *an* are generally accented on the last syllable, as *Hindostan*, *Iran*, *Ispahan*, *Teheran*, *Turkestan*, etc.

Kurile (Islands)—kōo'-rĭl.

Also spelled *Koorile*, and pronounced as above.

kyrie eleison—kĭr'-ĭ-ē ē-lī'-sŭn.

The last word is sometimes spelled *eleeson*, and is then pronounced ē-lē'-ē-sŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

L

laboratory—lăb′-ō-rȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* lăb′-rȧ-tō-rĭ.
Laboulaye—lä-bōō-lā′.
Labrador—lăb-rȧ-dôr′, *not* lăb′-rȧ-dôr, which is the common pronunciation.
La Bruyère de—dŭ lä brü-ē-yâr′ or dŭ lä brü-yâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Lacedæmon—lăs-ē-dē′-mŏn.
Lachesis—lăk′-ē-sĭs, *not* lăk-ē′-sĭs.
Lachine (rapids)—lä-shēn′.
lachrymose—lăk′-rĭ-mōs. See *lacrymose.*
Worcester accents the final syllable.
lackadaisical—lăk-ȧ-dā′-zĭk-ăl.
laconism—lăk′-ō-nĭzm.
Webster formerly said lā′-kŏn-ĭzm.
lactometer—lăk-tŏm′-ē-tĕr.
lacustrine—lȧ-kŭs′-trĭn.
Ladoga (Lake)—lăd′-ō-ḡȧ, *not* lăd-ō′-ḡȧ.
Ladrones (Islands)—lä-drōnz′; Sp. pron. lä-drō′-nĕs.
Laertes—lā-ẽr′-tēz.
Lafayette de—dŭ lä-fā-ĕt′.
Laffitte—lä-fēt′.
Lafontaine de—dŭ lä-fŏn-tān′; Fr. pron. dŭ lä fôn-tān′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

La Fourche—lä fo͞orsh′.
Lagado—lȧ-ḡȧ′-dō.
Lagrange de—dŭ lä-ḡränzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.

La Guayra—lä ḡwī′-rä.
Lahore—-lä-hōr′.
Lalla Rookh—lä′-lȧ-ro͞ok, *not* lä-lȧ-ro͞ok′.
L'Allegro—lä-lā′-ḡrō.
Lamech—lā′-mĕk, *not* lăm′-ĕk.
lamentable—lăm′-ĕnt-ȧ-bl, *not* lā-mĕnt′-ȧ-bl.
Frequently mispronounced.
Lancaster—lăngk′-ăs-tẽr, *not* lăn′-kăs-tẽr.
Lancelot du Lac—lȧn′-sē-lŏt dū lăk.
landau—lăn′-dô ; lăn-dô′ (Worcester), *not* lăn′-dō.
landwehr—länt′-vâr or länd′-wâr ; länt′-vâr (Wor) ; länt′-vär (Stor.).
Lange—läng′-ĕ.
lang-syne — lăng-sīn′ ; läng-sīn′ (Wor.) ; lăng-sīn′ (Stor.), *not* lăng-zīn′.
language—lăng′-ḡwāj, *not* lăng′-ḡwĭj.
Languedoc—läN′-ḡŭ-dŏk.
For äN, see p. 26.

languid—lăng′-ḡwĭd, *not* lăn′-ḡwĭd.
languish—lăng′-ḡwĭsh, *not* lăn′-ḡwĭsh.
languor—lăng′-ḡwẽr.
Lannes—lăn or län.
Laocoön—lā-ŏk′-ō-ŏn, *not* lā-ō-ko͞on′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Laodamia—lā-ŏd-ȧ-mī′-ȧ.
Laodicea—lā-ŏd-ĭs-ē′-ȧ.
lapel—lȧ-pĕl′.
lapis-lazuli—lā′-pĭs lăz′-yū-lī.
Laplace de—dŭ lä-pläs′.
Laputa—lȧ-pū′-tȧ.
Lara—lä′-rȧ.
Lares—lā′-rēz.
"*Lares* and Penates."
larghetto—lär-ḡĕt′-tō.
lariat—lăr′-ĭ-ăt.
La Rochefoucauld de—dŭ lä rösh-fōō-kō′.
Larrey (Baron)—lä-rā′.
larum—lăr′-ŭm.
lä′-rŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.
laryngeal—lăr-ĭn-jē′-ăl or lȧ-rĭn′-jē-ăl.
Worcester gives the second pronunciation only.
laryngitis—lăr-ĭn-jī′-tĭs, *not* lăr-ĭn-jē′-tĭs.
See *itis*.
laryngoscope—lȧ-rĭng′-ḡō-skōp, *not* lȧ-rĭn′-jō-skōp.
The *g* is hard in the *third* syllable.
larynx—lăr′-ĭngks or lā′-rĭngks.
Do not pronounce the word lär′-nĭks.
Las Cases, de—dŭ läs käz′.
See *Las Casas, de*.
lasso—lăs′-sō, *not* lăs-sō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Latakia—lä-tȧ-kē′-ȧ.

This is the modern name of the ancient *Laodicea.*

latent—lā′-tĕnt, *not* lăt′-ĕnt.

lath—lȧth.

Worcester also says lȧth.

lathe (machinē)—lāth.

laths—lȧthz.

See *cloths.*

Latin—lăt′-ĭn.

Do not obscure the *i* in the *final* syllable. See *damage.*

lattice—lăt′-ĭs, *not* lăt′-ŭs.

See *damage.*

laudanum—lô′-dȧ-nŭm.

lŏd′-ȧ-nŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the form in common use.

laugh—läf.

See *craunch.*

launch—länch.

See *craunch.* In this word, and the three succeeding ones, Stormonth makes the vowel-sound in the *first* syllable ä.

launder—än′-dẽr.

See *craunch.* It is a common error to use the expression "to laundry," meaning "to launder." There is no verb "to laundry."

laundress—än′-drĕs.

See *craunch.*

laundry—än′-drĭ.

See *craunch.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

laurel—lô′-rĕl.

Worcester prefers lŏr′-ĕl.

Lausanne—lō-zän′.

lava—lä′-vȧ or lā′-vȧ, *not* lăv′-ȧ.

Lavater—lä-fä′-tĕr or lä-vä-târ′ (Web.); lä′-vä-tẽr or lä-vä-târ′ (Biog.).

laver—lā′-vẽr, *not* lăv′-ẽr.

Lavoisier—lä-vwä-zē-ā′.

The last two syllables should be pronounced in quick succession.

Layard—lā′-ẽrd.

lazar—lā′-zär.

lazzaroni—lăz-ȧ-rō′-nĭ; It pron lät-sȧ-rō′-nē.

Leamington—lĕm′-ĭng-tŏn.

leaped—lēpt. See *leapt*.

Worcester gives *lĕpt* the preference. Smart says: "The preterite and participle are regular in spelling, *i. e.*, *leaped*, but are pronounced *lĕpt*."

learned (adj.)—lẽr′-nĕd.

learned (part.)—lẽrnd.

Although *ed* final is generally silent in preterits, participles, and adjectives, it should be sounded in the adjectives, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *crooked*, *cursed*, *deuced*, *dogged*, *learned*, *rugged*, *wicked*, *winged*, *wretched*, etc. When *ed* is preceded by the sound of *t* or *d*, it is necessarily pronounced, as *commit*, *committed*; *found*, *founded*.

Webster says: "Some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pro-

nounce the participial termination in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel. * * * This usage * * * is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education."

lease (to let)—lēs.
lease (to glean)—lēz.
leash—lēsh, *not* lĕsh.
Lebbeus—lĕb-bē′-ŭs.
Lebrun—lŭ-brŭN′.
For ŭN, see p. 27.

Le Clerc—lŭ-klâr′, *not* lŭ-klârk′.
Ledru-Rollin—lŭ-drü′-rō-lăN′.
For ü and ăN, see p. 26.

leeward—lē′-wĕrd or lū′-ĕrd.
The second pronunciation is the one universally used by seafaring men. The dictionaries generally prefer the first form.

Lefebvre—lŭ-fāvr′.
Lefèvre—lŭ-fāvr′.
Legaré—lŭ-ḡrē′.
legate—lĕḡ′-āt, *not* lē′-ḡāt.
Perry says lĕḡ′-ăt.

legato—lā-ḡä′-tō ; lĕḡ-ā′-tō (Stor.).
legend—lĕj′-ĕnd or lē′-jĕnd ; lĕj′-ĕnd (Stor., Hal., and Imp.).
legendary—lĕj′-ĕn-dȧ-rĭ.
Legendre—lŭ-zhäNdr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Leghorn—lĕg̃′-hôrn or lĕg̃-hôrn′, *not* lāk′-hôrn.
See *Newfoundland.*

legislative—lĕj′-ĭs-lā-tĭv, *not* lē-jĭs′-lā-tĭv.
Webster says: "In this word and in *legislator*, *legislatrix*, *legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables; and *a* in the third has its first or long sound."
See *legislature.*

legislator—lĕj′-ĭs-lā-tẽr.
See *legislative.*

legislature—lĕj′-ĭs-lāt-yūr.
See *legislative.* Worcester remarks: "We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legis′-lature (also *legislative*, legis′lative), a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

legume—lĕg̃′-yūm or lē-g̃ūm′.
Worcester gives the first only.

Leibnitz von—fōn līp′-nĭts.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers the pronunciation fōn līb′-nĭts.

Leicester—lĕs′-tẽr.
See *Alnwick.*

Leigh (Aurora)—lē, *not* lā.
Leila—lē′-lȧ, *not* lī′-lȧ.
Leinster—lĭn′-stẽr or lēn′-stẽr, *not* līn′-stẽr.
Leipsic—līp′-sĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Leipzig—līp′-tsĭG.

For G, see p. 28.

leisure — lē′-zhūr; lē′-zhūr or lĕzh′-ūr (Hal.).

"Sometimes, but less properly, pronounced *lezh′-ur.*"—*Webster.* Smart says: "Between leisure (lē) and leisure (lĕzh), there is little, in point of good usage, to choose."

Leith—lēth.

Lely (Sir Peter)—lē′-lĭ.

Leman (Lake)—lē′-măn. See *leman.*

Lemprière—lĕm-prēr′.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers lĕm′-prē-ĕr.

Lena—lē′-nȧ; Russiān pron. lā′-nȧ.

Lenape—lĕn′-ă-pē.

This pronunciation is given on the authority of Mr. H. C. Mercer, author of the book entitled "The Lenape Stone."

L'Enclos, de (Ninon)—nē-nôN′ dŭ läN-klō′.

For ÔN and ÄN, see pp. 27 and 26.

length—lĕngth, *not* lĕnth.

lenient—lē′-nĭ-ĕnt or lēn′-yĕnt.

lenitive—lĕn′-ĭt-ĭv.

Leominster — lĕm′-ĭn-stĕr, *not* lē′-ō-mĭn-stĕr.

See *Alnwick.*

Leonato—lē-ō-nä′-tō.

"Much Ado about Nothing."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

leonine—lē′-ō-nīn.
Haldeman prefers lē′-ō-nĭn.

leper—lĕp′-ẽr.
Leroux—lŭ-rōō′.
Le Sage—lŭ-säzh′.
Lesseps de—dŭ lā-sĕps′; dŭ lā-sĕp′ (Biog.).
lessor—lĕs′-sŏr or lĕs-sôr′.
lĕs-sôr′ is Worcester's secondary pronunciation. "It is pronounced lĕs-sôr′, when contrasted with *les-see′*."—*S. & W.*

Le Sueur—lŭ sü-ör′.
For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

lethal—lē′-thăl.
lethargic—lē-thär′-jĭk, *not* lĕth′-är-jĭk.
lethargy—lĕth′-ȧr-jĭ.
Lethe—lē′-thē.
Lethean—lē-thē′-ăn, *not* lē′-thē-ăn.
lettuce—lĕt′-ĭs, *not* lĕt′-ŭs.
Leucophryne — lū-kō-frī′-nē, *not* lū-kŏf′-rĭn-ē.
Leuk—loik.
"The Baths of *Leuk*."

Leutze—loit′-sĕ.
Leuwenhoeck van—vän lö′-wĕn-hŏŏk.
For ö, see p. 25.

Levant—lē-vănt′. See *levant*.
levantine—lē-văn′-tĭn or lĕv′-ăn-tīn.
levator—lē-vā′-tŏr.

levee (embankment)—lĕv′-ē, *not* lē-vē′.
levee (reception)—lĕv′-ē.

"When used to signify an evening party or assembly, it is often pronounced, in the U. S., lē-vē′."—*S. & W.*

level—lĕv′-ĕl, *not* lĕv′-l.
lever—lē′-vēr or lĕv′-ēr.

Of *seventeen* authorities consulted, Webster alone gives lĕv′-ēr, and this as a secondary pronunciation only.

Lever (Charles)—lē′-vēr, *not* lĕv′-ēr.
leverage—lĕv′-ēr-āj or lē′-vēr-āj; lē′-vēr-āj (Stor. and Imp.).
Leverrier—lŭ-vĕr′-ĭ-ēr; Fr. pron. lŭ-vā-rē-ā′.
Lewes (George Henry)—lū′-ĭs, *not* lūz.
leyden (jar)—lī′-dĕn or lā′-dĕn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the second only.

Leyden—lī′-dĕn.
liaison—lē-ā-zôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

liard (coin)—lyär.
Libanus—lĭb′-ȧ-nŭs.

See *Anti-Libanus.*

libertine—lĭb′-ēr-tĭn; lĭb′-ēr-tīn (Stor.).
licentiate—lī-sĕn′-shĭ-āt or lī-sĕn′-shāt.
lichen—lī′-kĕn or lĭch′-ĕn.

"As a medical word, Smart pronounces it

lī'-kĕn, but as a botanical term, *lĭch'-ĕn*."—*Webster*.

"The pronunciation of *lī'-kĕn* appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists."—*Worcester*.

licorice—lĭk'-ō-rĭs, *not* lĭk'-ō-rĭsh; lĭk'-ẽr-ĭs (Hal.).

Also spelled *liquorice*, and pronounced as above.

Liddell—lĭd'-ĕl, *not* lĭd-ĕl'.

There is, in America, a tendency to pronounce the names of persons of two syllables ending in *ell* (as Lyell, Parnell, etc.) with the accent on the *last* syllable. Such names are, in England, accented upon the *first* syllable.

Lieber—lē'-bĕr.

Liebig von—fōn lē'-bĭG.

For G, see p. 28.

lief—lēf, *not* lēv.

Liége—lēj; Fr. pron. lē-āzh'.

lien—lēn or lī'-ĕn.

This word is by most persons pronounced lēn.

lieutenant—lū-tĕn'-ănt, lĕf-tĕn'-ănt or lĕv-tĕn'-ănt.

The pronunciations *lĕf* and *lĕv* are passing out of use.

lignine—lĭg'-nĭn, *not* lĭg'-nēn.

See *aniline*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

lilac—lī′-lăk.

Stormonth says lĭl′-ăk.

Lima (Peru)—lē′-mä.

Lima (U. S.)—lī′-mä.

limner—lĭm′-nẽr.

Limoges—lē-mōzh′.

Lincoln—lĭng′-kŭn, *not* lĭn′-kŭn.

lineament—lĭn′-ē-â-mĕnt.

See *liniment.*

lingual—lĭn′-ḡwăl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say lĭng′-ḡwăl.

linguist—lĭn′-ḡwĭst.

Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, lĭng′-ḡwĭst, is the one generally heard.

linguistics—lĭng-ḡwĭs′-tĭks ; lĭnḡ-ḡwĭs′-tĭks (Hal.).

See *linguist.*

liniment—lĭn′-ĭm-ĕnt.

See *lineament.*

Linlithgow—lĭn-lĭth′-ḡō.

Linnæan—lĭn-ē′-ăn.

Also spelled *Linnean*, and pronounced as above.

Linnæus von—fōn lĭn-ē′-ŭs, *not* fōn lĭn′-ē-ŭs.

Linné von—fōn lĭn′-ā.

The *ā* in the last syllable is to be prolonged in utterance. This (von Linné) is the *Swedish* spelling and pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

linoleum—lĭn-ō′-lē-ŭm, *not* lĭn-ō-lē′-ŭm.

linsey woolsey — lĭn′-sĭ wo͝ol′-sĭ ; lĭn′-zĭ wo͝ol′-zĭ (Stor.).

Lipari (Islands)—lĭp′-ä-rē, *not* lĭp-ä′-rē.

The pronunciations given in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer are lĭp′-ä-rē or lē′-pä-rē.

liqueur—lē-kẽr′ ; Fr. pron. lē-kör′.

Worcester says lē-kūr′, and Stormonth lē-kẽr′. For ö, see p. 25.

Lisle—līl ; Fr. pron. lēl.

listen—lĭs′-n, *not* lĭst′-n.

Liszt (Franz)—fränts lĭst.

literati—lĭt-ẽr-ā′-tī.

Often pronounced lĭt-ẽr-ä′-tē.

literature—lĭt′-ẽr-ȧ-tūr.

litharge—lĭth′-ȧrj.

lithe—līth.

Stormonth said lĭth formerly.

lithesome—līth′-sŭm.

lithographer — lĭth-ŏg′-rȧ-fẽr, *not* lĭth′-ō-g̃ răf-ẽr.

lithography—lĭth-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ, *not* lĭth′-ō-g̃ răf-ĭ.

litigious—lī-tĭj′-ŭs.

litre (measure)—lē′-tẽr or lī′-tẽr.

Worcester gives the first only. See *liter (measure)*.

littérateur—lē-tā-rȧ-tẽr′.

In French, the last syllable is pronounced tör. For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 27.)

livelong—lĭv′-lŏng, *not* līv′-lŏng.
livery—lĭv′-ẽr-ĭ.
Haldeman prefers lĭv′-rĭ.
livre—lē′-vẽr ; Fr. pron. lē′-vrŭ.
llama—lä′-mȧ or lā′-mȧ ; Sp. pron. lyä′-mȧ.
Worcester gives the second only.
llano (prairie)—lä′-nō.
Worcester says lyä′-nō, which is the Spanish pronunciation. *Ll* in Spanish is pronounced like *lli* in *million.*
Llewellyn—lōō-ĕl′-ĭn. See *Llywelyn.*
loath—lōth.
Webster formerly said lŏth.
loathe—lōth.
loathsome—lōth′-sŭm, *not* lōth′-sŭm.
lobelia—lō-bē′-lĭ-ȧ or lō-bēl′-yȧ.
Loch Eil—lŏk ēl.
For к, see p. 28.
Loch Katrine—lŏк kăt′-rĭn.
For к, see p. 28.
Loch Lomond—lŏк lō′-mŏnd.
For к, see p. 28.
Lochinvar (lake)—lŏк-ĭn′-vär.
For к, see p. 28.
Lochinvar (Scott's Marmion)—lŏk-ĭn-vär′.
Lodi—lō′-dē.
"The Bridge of *Lodi.*"
Lodovico—lō-dŏv′-ē-kō, *not* lō-dō-vē′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Loffoden (Islands)—lŏf-fō′-dĕn.
loggia—lŏd′-jȧ; lôd′-jē-ȧ (Wor.).
loggie—lŏd′-jā.
Worcester says lôd′-jē-ā.

logomachy—lō-ḡŏm′-ȧ-kĭ.
Loire—lwär.
Lombardy—lŏm′-bär-dĭ, *not* lŭm′-bär-dĭ.
Longimanus—lŏn-jĭm′-ā-nŭs.
long-lived—lŏng′-līvd, *not* lŏng′-lĭvd.
Lopé de Vega—lō′-pā dā vā′-ḡä.
Lopez—lō′-pĕs; Sp. pron. lō′-pĕth.
Z, in Spanish, is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Los Angeles—lōs ăn′-jĕl-ĕz; Sp. pron. lōs äng′-hĕl-ĕs.
loth—lōth.
See *loath*, a more correct spelling.

Lothario—lō-thā′-rĭ-ō, *not* lō-thä′-rĭ-ō.
Lotophagi—lō-tŏf′-ȧ-jī.
Lotze (Hermann)—lōt′-sĕ.
Louisiana—lo͞o-ē-zē-ä′-nȧ, *not* lo͞o-ē-zē-ăn′-ȧ.
Louisville—lo͞o′-ĭs-vĭl or lo͞o′-ĭ-vĭl.
lower (to threaten)—low′-ẽr.
lower (to let down)—lō′-ẽr.
Loyola de—dā loi-ō′-lȧ; Sp. pron. dā lō-yō′-lä.
lozenge—lŏz′-ĕnj.
Lübke—lüp′-kĕ.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Lucknow—lŭk′-now.
lucre—lū′-kĕr ; lo͝o′-kĕr (Stor.).
Lucrezia Borgia—lo͝o-krāt′-sē-ä bōr′-jä.
ludicrous—lū′-dĭ-krŭs ; lo͝o′-dĭ-krŭs (Stor.).
Ludwig—lo͝od′-vĭG.
For G, see p. 28.
Lugano (Lake)—lo͝o-ḡä′-nō.
Luigi—lo͝o-ē′-jē.
Luis—lo͝o-ēs′.
lukewarm—lūk′-wôrm ; lo͝ok′-wôrm (Stor.).
lullaby—lŭl′-ȧ-bī.
Lupercal—lū-pĕr′-kăl or lū′-pĕr-kăl.
"In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu′-per-cal.*"—*Web.* See *Andronicus*, *Dunsinane.*
lute—lūt ; lo͝ot (Stor.).
Luther—lū′-thẽr ; Gr. pron. lo͝o′-tĕr.
In German, the digraph *th* is pronounced like *t* in English.
Luxembourg—lüks-äN-bo͝or′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26. See *Luxemburg.*
Luxor—lŭks′-ôr or lo͝oks′-ôr.
luxuriance—lŭḡz-yū′-rĭ-ăns or lŭks-yū′-rĭ ăns.
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭḡ-zū′-rĭ-ăns. Haldeman says lŭk-sho͝o′-rĭ-ăns or lŭḡ-zho͝o′-rĭ-ăns.
luxuriant—lŭḡz-yū′-rĭ-ănt or lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ănt.
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭḡ-zū′-rĭ-ănt. Haldeman says lŭk-sho͝o′-rĭ-ănt or lŭḡ-zho͝o′-rĭ-ănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

luxurious—lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ŭs or lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ŭs.
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭg̃-zū′-rĭ-ŭs.

luxury—lŭk′-shū-rĭ; lŭks′-yū-rĭ (Stor.); lŭg̃′-zū-rĭ (Imp.); lŭk′-shŭr-ĭ (Hal.).

Lycaon—lī-kā′-ŏn.

Lyceum—lī-sē′-ŭm, *not* lī′-sē-ŭm.
Almost universally mispronounced. See *abdomen.*

Lycidas—lĭs′-ĭ-dăs.

Lyell (Sir Charles)—lī′-ĕl.
See *Liddell.*

Lyly (John)—lĭl′-ĭ.

Lyon (France)—lē-ôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27. See *Lyons.*

Lyonnaise—lī-ŏn-āz′; Fr. pron. lē-ŏ̆n-āz′.

Lyons (France)—lī′-ŏnz.
See *Lyon.*

lyricism—lĭr′-ĭs-ĭzm.

lyrist—lĭr′-ĭst.
Stormonth says lī′-rĭst.

Lysias—lĭs′-ĭ-ăs; lĭsh′-ĭ-ăs (Biog.).

Lysippus—lī-sĭp′-ŭs.

M

ma'am—mäm or măm.

Mabel—mā′-bĕl, *not* măb′-ĕl.

Macao—mä-kä′-ō or mä-kow′.

Macbeth—măk-bĕth′, *not* măk′-bĕth.
Maccabæus (Judas)—măk-ȧ-bē′-ŭs.
Maccabean—măk-kȧ-bē′-ăn.
Maccabees—măk′-kȧ-bēz.
Machiavel—măk′-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl.
Machiavelian—măk-ĭ-ȧ-vēl′-yăn ; măk-ĭ-ă-vē′-lĭ-ăn (Stor.).
Machiavelism—măk′-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl-ĭzm.
Machiavelli de—dā mäk-ē-ä-vĕl′-ē.
machination—măk-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.
Machpelah—măk-pē′-lä.
"The Cave of *Machpelah*." Perry accents the *first* syllable.
Mackay (Charles)—măk-ī′ or măk-ā′.
mackerel—măk′-ĕr-ĕl, *not* măk′-rĕl.
Macleod—măk-lowd′.
Maclise—măk-lēs′, *not* măk-līz′.
Macready—măk-rē′-dĭ, *not* măk-rā′-dĭ.
macrocosm — măk′-rō-kŏzm or mā′-krō-kŏzm.
madam—măd′-ăm.
See *madame.*
madame—mȧ-dȧm′.
See *madam.*
madeira (wine)—mȧ-dē′-rȧ or mȧ-dā′-rȧ,
The second is the pronunciation in general use. Port. pron. mȧ-dā′-ē-rȧ.
Madeira (Islands)—mȧ-dē′-rȧ ; Port. pron. mä-dā′-ē-rä or mä-dā′-rä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mademoiselle — mȧd-mwȧz-ĕl′; mȧd-ĕm-wä-zĕl′ (Wor.).

Madras—mȧd-rȧs′.

Madrid—mȧd-rĭd′; Sp. pron. mä-thrēth′.
See *Guadalquivir.*

maelstrom—māl′-strŭm.
Stormonth says māl′-strŏm.

maestro—mä-ās′-trō, *not* mā′-strō.

Magdala—mȧg̅′-dȧ-lȧ.

Magdalen—mȧg̅′-dȧ-lĕn.

Magdalen (College at Oxford)—môd′-lĭn.
See *Alnwick; Magdalene* (*College at Cambridge*).

Magdalene — mȧg̅-dȧ-le′-nē; mȧg̅′-dȧ-lĕn (Biog.).

Magellan—mȧ-jĕl′-ȧn; Sp. pron. mä-hĕl-yän′.
See *llano, Magalhaens.*

Magendie—mä-zhäɴ-dē′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

Magenta—mä-jĕn′-tä.

Maggiore (Lake)—mäd-jō′-rā.

magi—mā′-jī.

magian—mā′-jĭ-ȧn.

magna charta—mȧg̅′-nȧ kär′-tȧ.
The digraph *ch* is pronounced like *k* in all Greek and Latin words.

magnesia—mȧg̅-nē′-zhĭ-ȧ or mȧg̅-nē′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* mȧg̅-nē′-shȧ.
Worcester gives the first only, and Stormonth says mȧg̅-nē′-shĭ-ȧ. See *Magnesia.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

magnificent—măg̃-nĭf′-ĭs-ĕnt.

Magyar—măg̃′-yär; Hung. pron. mŏd-yŏr′; măd′-yär (Stor.).

Mahabarata—mä-hä-bä′-rä-tä.

Also spelled *Mahabharata*, and pronounced as above.

Mahaleel—mȧ-hā′-lē-ĕl.

Mahomet — mȧ-hŏm′-ĕt, mā′-hō-mĕt or mä′-hō-mĕt.

"Mā-hŏm′-ĕt is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic."—*Biog.* See *Mohammed.*

Mahopac (Lake)—mā-hō′-păk.

The pronunciation mā′-hō-păk is very frequently heard.

Mahratta—mä-rä′-tȧ.

"The *Mahratta* States."

Main (river)—mān; Ger. pron. mīn.

"Frankfort-on-the-*Main.*"

maintain—mān-tān′.

maintenance—mān′-tĕn-ăns.

Maintenon de—du măN-tŭ-nôN′.

For ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Mainz—mīnts.

See *Mayence.*

maiolica—mī-ŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.

See *majolica.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

majolica—mȧ-jŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.
See *maiolica*. Haldeman says mȧ-yŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.

Malabar—măl-ā-bȧr′, *not* măl′-ȧ-bär.
mal apropos—măl-ăp′-rō-pō.
malaria—mȧ-lā′-rĭ-ȧ.
Haldeman gives măl-âr′-ĭ-ȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

Malay—mȧ-lā′, *not* mā′-lā.
Malaysia — mā-lā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* mā-lā′-zhĭ-ȧ *nor* mā-lā′-zhȧ.
Malcolm—măl′-kŭm.
Malebranche—mäl-bränsh′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Malesherbes de—dŭ mäl-zârb′.
malfeasance—măl-fē′-zăns.
Stormonth and Smart say măl-fā′-zăns. Haldeman gives măl-fā′-zăns or măl-fē′-zăns.

Malibran—mä-lē-bräN′; anglicized, măl′-ĭ-brăn.
For äN, see p. 26.

malic (acid)—mā′-lĭk.
Stormonth says măl′-ĭk.

malign—mȧ-līn′.
maligner—mȧ-lī′-nĕr.
malinger—mȧ-lĭng′-ḡĕr.
mall (mallet)—môl.
Stormonth says môl, măl, or měl. Walker and Smart say măl.

mall (walk)—măl.

Stormonth gives môl, măl, or měl. See *pall-mall.*

mallecho—măl′-ē-chō, *not* măl-ē′-chō.

"Miching *mallecho.*"—*Shakespeare.*

mallow (marsh)—măl′-ō, *not* měl′-ō.

Malmesbury—mämz′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* môm z′-bĕr-ĭ.

Malpighi—mäl-pē′-ḡē.

malpractice—măl-prăk′-tĭs, *not* măl′-prăk-tĭs.

Malta—môl′-tȧ; It. pron. mäl′-tä.

See *Melita.*

Malthus—măl′-thŭs.

maltster—môlt′-stĕr, *not* môl′-stĕr.

Pronounce the *t* in the *first* syllable.

Malvolio—măl-vō′-lĭ-ō.

Mambrino—mäm-brē′-nō.

mamma—mȧ-mä′ or mä′-mȧ.

The note under *papa* applies to this word also.

mammillary—măm′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

See *capillary.*

Mamre—măm′-rē.

"The Plain of *Mamre.*"

mandamus—măn-dā′-mŭs, *not* măn-dăm′-ŭs.

mandarin—măn-dȧ-rēn′, *not* măn′-dȧ-rĭn.

manes—mā′-nēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Manetho—măn′-ē-thō.

manganese—măng-ḡȧ-nēs′.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

mange—mānj, *not* mănj.

mangel-wurzel—măng′-ḡl wûr′-zl.

manginess—mān′-jĭ-nĕs.

mango—măng′-ḡō.

mangy—mān′-jĭ, *not* măn′-jĭ.

maniacal—mȧ-nī′-ăk-ăl, *not* mā′-nĭ-ăk-ăl.

Manilla—mȧ-nĭl′ȧ.

Also spelled *Manila*, and pronounced mȧ-nē′-lä.

Manitoba—măn-ĭ-tō-bä′; măn-ĭ-tō′-bȧ (Gaz.).

The second pronunciation is perhaps most frequently heard.

manœuvre—mȧ-nōō′-vr.

manœuvring—mȧ-nōō′-vrĭng, *not* mȧ-nōō′-vĕr-ĭng.

manor—măn′-ôr; măn′-ĕr (Web., 1900).

Worcester marks the vowel-sound, in the last syllable, obscure; Webster, '84, left it open to conjecture; I have made it *ôr*.

mansard (roof)—măn′-särd.

Mansard—mäN-sär′; anglicized măn′-särd.

For äN, see p. 26.

mantua—măn′-tū-ȧ or măn′-tū.

mantua-maker—măn′-tū-ȧ or măn′-tū mā′-kĕr.

manufactory—măn-yū-făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* măn-yū-făk′-tū-rĭ.

Maori—mä′-ō-rē.

Maracaybo—mä-rä-kī′-bō.

Marah—mā′-rȧ, *not* mä′-rȧ.

"The waters of *Marah.*"

maraschino—mär-ȧs-kē′-nō.

marasmus—mȧ-răz′-mŭs, *not* mȧ-răs′-mŭs.

Marat—mä-rä′, *not* măr-ăt′.

marchioness—mär′-shŭn-ĕs.

Mardigras—mär-dē-ḡrä′.

marguerite—mär′-ḡā-rēt.

Maria Theresa—mā-rī′-ȧ tē-rē′-sä.

Marian—mā′-rĭ-ăn.

Marie Antoinette—mä-rē′ äN-twä-nĕt′.

For äN, see p. 26.

marigold—măr′-ĭ-ḡōld.

Knowles says mā′-rĭ-ḡōld.

mariolatry—mā-rĭ-ŏl′-ȧ-trĭ.

Marion—măr′-ē-ŏn.

Mariotte—mä-rē-ŏt′.

"*Mariotte's* law."

marital—măr′-ĭt-ăl.

Smart says mā-rī′-tăl.

maritime—măr′-ĭt-ĭm.

The New Imperial says măr′-ĭt-īm.

Marius—mā′-rĭ-ŭs, *not* măr′-ĭ-ŭs.

marjoram—mär′-jō-răm, *not* mär-jō′-răm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Marjoribanks—märch′-băngks.
See *Alnwick.*

market—mär′-kĕt, *not* mär′-kĭt.
See *damage.*

Marlborough (town in Eng.)—märl′-brŭ or môl′-brŭ.
Marlborough (Duke) — môl′-brō ; môl′-bŭr-ŭ (Biog.).
marmalade—mär′-mȧ-lād.
Marmora (sea)—mär′-mō-rȧ, *not* mär-mō′-rȧ.
Marochetti—mä-rō-kĕt′-ē.
marquee—mär-kē′.
Marquesas (Islands)—mär-kā′-säs or mär-kwē′-săs.
marquetry—mär′-kĕt-rĭ.
Marquette—mär-kĕt′.
marquis—mär′-kwĭs ; Fr. pron. mär-kē′.
Marseillaise (hymn)—mär-sā-yāz′.
Marseille (Fr.)—mär-sāl′.
marseilles—mär-sālz′.
Marseilles (Fr.)—mär-sālz′.
Marshalsea—mär′-shăl-sē.
See *Anglesea.*

Marsyas—mär′-sĭ-ăs.
Martinique—mär-tĭn-ēk′.
Marullus—mȧ-rŭl′-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Marylebone—măr′-ĭ-bŭn or mā′-rĭ-lŭ-bōn.
See *Alnwick.*

Masaccio—mä-zä′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*

Masaniello—mä-sä-nē-ĕl′-lō.
The *s* in the second syllable approaches the sound of *z*.

masculine—măs′-kū-lĭn, *not* măs′-kū-līn.
mask—mȧsk, *not* măsk.
See *ask.*

Maskelyne—măs′-kē-līn.
masque—mȧsk, *not* măsk.
See *ask.*

massacre—măs′-sȧ-kẽr.
massacred—măs′-sȧ-kẽrd.
massacring—măs′-sȧ-krĭng.
Massasoit—măs′-sā-soit.
massage—mȧs′-āj or mȧ-sȧzh′.
Masséna—mä-sā′-nā, *not* măs-sē′-nȧ.
masseter (muscle)—măs′-sē-tẽr.
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary says măs-sē′-tẽr.

Massillon—măs′-ĭl-ŏn ; Fr. pron. mä-sē-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Massinger—măs′-sĭn-jẽr.
master—mȧs′-tẽr, *not* măs′-tẽr.
See *ask.*

masticatory—măs′-tĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* măs-tĭk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
matadore—măt′-ȧ-dōr; Sp. pron. mȧ-tȧ-dor′.
Worcester says măt-ā-dōr′.

Matapan (Cape)—mä-tä-pän′.
maté—mä′-tā.
Mater Dolorosa—mä′-tĕr dō-lō-rō′-sä.
Mather (Cotton)—măth′-ẽr.
Mathilde—mä-tēld′.
matin—măt′-ĭn.
matricide—măt′-rĭ-sīd.
matrix—mā′-trĭks.
Haldeman prefers măt′-rĭks.

matron—mā′-trŏn, *not* măt′-rŏn.
matronage—măt′-rŏn-āj or mā′-trŏn-āj.
matronal—măt′-rŏn-ăl or mā′-trŏn-ăl.
matronize—măt′-rŏn-īz or mā′-trŏn-īz.
matronly—mā′-trŏn-lĭ.
Matsys (Quentin)—kwĕn′-tĭn mät-sīs′.
Matthew—măth′-yū; Bib. măth′-ū.
Matthias—măth-ī′-ăs, *not* măth′-ĭ-ăs.
mattress—măt′-rĕs.
"It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced măt-răs′."—*Worcester.*

matutinal—măt-yū-tī′-năl.
Knowles says mā-tū′-tĭn-ăl.
Mauch Chunk—môk-chŭngk′.
maugre—mô′-gẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mauna Loa—mow′-nä lō′-ä.
Maupertuis de—dŭ mō-pâr-twē′.
Mauritius—mô-rĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
mausoleum—mô-sō-lē′-ŭm.
Mausolus—mô-sō′-lŭs.
mauve—mōv.
maxillary—măks′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary*, *maxillar*.
Maximilian (Emperor)—măks-ĭ-mĭl′-yăn.
As a Christian name, it is pronounced măks-ĭ-mĭl′-ĭ-ăn.
Mayence—mä-yäNs′.
See *Mainz*. For äN, see p. 26.
mayonnaise — mȧ - yō - nāz′ ; mȧ - yŏn - āz′ (Wor.).
mayor—mā′-ẽr.
"Colloquially, mâr."—*Web.*
mayoralty—mā′-ẽr-ăl-tĭ.
"Colloquially, mâr′-ăl-tĭ."—*Web.*
Mazarin—măz-ăr-ēn′; Fr. pron. mä-zä-răN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
mazarine—măz-ȧ-rēn′.
Mazzini—mät-sē′-nē.
measure—mĕzh′-ūr.
Meaux—mō.
meaw—mū, *not* mĭ-ow′.
mechanist—mĕk′-ăn-ĭst.
Mechlin—mĕk′-lĭn ; Dutch pron. mĕK′-lĭn
For K, see p. 28.

mediæval—mē-dĭ-ē′-văl.

Worcester and the New Imperial say mĕd-ĭ-ē′-văl.

medicament—mĕd′-ĭ-kȧ-mĕnt.

Webster says: "*me-dic′-a-ment* would be more analogical, but *med′-i-ca-ment* is more common."

Medici de'—dā mĕd′-ē-chē or dā mā′-dē-chē.

"The Venus *de' Medici.*"

Anthony Trollope, in his *Autobiography*, speaks of an illiterate fellow-traveller who expressed the desire, while at Florence, to see the "*Medical* Venus."

Médicis de—dŭ mā-dē-sēs′.

"Catherine *de Médicis.*"

medicinal—mē-dĭs′-ĭn-ăl.

In poetry, this word is sometimes pronounced mĕd-ĭs-ī′-năl.

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum."

—*Shakespeare.*

medicine—mĕd′-ĭs-ĭn; coll. mĕd′-sĭn or mĕd′-sn.

The New Imperial says mĕd′-sĭn or mĕd′-ĭs-ĭn

Medina—mā-dē′-nȧ, *not* mē-dī′-nȧ.

mediocre—mē′-dĭ-ō-kr, *not* mĕd′-ĭ-ō-kr.

meerschaum — mēr′-shôm; mēr′-showm (Wor.).

Mefistofele —mā-fēs-tō′-fā-lā, *not* mĕf-ĭs-tŏf′-ē-lē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

megrim—mē′-grĭm.
Mehemet Ali—mā′-hĕm-ĕt ä′-lē.
Méhul—mā-ül′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Meissonier—mā-sō-nē-ā′.
Pronounce the last two syllables in quick succession.
meistersinger—mī′-stĕr-sĭng-ĕr.
Melanchthon—mē-lăngk′-thŏn; Ger. pron. mĕ-länK′-tōn.
For K, see p. 28.
mélange—mā-läNzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Melchisedek—mĕl-chĭz′-ē-dĕk.
Meleager—mē-lē-a′-jĕr or mē-lē′-ā-jĕr.
mêlée—mā-lā′.
Melita—mĕl′-ĭt-ȧ, *not* mĕl-ē′-tȧ.
See *Malta*.
melodrama—mĕl-ō-drä′-mȧ or drā′-mȧ.
The common pronunciation is mĕl-ō-drä′-mă.
Melpomene—mĕl-pŏm′-ē-nē.
membraneous—mĕm-brā′-nē-ŭs.
membranous—mĕm′-brȧ-nŭs.
memoir—mĕm′-wŏr or mē′-mwŏr.
Worcester says mē-moir′ or mĕm′-wôr. The New Imperial gives mĕm′-oir or mĕm′-wôr.
memory—mĕm′-ō-rĭ, *not* mĕm′-rĭ.
ménage—mā-nȧzh′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

menagerie—mĕn-ăzh′-ĕr-ĭ; mē-nä-zhē-rĭ (Wor.); *also* mĕn-ăj′-ĕr-ĭ.

Menai (Straits)—mĕn′-ī, *not* mē′-nī.

Mencius—mĕn′-shĭ-ŭs.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—mĕn′-dĕl-sōn bär-tōl′-dē.

Mendocino (Cape)—mĕn-dō-sē′-nō.

meningitis—mĕn-ĭn-jī′-tĭs.

See *itis*.

menu—mē-nŏŏ′; Fr. pron. mē-nü′.

For ü, see p. 26.

mercantile—mĕr′-kăn-tĭl.

Smart and the New Imperial say mer′-kăn-tīl. Worcester remarks: "This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mĕr-kăn′-tĭl* and *mēr′-kăn-tēl′*; but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists."

meringue—mĕ-răng′; Fr. pron. mē-răN′-gŭ.

For äN, see p. 26.

Meroë—mĕr′-ō-ē.

Merom (Lake)—mē′-rŏm.

Merope—mĕr′-ō-pē.

Merrilies (Meg)—mĕr′-ĭl-ēz, *not* mĕr′-ĭl-ĭz.

Mersey—mĕr′-zĭ, *not* mēr′-sĭ.

mésalliance—māz-ăl-yäNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

mesdames—mā-däm′.

Worcester says mâ-däm′.

mesdemoiselles—mād-mwŏz-ĕl′.

Meshach—mē′-shăk.
Mesmer (Dr.)—mĕs′-mĕr.
mesmerize—mĕz′-mĕr-īz.
mesmerism—mĕz′-mĕr-ĭzm.
mesne—mēn.
Messalina—mĕs-sā-lī′-nȧ.
Messianic—mĕs-sĭ-ăn′-ĭk, *not* mĕs-sī′-ăn-ĭk
messieurs—mĕsh′-yĕrz ; Fr. pron. mās-yö′.

Worcester gives mĕsh′-ŭrz or mĕs′-yĕrz. For ö, see p. 25.

metallurgist—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭst.
metallurgy—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭ.
metamorphose — mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fōs : mĕt-ă-mŏr′-fōs (Stor.).
metamorphosis — mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fō-sĭs, *not* mĕt-ȧ-môr-fō′-sĭs.

See *apotheosis.*

Metastasio—mā-täs-tä′-zē-ō.
metathesis—mē-tăth′-ē-sĭs.
metempsychosis—mē-tĕmp-sī-kō′-sĭs.
meteorolite —mē-tē-ŏr′-ō-līt.

Haldeman and Smart accent the *first* syl lable.

Methuselah — mē-thū′-sē-lȧ, *not* mē-thū′-zē-lȧ.
metonymy—mē-tŏn′-ĭm-ĭ or mĕt′-ō-nĭm-ĭ.
metope—mĕt′-ō-pē.
metric—mĕt′-rĭk, *not* mē′-trĭk.

(*For Key of Signs see p.* 37.)

metropolitan—mĕt-rō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn.
Smart says mē-trō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn.

Metternich von—fōn mĕt′-ĕr-nĭк.
For к, see p. 28.

Meuse—mūz ; Fr. pron. möz.
For ö, see p. 25.

Meyer—mī′-ĕr.

Meyerbeer—mī′-ĕr-bār.

mezzanine—mĕz′-ȧ-nĭn.
Worcester says mĕz′-ā-nīn.
Dr. Thomas says that in Italian *zz* is generally pronounced like *ts ;* but that to this rule there are a number of exceptions.

mezzo—mĕd′-zo or mĕt′-sō.

Mezzofanti — mĕd-zō-fän′-tē ; mĕt-sō-fän′-tē (Biog.).

mezzotint—mĕz′-zō-tĭnt or mĕd′-zō-tĭnt.

Miami—mī-ä′-mĭ.
Longley says mī-ăm′-ĭ. This is the common pronunciation in Ohio.

miasma—mī-ăz′-mȧ.
Stormonth says mĭ-ăs′-mă.

mi-carême—mē-kä-râm′.

Michael—mī′-kā-ĕl ; coll. mī′-kĕl.

Michael Angelo—mī′-kā-ĕl ăn′-jā-lō.
See *Buonarotti.*

Michaelmas—mĭk′-ĕl-măs, *not* mī′-kĕl-măs.

Michel-Ange (Fr.)—mē-kĕl′-änzh.
For än, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Michelangelo (It.)—mē-kĕl-än′-jä-lō.
microbe—mī′-krōb or mĭk′-rōb.
microscope—mī′-krō-skōp or mĭk′.
microscopic—mī-krō-skŏp′-ĭk or mĭk.
microscopist—mī-krŏs′-kō-pĭst or mī′-krō-skō-pĭst.

Worcester gives the *second* pronunciation only.

microscopy—mī-krŏs′-kō-pĭ or mĭk.
Midas—mī′-dăs.
midwifery—mĭd′-wĭf-rĭ or mĭd′-wĭf-rĭ.
mien—mēn.
Mikado—mĭ-kä′-dō.
Milan—mĭl′-ăn or mĭl-ăn′, *not* mī-lăn′.

Webster says: "The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer remarks: "All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain.* This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal, pronunciation among correct speakers."

milch—mĭlch, *not* mĭlk.
Millais—mĭl-lā′.
Millet—mē-yā′. See *Millet* (*F. D.*).
millionair—mĭl-yŭn-âr′.

Worcester also accents the *last* syllable, but spells the word *millionnaire.*

Milnes—mĭlnz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

minaret—mĭn′-a-rĕt, *not* mĭn-ȧ-rĕt′.
mineralogy—mĭn-ẽr-ăl′-ō-jĭ, *not* mĭn-ẽr-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
A common error.
miniature—mĭn′-ĭ-ȧ-tūr or mĭn′-ĭ-tūr.
minnesinger—mĭn′-nĕ-sĭng-ẽr.
minotaur—mĭn′-ō-tôr.
minuet—mĭn′-yū-ĕt, *not* mĭn-yū-ĕt′.
minus—mī′-nŭs.
Haldeman gives mĭn′-ŭs as a secondary form.
minute (n.)—mĭn′-ĭt.
Worcester prefers mĭn′-ŭt.
minute (adj.)—mĭ-nūt′.
Worcester gives mī-nūt′ as a secondary form
minutely—mĭ-nūt′-lĭ.
minuteness—mĭ-nūt′-nĕs.
minutia—mĭ-nū′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* mĭ-nū′-shȧ.
minutiæ—mĭ-nū′-shĭ-ē, *not* mĭ-nū′-shē.
miocene—mī′-ō-sēn.
Mirabeau de—dŭ mē-rä-bō′; anglicized, mĭr′-ă-bō.
miraculous—mĭr-ăk′-yū-lŭs.
mirage—mē-ȧzh′; mē-räzh′ (Wor.).
Mirandola—mē-rän′-dō-lä, *not* mē-rän-dō′-lä.
This word is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation which places

the accent on the *penultima* of words ending in a vowel.

misanthrope—mĭs′-ăn-thrōp, *not* mĭz′-ăn-thrōp.

miscegenation—mĭs-ē-jē-nā′-shŭn.

mischievous—mĭs′-chē-vŭs, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs.

Smart says: "Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the *second* syllable of *mischievous.*"

mischievously—mĭs′-chē-vŭs-lĭ, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs-lĭ.

mischievousness—mĭs′-chē-vŭs-nĕs, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs-nĕs.

misconstrue—mĭs-kŏn′-strū, *not* mĭs-kŏn-strū′.

See *construe.*

mise-en-scène—mēz-äN-sān′.

For äN, see p. 26.

miserere—mĭz-ē-rē′-rē.

misnomer—mĭs-nō′-mĕr, *not* mĭz-nō′-mĕr.

misogynist—mĭs-ŏj′-ĭn-ĭst.

misogyny—mĭs-ŏj′-ĭn-ĭ; mĭs-ŏg̃′-m-ĭ (Stor.).

Mississippi—mĭs-sĭs-sĭp′-pĭ.

Missouri—mĭs-sōō′-rĭ, *not* mĭz-zōō′-rĭ.

mistletoe—mĭz′-l-tō, *not* mĭs′-l-tō.

mistrial—mĭs-trī′-ăl.

mistura—mĭs-tū′-ra.

mitrailleuse—mē-trȧ-yĕz′; mē-trȧ-yûz′ (Wor.); Fr. pron. mē-trä-yöz′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Mitylene—mĭt-ĭl-ē′-nē.
See *Mytilene.*

Mivart (St. George)—mĭv′-ärt.

Mizraim—mĭz′-rā-ĭm or mĭz-rā′-ĭm.

mnemonics—nē-mŏn′-ĭks.
M is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable.

Mnemosyne—nē-mŏs′-ĭn-ē.
See *mnemonics.*

mobile—mō′-bĭl; mō-bēl′ or mŏb′-ĭl (Wor.).
See *immobile.*

Mobile—mō-bēl′.

Mocha—mō′-kȧ, *not* mŏk′-ȧ; Arabic pron. mō′-ĸȧ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

mock—mŏk.
See *accost.*

model—mŏd′-ĕl, *not* mŏd′-l.
See *damage.*

Modena—mŏd′-ā-nȧ.
See *Mirandola.*

modiste—mō-dēst′.

Mœris (Lake)—mē′-rĭs.

Mohammed—mō-hăm′-ĕd.
See *Mahomet.*

moiety—moi′-ē-tĭ or mô′-ē-tĭ.

Worcester gives the first only.

moire antique—mwär äN-tēk′, *not* mō′-rē ăn-tēk′.

For äN, see p. 26.

moisten—mois′-n, *not* moist′-n.
molecular—mō-lĕk′-yū-lĕr.
molecule—mŏl′-ē-kūl, *not* mōl′-kūl.
molestation—mŏl-ĕs-tā′-shŭn or mō-lĕs-tā′-shŭn.
Molière—mō-lē-âr′ ; Fr. pron. mŏl-yâr′.
Moloch—mō′-lŏk.
Moltke von—fōn mōlt′-kĕ.
Moluccas—mō-lŭk′-ȧz, *not* mō-lū′-kȧz.
molybdenum—mŏl-ĭb-dē′-nŭm.
momentary—mō′-mĕnt-ā-rĭ.
Monaco—mŏn′-ä-kō.
monad—mŏn′-ăd.

Knowles says mō′-năd.

monadic—mō-năd′-ĭk.
monarchic—mō-när′-kĭk, *not* mŏn′-är-kĭk.
monastery—mŏn′-ăs-tĕr-ĭ ; coll. mŏn′-ăs-trĭ.
monetary—mŭn′-ē-tĕr-ĭ.

Worcester prefers mŏn′-ē-tĕr-ĭ.

moneyed—mŭn′-ĭd.
mongrel—mŭng′-grĕl, *not* mŏng′-grĕl.
monocotyledon—mŏn-ō-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn.
monogamy—mō-nŏg′-ȧ-mĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

monogram—mŏn′-ō-ḡrăm, *not* mō′-nō-ḡrăm.

monograph—mŏn′-ō-ḡrȧf, *not* mō′-nō-ḡrăf.

monologue—mŏn′-ō-lŏḡ, *not* mō′-nō-lōḡ.

monomania—mŏn-ō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* mō-nō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ.

monomaniac—mŏn-ō-mā′-nĭ-ăk, *not* mō-nō-mā′-nĭ-ăk.

monosyllabic—mŏn-ō-sĭl-ăb′-ĭk, *not* mō-nō-sĭl-ăb′-ĭk.

monsieur—mŏ-syē′ or mŏ-sēr′ (Web.); mōs-yûr′ or mŏn-sēr′ (Wor.); mŏs′-sū (Stor.); Fr. pron. mŭs-yö′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Montaigne de—dŭ mŏn-tān′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-tân′-yŭ.

Pronounce the syllable yŭ, lightly. For ôN, see p. 27.

Montauk (Point)—mŏn-tôk′, *not* mŏn′-tôk.

Mont-Blanc—môN-blänN′; often anglicized mŏnt-blăngk′.

For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montcalm de—dŭ mŏnt-käm′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-kälm′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont-Cenis—môN-sŭ-nē′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Montenegro—mōn-tā-nā′-ḡrō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Montespan de—dŭ mŏn-tēs-p̱ăn′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-tēs-päN′.
For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montesquieu de — dŭ mŏn-tēs-kū′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-tēs-kyö′.
For ôN and ö, see pp. 27 and 25.

Montevideo—mŏn-tā-vē′-dā-ō; Sp. pron. mōn-tā-vē-ṯhā′-ō.
Commonly pronounced mŏn-tē-vĭd′-ē-ō. See *Guadalquivir*.

Montgolfier — mŏnt-ḡŏl′-fĭ-ĕr; Fr. pron. môN-ḡōl-fē-ā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Monticello (Italy)—mŏn-tē-chĕl′-lō.
Montpensier de—dŭ môN-päNs-yā′.
For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

moor—mo͝or.
Moore (Thomas)—mōr or mo͝or.
morale—mō-rȧl′.
Mordecai—môr′-dē-kā, *not* môr-dĕk′-ī.
Morghen—mōr′-ḡĕn.
moribund—mŏr′-ĭb-ŭnd, *not* mō′-rĭb-ŭnd.
morion—mō′-rĭ-ŏn or mŏr′-ĭ-ŏn.
Morpheus—môr′-fē-ŭs or môr′-fūs.
The first pronunciation is the popular one, and the second the classical one.

morphine—môr′-fĭn or môr′-fēn.
The New Imperial says môr′-fĭn. See *aniline*

Morrisania—mŏr-rĭs-ā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* mŏr-rĭs-ē′-nĭ-ȧ.

Moscheles—mŏsh′-ĕl-ĕs.

Moscow—mŏs′-kō.

Mosenthal—mō′-zĕn-täl. See *Luther.*

Moses—mō′-zĕz.

Mosheim von—fōn mōs′-hīm.

Moskva—mŏsk′-vä; Russian pron. mŏsk-vä′.

moslem—mŏz′-lĕm.

Worcester and Stormonth say mŏs′-lĕm.

moss—mŏ̄s.

See *accost.*

moths—mŏ̄thz, *not* môthz, *nor* môths.

See *cloths.*

Moultrie—mo͞o′-trĭ or mo͞ol′-trĭ.

mountain—mown′-tĭn.

Stormonth and New Imperiȧl say mown′-tĭn or mown′-tān. See *captain.*

mountainous—mown′-tĭn-ŭs.

See *mountain.* Never mown-tā′-nĭ-ŭs.

Mount Desert—mownt dē-zĕ̄rt′ or dĕz′-ĕ̄rt.

"Everybody now seems to say *Mount Desert* (dē-zĕ̄rt′)."—*Boston Globe.*

mouths—mowthz.

See *cloths.*

mow (heap)—mow.

Stormonth says mow or mō. "A hay-*mow.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mow (mouth)—mow.

Mozambique—mō-zăm-bēk′.

Mozart—mō-zärt′; Ger. pron. mōt′-särt.

Mrs.—mĭs′-sĭs, *not* mĭs′-sĭz.

Msta—mstä.

muezzin—mū-ĕz′-zĭn.

Mühlbach—mül′-bäʜ.

For ü and ʜ, see pp. 26 and 28.

Müller (Max)—mül′-ĕr.

For ü, see p. 26.

multiplicand—mŭl′-tĭ-plĭk-ănd.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

multiplication—mŭl-tĭ-plĭk-ā′-shŭn.

Munchausen—mŭn-chô′-sĕn.

See *Münchhausen.*

München—mün′-ʜĕn.

For ü and ʜ, see pp. 26 and 28. See *Munich.*

Münchhausen von—fōn münʜ′-how-zĕn.

See *Munchausen.* For ü and ʜ, see pp. 26 and 28.

Munich—mū′-nĭk.

See *München.*

municipal—mū-nĭs′-ĭp-ăl, *not* mū-nĭs-ĭp′-ăl.

Munkacsy de—dŭ mŏon′-käch-ē.

In Hungarian, *cs* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin.*

Murat—mū-răt′; Fr. pron. mü-rä′.

For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Murchison—mûr′-kĭs-ŏn, *not* mûr′-chĭs-ŏn.
murderer—mûr′-dĕr-ẽr.
Murillo—mū-rĭl′-lō; Sp. pron. mōō-rēl′-yō.
See *llano.*

murrain—mŭr′-rĭn; mŭr′-rān (Stor.).
See *captain.*

muscovado—mŭs-kō-vā′-dō, *not* mŭs-kō-vä′-dō.
museum—mū-zē′-ŭm.
Worcester remarks: "Erroneously mū′-zē-ŭm."

mushroom—mŭsh′-rōōm, *not* mŭsh′-rōōn.
muskallonge—mŭs′-kăl-lŏnj.
Muskingum—mŭs-kĭng′-gŭm.
muskmelon — mŭsk′-mĕl-ŭn, *not* mŭsh′-mĕl-ŭn.
Musset de—dŭ mü-sā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

mussulman—mŭs′-ŭl-măn, *not* mŭz′-ŭl-măn.
mustache—mŭs-tȧsh′. See *mustachio.*
Worcester gives mŭs-tāsh′ as a secondary form,—a pronunciation scarcely ever heard.

Mustafa—mo͝os′-tä-fä.
my—mī or mĭ.
When this word is emphasized, it is pronounced mī; but when unemphatic, it degenerates into mŭ.

Mycenæ—mī-sē′-nē.

myrmidon—mĕr′-mĭd-ŏn.
Mysore—mī-sōr′.
mystery—mĭs′-tĕr-ĭ, *not* mĭs′-trĭ.
mythological—mĭth-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
Perry and Knowles say mī-thō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
mythology—mĭth-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* mī-thŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Mytilene—mĭt-ĭl-ē′-nē.
See *Mitylene.*

N

nabob—nā′-bŏb.
nacreous—nā′-krē-ŭs.
nadir—nā′-dĕr.
Haldeman prefers nä′-dēr.
Nahant—nă-hȧnt′.
naiad—nā′-yăd.
Haldeman prefers nä′-yăd.
naiades—nā-ī′-ȧ-dēz or nā′-yȧ-dēz.
The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.
naïf—nä′-ēf.
naïve—nä′-ēv.
naïvely—nä′-ēv-lĭ.
naïveté—nȧ′-ēv-tā; nä-ēv-tā′ (Stor.).
naked—nā′-kĕd.
See *learned.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Nankin—nän-kĭn′ or năn-kēn′.
See *Nanking.*

Nanking—nän-kĭng′.
See *Nankin.*

Nantes—nănts ; Fr. pron. näNt.
For äN, see p. 26.

Naomi—nā-ō′-mī or nā′-ō-mī.
nape—nāp, *not* năp.
napery—nā′-pẽr-ĭ, *not* năp′-ẽr-ĭ.
naphtha—năf′-thȧ or năp′-thȧ.
Naphthali—năf′-tḥȧ-lī.
Napier—nā′-pē-ẽr.
Narcissus—när-sĭs′-ŭs.
nargile—när′-gĭl.
Worcester says när′-gīl. See *nargileh.*

nargileh—när′-gĭl-ā.
See *nargile.*

nasal—nā′-zăl.
nascent—nās′-ĕnt, *not* nā′-sĕnt.
Naseby—nāz′-bĭ.
See *Nasby (Petroleum V.).*

Nasmyth—nā′-smĭth, *not* năz′-mĭth.
Natal—nä-täl′.
Natchitoches—năk-ē-tŏsh′ or năch-ĭ-tŏch′-ĕs.
national—năsh′-ŭn-ăl.
The New Imperial says nā′-shŏn-ăl. See *rational.*

nationality—năsh-ŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

naturalization—năt-yū-răl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

nature—nāt′-yūr.

Stormonth says nā′-tūr or nā′-choŏr.

Smart says: "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

Webster observes: "There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as na′-tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society."

nausea—nô′-shē-ȧ or nô′-shȧ, *not* nô′-sē-ȧ.

nauseate—nô′-shē-āt, *not* nô′-sē-āt.

nauseous—nô′-shŭs; nô′-shĭ-ŭs or nô′-shŭs (Stor.).

Nautch—nôch, *not* nowch.

nautilus—nô′-tĭl-ŭs.

Nazarene—năz-ȧ-rēn′.

Stormonth says năz′-ă-rēn.

nearest—nēr′-ĕst, *not* nēr′-ĭst.

See *damage*.

'neath—nēth or nēth.

Nebuchadnezzar—nĕb-yū-kăd-nĕz′-är.

necrology—nē-krŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Stormonth gives nĕk-rŏl′-ŏ-jĭ.

necromancy—nĕk′-rō-măn-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

necropolis — nē-krŏp′-ō-lĭs ; nĕk-rŏp′-ŏ-lĭs (Stor.).

nectarean—nĕk-tā′-rē-ăn, *not* nĕk-tā-rē′-ăn.

nectarine—nĕk′-tēr-ĭn, *not* nĕk-tēr-ēn′.

née—nā.

ne'er—nār or nâr.

Walker, Smart, Knowles, and Stormonth say nār.

negligee—nĕg̃-lĭ-zhā′. See *négligé.*

negotiate—nē-gō′-shĭ-āt.

neighboring—nā′-bēr-ĭng.

neither—nē′-thēr or nī′-thēr.

See *either.*

Nemean—nē′-mē-ăn.

Worcester says: "Often incorrectly spelt (Nemæan) and pronounced nē-mē′-ăn." "The *Nemean* Games."

Nemesis—nĕm′-ē-sĭs, *not* nē-mē′-sĭs.

Neoptolemus—nē-ŏp-tŏl′-ē-mŭs.

nephew—nĕf′-yū ; in England, nĕv′-yū.

Worcester says nĕv′-vū or nĕf′-fū.

The New Imperial gives nē′-vū.

Webster remarks: "English authorities pronounce this word *nĕv′-yū.*

nephritis—nē-frī′-tĭs.

See *itis.*

Nepissing—nĕp′-ĭs-ĭng.

See *Nipissing.*

Nepos (Cornelius)—nē′-pŏs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nepotism—nĕp′-ō-tĭzm.
Perry says nē′-pō-tĭzm.

Neptune—nĕp′-tūn, *not* nĕp′-chūn.
nereid—nē′-rē-ĭd.
nereides—nē-rē′-ĭd-ēz.
Nereus—nē′-rē-ŭs or nē′-rūs.
See *Morpheus.*

nervine—nĕr′-vĭn, *not* nĕr′-vēn.
See *aniline.*

nescience—nĕsh′-ĕns.
Worcester says nĕsh′-ē-ĕns, and the New Imperial, nē′-shĭ-ĕns.

Nesselrode von—fōn nĕs′-ĕl-rō-dĕ.
nestle—nĕs′-l, *not* nĕst′-l.
nethermost—nĕth′-ēr-mōst.
Neufchâtel—nö-shä-tĕl′.
Also spelled *Neuchâtel*, and pronounced as above. For ö, see p. 25.

Neumann—noi′-män, *not* nū′-măn.
In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in *join.*

neuralgia—nū-răl′-jĭ-ȧ, *not* nū-răl′-jȧ.
A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Nevada—nē-vä′-dȧ.
new—nū, *not* nōō *nor* nyū.
Newfoundland—nū′-fŭnd-lănd.
"This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first

and last syllables; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the *penultima*. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names: Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives, almost invariably on the first."—*Gaz.*

New Orleans—nū ôr′-lē-ănz, *not* nū ôr-lēnz′.

"All our best speakers concur in making this word a trisyllable, with the accent on the first."—*Gaz.*

newspaper—nūz′-pā-pĕr, *not* nūs′-pā-pĕr.

Ngami (Lake)—ng̃ä′-mē.

Niagara—nī-ăg̃′-ȧ-rȧ, *not* nē-ăg̃′-ȧ-rȧ.

"Originally nē-ä-g̃ä′-rä or rather nē-ä-g̃ä-rä′."—*Gaz.*

niaiserie—nē-ā-zĕr-ē′.

Nibelungen-Lied—nē′-bĕl-o͝ong-ĕn-lēd.

Nicaea—nī-sē′-ȧ.

Nicaragua—nē-kä-rä′-g̃wä.

Nice—nēs.

nicety—nī′-sē-tĭ, *not* nīs′-tĭ.

"In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*."—*Walker.*

niche—nĭch.

Nicolaitans—nĭk-ō-lā′-ĭt-ănz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nicotine—nĭk′-ō-tĭn or nĭk′-ō-tēn.
See *aniline.*

Niebuhr—nē′-bo͝or.
In German, *ie* is pronounced like long *e* (*ē*).

Niemen—nē′-mĕn ; Polish pron. nyĕm′-ĕn.
Niger—nī′-jēr.
nihilism—nī′-hĭl-ĭzm, *not* nē′-hĭl-ĭzm.
nihilist—nī′-hĭl-ĭst, *not* nē′-hĭl-ĭst.
Nijni-Novgorod — nĭzh′-nē nŏv-ḡō′-rŏd ; nĭzh′-nē nŏv-ḡō-rŏd′ (Gaz.).
See *Nizhnee-Novgorod.*

Niobe—nī′-ō-bē.
Niphon—nĭf-ŏn′.
See *Nippon.*

Nipissing—nĭp′-ĭs-ĭng.
See *Nepissing.*

Nippon—nĭp-ŏn′.
See *Niphon.*

Nirvana—nĭr-vä′-nȧ.
Nismes—nēm.
See *Nîmes.*

Nitocris—nī-tō′-krĭs.
Nizhnee-Novgorod—nĭzh′-nē nŏv-ḡō′-rŏd : nĭzh′-nē nŏv-ḡō-rŏd′ (Gaz.).
See *Nijni-Novgorod.*

noblesse oblige—nō-blĕs′ ō-blēzh′.
nomad—nŏm′-ăd.
Haldeman says nō′-măd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nomadic—nō-măd′-ĭk.

nom de plume—nôN dŭ plüm.

For ôN and ü, see pp. 27 and 26.

nomenclature—nō′-mĕn-klāt-yūr; nō′-mĕn-klāt-yūr (Wor. and Hal.); nō′-mĕn-klā-tūr (Imp.).

Do not say nō-mĕn′-klā-tūr.

nominative—nŏm′-ĭn-ȧ-tĭv, *not* nŏm′-nȧ-tĭv.

nonage—nŏn′-āj, *not* nō′-nāj.

nonchalance — nōn-shȧ-lŏns′; Fr. pron. nôN-shä-läNs′. See *nonchalant*.

For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

none—nŭn or nōn.

Nōn is an old pronunciation of Webster's, but is not given in edition of 1900.

nonpareil—nŏn-pȧ-rĕl′, *not* nŏn-pȧ-rēl′.

"Thou art the *nonpareil*."—*Shakespeare*.

nook—nŏŏk.

Worcester gives nŏŏk as a secondary form. Webster says: "Walker and a few other orthoëpists mark the words *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *hook*, and others ending in *ook*, to be pronounced with the long sound of the ōō, as in *food*; but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel."

noose—nōōs or nōōz.

The first pronunciation is the one in general use; the second is the one preferred by Worcester.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Nordensjöld—nôr′-dĕn-shöld.
For ö, see p. 25.

northeast—nôrth-ēst′; coll. nôr-ēst′.
northwest—nôrth-wĕst′; coll. nôr-wĕst′.
Norwich (Eng.)—nôr′-ĭj.
Norwich (U. S.)—nôr′-wĭch or nŏr′-ĭch.
nosology—nō-sŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Worcester gives nō-zŏl′-ō-jĭ as a secondary form.

nostalgia—nŏs-tăl′-jĭ-ȧ.
nostrum—nŏs′-trŭm, *not* nō′-strŭm.
notable (remarkable)—nō′-tȧ-bl.
notable (thrifty)—nŏt′-ȧ-bl.
nothing—nŭth′-ĭng or nŏth′-ĭng.
Webster gives the first form only.

notochord—nō′-tō-kôrd, *not* nŏt′-ō-kôrd.
Notre Dame—nō-tr-däm′.
noumenon — nōō′-mē-nŏn; now′-mē-nŏn (Web.).
nous (intellect) nows.
nouveau-riche—nōō-vō-rēsh′.
Novalis—nō-vä′-lĭs.
novel—nŏv′-ĕl.
"It is often pronounced nŏv′-vl in the United States."—*Worcester.*

novelty—nŏv′-ĕl-tĭ.
novice—nŏv′-ĭs, *not* nŏv′-ŭs.
See *damage.*

novitiate—nō-vĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
noxious—nŏk′-shŭs, *not* nŏk′-shĭ-ŭs.
nuance—nü-äNs′.
For ü and äN, see p. 26.

nucleolus—nū-klē′-ō-lŭs, *not* nū-klē-ō′-lŭs.
nuisance—nū′-săns, *not* nōō′-săns.
numismatics—nū-mĭz-măt′-ĭks.
Stormonth and Haldeman say nū-mĭs-măt′-ĭks.

nuncio—nŭn′-shĭ-ō, *not* nŭn′-sĭ-ō.
nuncupative—nŭn-kū′-pȧ-tĭv or nŭn′-kū-pȧ-tĭv; nŭng′-kū-pȧ-tĭv (C.).
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the first only. "A *nuncupative* will."

Nuneaton—nŭn′-ē-tŭn.
nuptial—nŭp′-shăl, *not* nŭp′-chăl.
Nyassa (Lake)—nē-äs′-sä.
nymphean—nĭm-fē′-ăn, *not* nĭm′-fē-ăn.

O

oasis—ō′-ȧ-sĭs or ō-ā′-sĭs.
Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth and the New Imperial give the last only.

oaths—ōthz, *not* ōths.
See *cloths*, *oath*.

obduracy—ŏb′-dū-rȧ-sĭ or ŏb-dū′-rȧ-sĭ.
obdurate—ŏb′-dū-rāt or ŏb-dū′-rāt.

obeisance—ō-bē′-săns or ō-bā′-săns.

Worcester, and lexicographers generally, prefer the *second* pronunciation.

obeisant—ō-bē′-sănt or ō-bā′-sănt.

See *obeisance.*

obelisk—ŏb′-ĕ-lĭsk, *not* ŏb′-lĭsk.
Ober Ammergau—ō′-bĕr äm′-mĕr-ḡow.
Oberon—ŏb′-ẽr-ŏn, *not* ō′-bẽr-ŏn.
obese—ō-bēs′.
obesity—ō-bĕs′-ĭt-ĭ.
obiit—ō′-bĭ-ĭt.
object (n.)—ŏb′-jĕkt.
object (vb.)—ŏb-jĕkt′.

See *absent.*

objurgate—ŏb-jûr′-ḡāt, *not* ŏb′-jûr-ḡāt.
obligato—ŏb-lē-ḡä′-tō.
obligatory—ŏb′-lĭ-ḡā-tō-rĭ, *or* ŏb-lĭḡ′-ā-tō-rĭ.
oblige—ō-blīj′.

"Formerly ō-blēj′, and still so pronounced by some old-fashioned speakers."—*Webster.*

Smart says: "The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."

Worcester remarks: "John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales [George IV.] for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblīge.*'"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

oblique—ŏb-lēk′ or ŏb-līk′.

The last pronunciation, though given by many orthoëpists, is rarely heard.

oboe—ō′-boi or ō′-bō-ȧ.

See *hautboy.*

obolus—ŏb′-ō-lŭs.

obscenity—ŏb-sĕn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ŏb-sē′-nĭt-ĭ.

obsequies—ŏb′-sē-kwĭz.

obsolete—ŏb′-sō-lēt.

obtrusive—ŏb-trū′-sĭv, *not* ŏb-trū′-zĭv.

obverse (n.)—ŏb′-vẽrs.

obverse (adj.)—ŏb-vẽrs′.

See *absent.*

occult—ŏk-kŭlt′, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt.

Oceana (imaginary country)—ō-sē′-ȧ-nȧ or ō-shē-ȧ′-nȧ.

Oceania—ō-shē-ȧ′-nĭ-ȧ.

oceanic—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭk ; ō-sĭ-ăn′-ĭk (Hal.).

Oceanica—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭk-ȧ.

Oceanus—ō-sē′-ȧ-nŭs.

ocelot—ō′-sē-lŏt.

ochrea—ō′-krē-ȧ.

Ocklawaha—ŏk-lä-wä′-hä.

octagonal—ŏk-tăḡ′-ō-năl.

octavo—ŏk-tǡ′-vō.

ŏk-tȧ′-vō is a secondary pronunciation of Haldeman's.

octogenary—ŏk-tŏj′-ĕn-ȧ-rĭ or ŏk′-tō-jē-nȧ-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

octopus—ŏk′-tō-pŭs, *not* ŏk-tō′-pŭs.
octuple—ŏk′-tū-pl.
odalisque—ō′-dȧ-lĭsk ; Fr. pron. ō-dȧ-lēsk′.
Odeon—ō-dē′-ŏn.

"This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced ō′-dē-ŏn."—*Wor.*

odic—ō′-dĭk or ŏd′-ĭk.

"*Odic* force."

odious—ō′-dĭ-ŭs.

Worcester prefers ōd′-yŭs.

Odoacer—ō-dō-ā′-sẽr, *not* ō-dō′-ā-sẽr.
Odysseus—ō-dĭs′-ē-ŭs or ō-dĭs′-sūs.

See *Morpheus.*

Odyssey—ŏd′-ĭs-ē, *not* ō-dĭs′-ē.
Oedipus Tyrannus—ĕd′-ĭp-ŭs tĭr-ăn′-ŭs.

See *Ægean.*

Oehlenschläger—ö′-lĕn-shlā-gĕr.

For ö, see p. 25.

Oersted—ör′-stĕd.

For ö, see p. 25.

oesophagus—ē-sŏf′-ȧ-gŭs.
official—ŏf-fĭsh′-ăl.
officinal—ŏf-fĭs′-ĭn-ăl or ŏf-fĭs-ī′-năl.

Worcester prefers the second.

often—ôf′-n, *not* ôf′-tĕn.

See *accost.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ogee—ō-jē′.
ogle—ō′-ḡl.
Oileus—ō-ĭl′-ē-ŭs or ō-ī′-lūs.
See *Morpheus.*

Oise—wäz.
"Almost wīz."—*Gaz.*

Okefinokee—ō-kē-fĭn-ō′-kē.
Okhotsk (Sea)—ō-кōtsk′; Russian pron. ō-hōtsk′.
For к, see p. 28.

oleander—ō-lē-ăn′-dĕr, *not* ō′-lē-ăn-dĕr.
Ole Bull—ō′-lĕ bo͝ol.
olefiant—ō-lē′-fĭ-ănt or ō-lĕf′-ĭ-ănt.
Worcester's preference is for the second pronunciation.

oleomargarine—ō-lē-ō-mär′-ḡȧ-rĭn or ō-lē-ō-mär′-ḡȧ-rēn.
See *aniline.*

olfactory—ŏl-făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* ŏl-făk′-trĭ.
olibanum—ō-lĭb′-ȧ-nŭm.
olio—ō′-lĭ-ō or ōl′-yō.
Omaha—ō′-mȧ-hô, *not* ō′-mȧ-hȧ.
omega—ō-mē′-ḡȧ or ō′-mē-ḡȧ; ō′-mĕḡ-ȧ (Stor. and Hal.).
omelet—ŏm′-ē-lĕt; ŏm′-lĕt (Wor.); ŏm′-ĕl-ĕt or ŏm′-lĕt (Stor.).
Webster gives ŏm′-lĕt as a secondary pronunciation.

ominous—ŏm′-ĭn-ŭs, *not* ō′-mĭn-ŭs.
omniscient—ŏm-nĭsh′-ĕnt.

Worcester and Stormonth say ŏm-nĭsh′-ĭ-ĕnt.

on dit—ôn-dē′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Onega (Lake)—ō-nē′-ḡȧ; Russian pron. ō-nā′-ḡä.
Oneida—ō-nī′-dȧ.
onerous—ŏn′-ẽr-ŭs.
Onesiphorus—ō-nē-sĭf′-ō-rŭs.
only—ŏn′-lĭ, *not* ōn′-lĭ.
Onondaga (Lake)—ŏn-ŏn-dô′-ḡȧ.
onyx—ō′-nĭks or ŏn′-ĭks.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say ŏn′-ĭks.

oolong—ōō′-lŏng.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

opacity—ō-păs′-ĭt-ĭ.
opal—ō′-pl.

Smart says ō′-pôl.

Ophir—ō′-fẽr.
Ophiucus—ō-fī-yū′-kŭs.
ophthalmy—ŏf-thăl′-mĭ or ŏp′-thăl-mĭ.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says ŏf-thăl′-mĭ.

Opie—ō′-pĭ.
Opigena—ō-pĭj′-ē-nȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

opinable—ō-pī′-nȧ-bl.
opine—ō-pīn′.
opodeldoc—ŏp-ō-dĕl′-dŏk.
opponent—ŏp-pō′-nĕnt.
" Erroneously, ŏp′-pō-nĕnt."—*Worcester.*

opportune—ŏp-pôr-tūn′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

oppugner—ŏp-pū′-nĕr.
oral—ō′-răl.
orang-outang—ō-răng′-ōō-tăng.
Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, says ō′-răng-ōō′-tăng. See *orang-utan.*

orange—ŏr′-ĕnj, *not* ŏr′-ĕnj *nor* ôr′-ĕnj.
See *accost.*

orchestra—ôr′-kĕs-trȧ or ôr-kĕs′-trȧ.
The first pronunciation is almost universal.

orchestral—ôr′-kĕs-trăl or ôr-kĕs′-trăl.
orchid—ôr′-kĭd, *not* ôr′-chĭd.
orchis—ôr′-kĭs, *not* ôr′-chĭs.
ordeal—ôr′-dē-ăl, *not* ôr-dē′-ăl.
A very common error.

ordinance—ôr′-dĭn-ăns.
See *ordnance.*

ordinary—ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ.
ordnance—ôrd′-năns.
See *ordinance.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

orgeat—ôr′-zhăt or ôr-zhȧ′.
Worcester gives the first only.

orgies—ôr′-jĭz, *not* ôr′-jēz.

oriel—ō′-rĭ-ĕl.

orifice—ŏr′-ĭf-ĭs.

oriflamme—ŏr′-ĭ-flăm.

Origen—ŏr′-ĭ-jĕn.

original—ō-rĭj′-ĭn-ăl.

Orion—ō-rī′-ŏn, *not* ō′-rĭ-ŏn.
See *Arion.*

orison—ŏr′-ĭz-ŭn, *not* ō-rī′-zŭn.

ormolu—ôr-mō-lo͞o′.
Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Ormuzd—ôr′-mŭzd or ôr′-mo͞ozd.
See *Ahriman.*

ornate—ôr′-nāt or ôr-nāt′.
Stormonth says ŏr-nāt′.

oroide—ō′-roid.

orotund—ō′-rō-tŭnd.
Stormonth says ŏr-ō-tŭnd′.

Orphean—ôr-fē′-ăn or ôr′-fē-ăn.
Worcester gives the first only.
Webster says: "*Orphean*, being derived from *Or′pheus*, is more properly accented *or′phean.*"

Orpheus—ôr′-fē-ŭs or ôr′-fūs.
See *Morpheus.*

orthoëpist—ôr′-thō-ē-pĭst.
Haldeman prefers ôr-thō′-ē-pĭst, and the New Imperial gives it as a secondary form.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

orthoëpy—ôr′-thō-ē-pĭ. See *cacoëpy.*

The New Imperial gives ôr-thō′-ē-pĭ as a secondary form.

Osage—ō-sāj′ ; Fr. pron. ō-zäzh′.

osier—ō′-zhẽr.

Osiris—ō-sī′-rĭs.

Osrick—ŏz′-rĭk, *not* ŏs′-rĭk.

Ossian—ŏsh′-ăn.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says ŏsh′-ē-ăn.

Ossoli—ŏs′-sō-lē.

"Margaret Fuller *Ossoli.*"

Osterode—ŏs′-tẽr-ō-dĕ.

ostler—ŏs′-lẽr.

Worcester and Stormonth also say ŏs′-lẽr. See *hostler.*

ostrich—ŏs′-trĭch.

See *accost.*

Otaheite—ō-tä-hē′-tē.

otium—ō′-shĭ-ŭm.

Ottawa—ŏt′-ȧ-wȧ.

Oude—owd, *not* ōōd.

Oudinot—ōō-dē-nō′.

Ouida—wē′-dä.

ousel—ōō′-zl.

oust—owst, *not* ōōst.

outré—ōō-trā′.

Ovalle de—dā ō-väl′-yā.

See *llano.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

overalls—ō′-vĕr-ôlz, *not* ō′-vĕr-hôlz.
overseer—ō-vĕr-sēr′ or ō-vĕr-sē′-ĕr.
Worcester says ō-vĕr-sē′-ĕr.
overt—ō′-vĕrt.
Ovid—ŏv′-ĭd, *not* ō′-vĭd.
oviparous—ō-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
Oxenstiern—ŏks′-ĕn-stērn.
oxide—ŏks′-ĭd or ŏks′-īd.
See *ide.*
Oyer—ō′-yĕr, *not* oi′-yĕr.
"*Oyer* and Terminer."
Oyez—ō′-yĕs.
Worcester and Stormonth accent the *last* syllable. The word is also spelled *oyes* and pronounced as above.
ozone—ō′-zōn or ō-zōn′.

P

pacha—pȧ-shä′ or pȧ-shô′
Worcester gives the second only. See *pashaw.*
pachyderm—păk′-ĭ-dĕrm.
pacification—pȧ-sĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn or păs-ĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn.
Worcester prefers the second.
pacificator—pā-sĭf′-ĭk-ā-tĕr or păs′-ĭf-ĭk-ā-tĕr.
Pactolus—păk-tō′-lŭs, *not* păk′-tō-lŭs.
padrone—pȧ-drō′-nā, *not* păd-rōn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Padua—păd′-yū-ȧ.
pæony—pē′-ō-nĭ.
See *peony* and *piony*.

Pæstum—pĕs′-tŭm.
Paganini—pä-gä-nē′-nē.
pageant—păj′-ănt or pā′-jănt.
The New Imperial gives the first only.

pageantry—păj′-ănt-rĭ or pā′-jănt-rĭ.
Worcester gives the first only.

Paget—păj′-ĕt.
paillasse—păl-yăs′, *not* pĭl-ĭ-ăs′-tĕr.
Also spelled *palliasse* and pronounced as above.

pajama—pȧ-jȧ′-mȧ. See *pyjama*.
Palæmon—pȧ-lē′-mŏn.
Palamedes—păl-ȧ-mē′-dēz.
palanquin—păl-ăng-kēn′.
Also spelled *palankeen* and pronounced as above.

palatial—pȧ-lā′-shăl, *not* păl-ăsh′-ăl.
palatine—păl′-ȧ-tīn or păl′-ȧ-tĭn.
Palatinus—păl-ȧ-tī′-nŭs.
palaver—pȧ-lä′-vẽr.
palazzo—pä-lät′-sō.
paleontology—pā-lē-ŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
paleosaurus—pā-lē-ō-sô′-rŭs.
Palestine—păl′-ĕs-tīn, *not* păl′-ĕs-tēn.
paletot—păl′-ĕ-tō ; Fr. pron. pȧl-tō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

palette—păl′-ĕt, *not* păl-ĕt′.
palfrey—pôl′-frĭ.
Worcester gives păl′-frĭ as a secondary form.

Palfrey—pôl′-frĭ.
Palgrave—pôl′-ḡrāv.
Pali—pä′-lē ; pā′-lī (Imp.).
Worcester says pä′-lĭ.

Palissy—păl′-ĭs-ĭ ; Fr. pron. pä-lē-sē′.
pall-mall—pĕl-mĕl′. See *pell-mell.*
Pall-Mall (street in London)—pĕl-mĕl′, *not* păl-măl′, *nor* pôl-môl′.
palm—päm ; *never* păm.
Palmerston—päm′-ẽr-stŭn, *not* păl′-mẽr-stŭn.
palmistry—păl′-mĭs-trĭ, *not* pä′-mĭs-trĭ.
Palos—pä′-lōs, *not* pā′-lŏs.
palsied—pôl′-zĭd.
paltry—pôl′-trĭ.
palustrine—pȧ-lŭs′-trĭn.
Panama—păn-ä-mä′.
pancreas—păng′-krē-ăs or păn′-krē-ăs,
Worcester gives the first only.

pancreatine—păn′-krē-ȧ-tĭn.
See *aniline.*

Pandoor—păn′-dō̆or.
Worcester says păn-dō̆or′. Also spelled *Pandour*, and pronounced as above.

Pandora—păn-dō′-rȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

panegyric—păn-ē-jĭr′-ĭk.

Smart says păn-ē-jĕr′-ĭk.

Worcester remarks: "Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* squĕr′-rĕl and păn-ē-jĕr′-ĭk, yet he says, 'The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced spĕr′-it and mĕr′-a-cle.'"

panegyrist—păn′-ē-jĭr-ĭst.

pannier—păn′-yĕr or păn′-nĭ-ēr.

panorama—păn-ō-rä′-mȧ or păn-ō-rā′-mȧ; *not* păn-ō-răm′-ȧ.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation; the New Imperial gives the first only.

pantaloons—păn-tȧ-lōōnz′.

Pantheon—păn-thē′-ŏn or păn′-thē-ŏn.

Worcester gives the first only. As a classical word, Walker and Smart pronounce it păn′-thē-ŏn; as an English word, păn-thē′-ŏn.

pantomime—păn′-tō-mīm, *not* păn′-tō-mīn.

pantomimic—păn-tō-mĭm′-ĭk.

pantomimist—păn′-tō-mī-mĭst.

Paoli di—dē pä′-ō-lē, almost pow′-lē.

paolo (coin)—pä′-ō-lō.

papa—pȧ-pä′, *or* pä′-pȧ.

See *mamma*.

The first is the marking of the dictionaries; the second, the pronunciation heard among children generally.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

papaw—pȧ-pô′.
papier-mâché—pȧp-yā′ mä-shā′.
Papua—păp′-o͞o-ȧ or pä′-po͞o-ȧ.
papyrus—pȧ-pī′-rŭs, *not* păp′-ĭr-ŭs.
Para—pä-rä′.
parabola—pȧ-răb′-ō-lȧ.
Paracelsus—păr-ȧ-sĕl′-sŭs.
parachute—păr′-ȧ-shūt.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

paraclete—păr′-ȧ-klēt.
paradigm—păr′-ȧ-dĭm.
paradisiacal—păr-ăd-ĭs-ī′-ăk-ăl.
paraffine—păr′-ăf-ĭn.
See *aniline.*

Paraguay—pä-rä-ḡwī′ or pä′-rä-ḡwā.
parallelopiped—păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pī′-pĕd.
Smart and Haldeman say păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pĭp′-ĕd.

parallelopipedon—păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pĭp′-ē-dŏn.
Paramaribo—păr-ȧ-măr′-ĭb-ō.
Paraná—pä-rä-nä′.
parasol—păr′-ȧ-sŏl.
Worcester gives păr′-ȧ-sōl as a secondary pronunciation.

Parcæ—pär′-sē.
parcel—pär′-sĕl.
"Colloquially pär′-sl."—*Webster.*

paregoric—păr-ē-ḡŏr′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

parenchyma—pȧ-rĕng′-kĭm-ȧ.

Worcester says pȧ-rĕn′-kĭm-ȧ.

Webster formerly agreed with Worcester in the pronunciation of this word.

parent—pâr′-ĕnt or pā′-rĕnt.

"Sometimes improperly pronounced pā′-rĕnt."—*Webster* (1884).

parentage—pâr′-ĕnt-āj.

Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, gives păr′-ĕnt-āj.

paresis—păr′-ē-sĭs, *not* pā-rē′-sĭs.

par excellence—pär ĕk-sĕl-äns′.

For äN, see p. 26.

pariah—pä′-rĭ-ȧ or pā′-rĭ-ȧ.

Stormonth says păr′-ĭ-ä.

Parian—pā′-rĭ-ăn, *not* păr′-ĭ-ăn.

parietal—pȧ-rī′-ē-tăl.

Parisian—pȧ-rĭzh′-ăn.

Worcester says pȧ-rĭzh′-ē-ăn, and Stormonth, pă-rĭz′-ĭ-ăn.

parliament—pär′-lĭm-ĕnt.

This is a word, the pronunciation of whose second syllable, it is impossible to determine from an inspection of Worcester.

I am pleased that Stormonth, whose careful marking of *unaccented* syllables is to be specially commended, marks the second syllable distinctly, and pronounces the word *pär′-lĭ-mĕnt.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Parmesan—pär-mē-zăn′, *not* pŏm′-ē-zăn.

Parnell—pär′-nĕl, *not* pär-nĕl′.

See *Liddell.*

parol—pȧ-rōl′.

Worcester says păr′-ŏl.

parole—pȧ-rōl′.

paroquet—păr′-ō-kĕt.

Paros—pā′-rŏs.

parotid—pȧ-rŏt′-ĭd, *not* pȧ-rō′-tĭd.

"The *parotid* glands."

parquet—pär-kā′ or pär-kĕt′.

Worcester gives the first only. The New Imperial says pär-kĕt′. See *parquette.*

parquette—pär-kĕt′.

See *parquet.*

Parrhasius—păr-rā′-shĭ-ŭs, almost păr-rā′-shŭs.

partiality—pär-shi-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or pär-shăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

participle—pär′-tĭ-sĭp-l, *not* pärt′-sĭp-l.

partner—pärt′-nĕr, *not* pärd′-nĕr.

From this mispronunciation comes the contraction "pard," occasionally heard.

partridge—pär′-trĭj, *not* păt′-rĭj.

Pascal—păs′-kăl; Fr. pron. päs-käl′.

pashaw—pȧ-shô′.

See *pacha.*

Pasiphae—pā-sĭf′-ā-ē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pasquinade—păs-kwĭn-ād′.
passé—pä-sā′.
Pasteur—päs-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

pastel—păs′-tĕl.
pasticcio—päs-tē′-chē-ō.
Worcester says păs-tĭch′-yō, and Stormonth păs-tĭch′-ĭ-ō.

pastil—păs′-tĭl.
See *pastille.*

pastille—păs-tēl′.
See *pastil.*

pastorale—päs-tō-rä′-lā.
Stormonth says păs-tŏ-rā′-lĕ.

Patchogue—păt-chōg′.
patchouly—pa-chōō′-lĭ.
pâté de foie gras—pä-tā′ dŭ fwä ḡrä.
paten—păt′-ĕn.
"*Patens* of bright gold."—*Shakespeare.* See *patine.*

patent (n.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
In this and the three following words, the second pronunciation is rarely heard; it is, however, preferred by many authorities, and is accordingly given in this book.

patent (adj.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
patent (vb.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
patentee—păt′-ĕn-tē or pā′-tĕn-tē.

pater-noster—pā′-tẽr nŏs′-tẽr.
Stormonth says păt′-ẽr nŏs′-tẽr.

path—pȧth.
See *ask*.

pathos—pā′-thŏs, *not* păth′-ŏs.

paths—pȧthz.
See *ask* and *cloths*.

patine—păt′-ĭn, *not* păt′-ēn.
See *paten*. Also written *patin* and pronounced as above.

patois—pȧ-twä′ ; păt-wô′ (Wor.).

patrimony—păt′-rĭm-ō-nĭ.

patriot—pā′-trĭ-ŏt ; păt′-rĭ-ŏt is obsolete.

patriotic—pā-trĭ-ŏt′-ĭk.
Worcester gives păt-rĭ-ŏt′-ĭk as a secondary pronunciation.

patriotism—pā′-trĭ-ŏt-ĭzm.

Patroclus—pȧ-trō′-klŭs.

patrol—pȧ-trōl′
Stormonth says păt-rōl′.

patron—pā′-trŭn, *not* păt′-rŭn.

patronage—păt′-rŭn-āj.
Smart and Stormonth say pā′-trŏn-āj.

patronal—păt′-rŭn-ăl.
Knowles, Smart, Cooley, and Cull say pā′-trŏn-ăl.

patroness—pā′-trŭn-ĕs, *not* păt′-rŭn-ĕs.

patronize—păt′-rŭn-īz.
Smart, Stormonth, and Cull say pā′-trŏn-īz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

patronless—pā′-trŭn-lĕs, *not* păt′-rŭn-lĕs.
Pau—pō.
paunch—pônch or pänch.
Worcester prefers the second form.
Pavia—pä-vē′-ä.
pecan (nut)—pē-kăn′ or pē-kôn′.
Webster and Stormonth give the first only.
peculiar—pē-kūl′-yĕr.
Worcester gives pē-kū′-lĭ-ăr as a secondary pronunciation.
peculiarity—pē-kūl-yăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester gives pē-kūl-yē-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
pecuniary—pē-kūn′-yā-rĭ.
Worcester gives as a secondary form, pē-kū′-nĭ-ā-rĭ.
pedagogics—pĕd-ȧ-ḡŏj′-ĭks.
pedagogism—pĕd′-ȧ-ḡŏḡ-ĭzm.
Worcester says pĕd′-ȧ-ḡō-ḡĭzm.
pedagogue—pĕd′-ȧ-ḡŏḡ.
pedagogy—pĕd′-ȧ-ḡō-jĭ; pĕd′-ȧ-ḡŏj-ĭ (Wor.).
pedal (n.)—pĕd′-ăl.
Perry says pē′-dăl.
pedal (pertaining to a foot)—pē′-dăl.
pedal (pertaining to a pedal)—pĕd′-ăl.
pedestal—pĕd′-ĕs-tăl, *not* pē-dĕs′-tăl.
peduncle—pē-dŭngk′-l.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pegasus—pĕg′-ȧ-sŭs.
peignior—pān-ywär′.
See *baignoire.*
Pekin—pē-kĭn′.
See *Peking.*
Peking—pē-kĭng′.
See *Pekin.*
Pelagius—pē-lā′-jĭ-ŭs.
Pelasgi—pē-lăs′-jī.
Pelissier—pā-lē-sē-ā′.
Peloponnesus—pĕl-ō-pŏn-ē′-sŭs.
Pemigewasset—pĕm-ĭj-ē-wŏs′-ĭt.
penance—pĕn′-ăns.
Penates—pē-nā′-tēz.
pencil—pĕn′-sĭl.
See *pensile.*
Penelope—pē-nĕl′-ō-pē.
penguin—pĕn′-ḡwĭn, *not* pĕng′-ḡwĭn.
penitentiary—pĕn-ĭ-tĕn′-shȧ-rī.
penknife—pĕn′-nīf, *not* pĕn′-īf.
Penrith—pĕn′-rĭth ; often pronounced pē′-rĭth.
pensile—pĕn′-sĭl.
See *pencil.*
Pentateuch—pĕn′-tȧ-tūk.
Pentecost—pĕn′-tē-kŏst.
Sheridan and Craig say pĕn′-tē-kōst.
Pentheus—pĕn′-thē-ŭs or pĕn′-thūs.
See *Morpheus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

penult—pē′-nŭlt ōr pē-nŭlt′.

peony—pē′-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony* and *piony*.

Pepin—pĕp′-ĭn or pĭp′-ĭn; Fr. pron. pĕp-ăn′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

pepsine—pĕp′-sĭn, *not* pĕp′-sēn.

See *aniline*.

Pepys—pĕp′-ĭs or pĕps.

peradventure—pĕr-ăd-vĕn′-tūr.

percale—pẽr-käl′; Fr. pron. pār-kȧl′.

Perdiccas—pẽr-dĭk′-ăs.

Perdita—pẽr′-dĭt-ȧ, *not* pẽr-dē′-tȧ.

"A Winter's Tale."

père—pâr.

"Dumas *père*."

peremptorily — pĕr′-ĕmp-tō-rĭl-ĭ, *not* pē-rĕmp′-tō-rĭl-ĭ.

peremptory—pĕr′-ĕmp-tō-rĭ, *not* pē-rĕmp′-tō-rĭ.

perfect (adj.)—pẽr′-fĕkt.

perfect (vb.)—pẽr′-fĕkt or pẽr-fĕkt′.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only. Although weight of authority favors the first pronunciation, yet usage and analogy (see *absent*) favor the second.

perfidious—pẽr-fĭd′-ĭ-ŭs.

Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, pẽr-fĭd′-yŭs.

perfume (n.)—pẽr′-fūm or pẽr-fūm′.
See *perfect.*
perfume (vb.)—pẽr-fūm′.
perfunctory—pĕr-fŭngk′-tō-rĭ.
Worcester gives pẽr′-fŭngk-tō-rĭ as a secondary pronunciation.
perhaps—pẽr-hăps′, *not* prăps.
peri (fairy)—pē′-rĭ.
peri (prefix)—pĕr′-ĭ, *not* pĕr′-ī.
perigee—pĕr′-ĭ-jē.
perihelion—pĕr-ĭ-hēl′-yŭn or pĕr-ĭ-hē′-lĭ-ŏn.
pĕr-ĭ-hē′-lĭ-ŏn is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's, and the only form given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.
periodic—pē-rĭ-ŏd′-ĭk.
periphrasis—pē-rĭf′-rȧ-sĭs.
perissad—pĕr′-ĭs-săd ; pē-rĭs′-săd (Wor.).
peritonitis—pĕr-ĭ-tō-nī′-tĭs, *not* pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē′-tĭs.
See *itis.*
permit (n.)—pẽr′-mĭt or pẽr-mĭt′ ; pẽr′-mĭt (Imp.).
See *perfect.*
permit (vb.)—pẽr-mĭt′.
Pernambuco—pĕr-näm-bo͞o′-kō.
perpetuity—pĕr-pē-tū′-ĭ-tĭ.
perruquier—pĕr-ro͞ok-ē-ẽr or pā-ro͞ok-yā′.
Persephone—pĕr-sĕf′-ō-nē.
Perseus—pẽr′-sē-ŭs or pẽr′-sūs.
See *Morpheus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Persia—pẽr′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* pẽr′-zhȧ.
Persian—pẽr′-shăn, *not* pẽr′-zhăn.
persiflage—pār-sē-flȧzh′.
Stormonth says pẽr′-sĭ-fläzh.

persist—pẽr-sĭst′, *not* pẽr-zĭst′.
persistent—pẽr-sĭst′-ĕnt, *not* pẽr-zĭst′-ĕnt
personnel—pâr-sō-nĕl′.
perspiration — pẽr-spĭr-ā′-shŭn, *not* prẽs pĭr-ā′-shŭn.
persuasive—pẽr-swā′-sĭv.
pẽr-swā′-zĭv is the pronunciation given by Haldeman.

pertinacious—pẽr-tĭn-ā′-shŭs, *not* pẽr-tĭn-ăsh′-ŭs.
Perugino—pā-rōō-jē′-nō.
peruke—pĕr′-ōōk.
Stormonth says pĕr-ōōk′, and Haldeman, pĕr′-ōōk.

peruse—pē-rūz′.
Stormonth and Haldeman say pĕr-ōōz′.

Peshawur — pā-show′-ẽr ; pĕsh-ow′-ẽr (Gaz.).
Pestalozzi—pĕs-tä-lŏt′-sē.
Pesth—pĕst ; Hungarian pron. pĕsht.
See *Buda-Pesth.*

pestle—pĕs′-sl.
pĕs′-tl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

petal—pĕt′-ăl or pē′-tăl ; pĕt′-ăl (Imp.).

"However right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive * * * that the short sound is in more general use." —*Walker.*

Petchora—pĕt-chō′-rä ; pĕt′-chō-rä (Gaz.).

petit—pĕt′-ĭ ; Fr. pron. pĕ-tē′.

petite—pĕ-tēt′.

Petrarch—pē′-trärk.

petrel—pĕt′-rĕl.

pē′-trĕl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Petruccio—pā-trōō′-chō.

See *Petruchio* and *Bertuccio.*

Petruchio—pē-trū′-chĭ-ō ; It. pron. pā-trōō′-kē-ō.

See *Petruccio.*

"Katharine and *Petruchio.*"

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*.

pewit—pē′-wĭt.

Phædo—fē′-dō.

Phædrus—fē′-drŭs.

Phaethon—fā′-ē-thŏn.

"This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton.*"—*Wor.*

phaeton—fā′-ē-tŏn, *not* fā′-tŏn.

phalanx—fā′-lăngks or făl′-ăngks.

The New Imperial and Haldeman prefer făl′-ăngks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pharaoh—fā′-rō or fā′-rā-ō.
pharmaceutic—fär-mȧ-sū′-tĭk.
pharmaceutist—fär-mȧ-sū′-tĭst.
pharmacist—fär′-mȧ-sĭst.
pharmacopœia—fär-mȧ-kō-pē′-yȧ.
Pharos—fā′-rŏs.
"The *Pharos* of Alexandria."
pharyngeal—făr-ĭn-jē′-ăl or fȧ-rĭn′-jē-ăl.
Worcester gives the second only.
pharyngitis—făr-ĭn-jī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.
pharynx—făr′-ĭngks.
Phenice—fē-nī′-sē or fē′-nĭs.
Perry says fē′-nĭs.
phial—fī′-ăl.
See *vial*, the usual spelling.
Philemon—fī-lē′-mŏn.
"The Epistle to *Philemon*."
Philippi—fĭl-ĭp′-ī, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ī.
philippic—fĭl-ĭp′-ĭk, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ĭk.
Philippine (Islands)—fĭl′-ĭp-ĭn, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ēn.
Philistine—fĭl-ĭs′-tĭn; fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn (Stor.); *not* fĭl′-ĭs-tīn.
philistinism—fĭl-ĭs′-tĭn-ĭzm.
Stormonth says fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn-ĭzm.
Philo—fī′-lō, *not* fē′-lō.
philologic—fĭl-ō-lŏj′-ĭk, *not* fī-lō-lŏj′-ĭk.
In this and the two following words, the *i* in the first syllable is *short*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

philologist—fĭl-ŏl′-ō-jĭst.
See *philologic.*

philology—fĭl-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
See *philologic.*

philopena—fĭl-ō-pē′-nȧ. See *fillipeen.*

philosophic—fĭl-ō-sŏf′-ĭk or fĭl-ō-zŏf′-ĭk.
The first form is the only one given by Webster; Worcester gives both, but prefers the second.

philosophy—fĭl-ŏs′-ō-fĭ.

Phlegethon—flĕj′-ē-thŏn.

phlegm—flĕm.

Phlegyas—flē′-jĭ-ăs.

Phocion—fō′-shĭ-ŏn, *not* fō′-shŏn.

Phœbus—fē′-bŭs.

phonics—fŏn′-ĭks.
Stormonth says fō′-nĭks.

phosphorus—fŏs′-fŏr-ŭs, *not* fŏs-fō′-rŭs.

photographer—fō-tŏg′-rȧ-fĕr.

photogravure—fō-tō-grä-vür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

phrenitis—frē-nī′-tĭs.
See *itis.*

phrenology—frē-nŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Stormonth and Haldeman say frĕn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

phthisic—tĭz′-ĭk.
Smart says: "As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an

assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced?"

phthisis—thī′-sĭs.

Worcester prefers tī′-sĭs. Haldeman says thī′-sĭs, tĭs′-ĭs, and tī′-sĭs. Do not say tē′-sĭs.

physicist—fĭz′-ĭs-ĭst.

physiognomy—fĭz-ĭ-ŏg′-nō-mĭ.

"There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French."—*Walker.*

physique—fĭ-zēk′.

Stormonth says fĭz-ēk′.

pianist—pĭ-ȧ′-nĭst. See *pianiste.*

Stormonth says pĭ-ăn′-ĭst. Do not pronounce the word pē′-ăn-ĭst.

piano—pē-ä′-nō.

pē-ăn′-ō is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

piano-forte—pē-ä′-nō fōr′-tā.

Worcester gives pĭ-ä′-nō fōr′-tē or pĭ-ăn′-ō fôr′-tē, and remarks "often pē-ăn′-ō fort." "The pronunciation pē-ăn′-ō fōrt is not countenanced by any good orthoëpist except Worcester."—*S. & W.*

piazza—pĭ-ăz′-zȧ; It. pron. pē-ät′-sä.

pibroch—pē′-brŏk.

Smart also says pē′-brŏk.

pica (type)—pī′-kȧ.

picador—pē-kȧ-dōr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

piccolo—pĭk′-ō-lō ; It. pron. pē′-kō-lō.
Piccolomini—pĭk-ō-lō′-mē-nē.
Pichegru—pēsh′-ḡrōō ; Fr. pron. pēsh-ḡrü′.
For ü, see p. 26.
piebald—pī′-bôld.
pied—pīd.
"The *pied* piper of Hamelin."
Piedmont—pēd′-mŏnt.
pigeon—pĭj′-ŭn.
pĭj′-ĭn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.
pilaster—pĭl-ăs′-tẽr, *not* pĭl′-ăs-tẽr.
pimpernel—pĭm′-pẽr-nĕl.
Pinacotheca—pĭn-ȧ-kō-thē′-kȧ.
Pinacothek—pē-nä-kō-tāk′.
pincers—pĭn′-sẽrz.
Haldeman says pĭn′-chẽrz.
pinchbeck—pĭnch′-bĕk, *not* pĭnch′-băk.
Pindarus—pĭn′-dȧ-rŭs.
pineal—pī′-nē-ăl or pĭn′-ē-ăl.
"The *pineal* gland." Worcester gives the second only.
piony—pī′-ō-nĭ.
See *pæony* and *peony*.
Piqua—pĭk′-wȧ ; often pronounced pĭk′-wā.
piquant—pē′-kănt or pĭk′-ănt.
Webster (1900) prefers pē′-kănt; Stormonth and the New Imperial say pē′-kănt ; Haldeman says pē′-kănt or pĭk′-ănt. See *piquancy*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pique—pēk.

See *amber-gris.*

piquet (game)—pē-kĕt′ or pĭk′-ĕt.

Piraeus—pī-rē′-ŭs.

Pisa—pē′-zä or pē′-sä.

Piscataqua—pĭs-kăt′-ȧ-kwȧ.

piscatory—pĭs′-kȧ-tō-rĭ.

Pisces—pĭs′-ēz.

Pisistratus—pī-sĭs′-trā-tŭs, *not* pĭs-ĭs-trā′-tŭs.

pistole (coin)—pĭs-tōl′.

Pitcairn (Island) — pĭt-kârn′; pĭt-kârn′ (Gaz.).

pithecoid—pĭth′-ē-koid.

"The *pithecoid* apes."

Pizarro—pē-zăr′-ō ; Sp. pron. pē-thär′-ō.

See *Lopez.*

placable—plā′-kȧ-bl.

plăk′-ă-bl is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.

placard—plȧ-kärd′ or plăk′-ärd.

Stormonth and Haldeman say plăk′-ärd. The New Imperial gives plăk′-ärd or plā-kärd′.

plagiarism—plā′-jȧ-rĭzm or plā′-jĭ-ȧ-rĭzm.

plagiarist — plā′-jȧ-rĭst ; plā′-jĭ-ā-rĭst (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

plagiarize—plā′-jȧ-rīz ; plā′-jĭ-a-rīz (Wor.).
plagiary—plā′-jȧ-rĭ.

Worcester prefers plā′-jĭ-ā-rĭ, which is the pronunciation of the New Imperial also.

plague—plāg, *not* plĕg.
plaice—plās.
plaid—plăd.

Stormonth says plād or plăd. "Pronounced *plād* by the Scotch."—*Webster.*

Soule and Wheeler say : "The Scottish pronunciation is *plād*, which is current to some extent in England.

plaintiff—plān′-tĭf, *not* plĕn′-tĭf.
plait—plāt ; coll. plēt.

Webster says : "Vulgarly pronounced *plēt*"; and Smart remarks : "Often wrongly pronounced *plēt*."

Plata, Rio de la—rē′-ō dā lä plä′-tä.
Plataea—plä tē′-ȧ.
plateau—plȧ-tō′.
platina—plăt′-ĭn-ȧ or plȧ-tē′-nȧ.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only.

"This word is from the Spanish, and is often pronounced, as in that language, *plate′-na* ; but the English, as well as the American orthoëpists, are unanimous in Anglicizing the pronunciation, by accenting the first syllable."—*S. & W.* See *platinum.*

platinum—plăt′-ĭn-ŭm or plȧ-tē′-num.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only. See *platina.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

plaza—plä′-zȧ ; Sp. pron. plä′-thȧ.

See *Lopez.*

plebeian—plē-bē′-yăn, *not* plē′-bē-**yăn.**

plebiscite—plĕb′-ĭs-ĭt.

Worcester prefers plĕb′-ĭs-**ī**t.

plebiscitum—plē-bĭs-sī′-tŭm.

Pleiades—plē′-yȧ-dēz.

Pleiads—plē′-yădz.

pleistocene—plī′-stō-sēn.

plenary—plē′-nȧ-ri.

Worcester prefers plĕn′-**ā**-rĭ.

plenipotentiary—plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shĭ-**ā-rĭ.**

Stormonth makes it a word of *six* syllables —plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shăr-ĭ.

plethora—plĕth′-ō-rȧ.

plethoric—plē-thŏr′-ĭk or plĕth′-ō-rĭk.

"Although all the principal English orthoëpists place the accent of this word on the second syllable, yet Mr. Todd says : 'It is now usually placed on the first.'"—*Worcester.*

Pliny—plĭn′-ĭ.

pliocene—plī′-ō-sēn.

Plotinus—plō-tī′-nŭs.

plover—plŭv′-ẽr, *not* plō′-vẽr.

pneumatics—nū-măt′-ĭks.

Pnyx—nĭks.

podgy—pŏj′-ĭ.

Also spelled *pudgy*, and pronounced pŭj′-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

podophylline—pŏd-ō-fĭl′-ĭn.
See *aniline.*
podophyllum—pŏd-ō-fĭl′-ŭm.
poem—pō-ĕm, *not* pō′-ŭm.
See *damage.*
poesy—pō′-ē-sĭ, *not* pō′-ē-zĭ.
poetaster—pō′-ĕt-ăs-tĕr.
poignant—poin′-ănt, *not* poin′-yănt.
A few lexicographers say pwoin′-ănt.
poison—poi′-zn.
Poitevin—pwät-văN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Poitiers—pwȧ-tĭ-ā′ ; sometimes anglicized poi-tērz′.
Polaris—pō-lā′-rĭs, *not* pō′-lā-rĭs.
Polignac de—dŭ pō-lēn-yäk′.
pollen—pŏl′-lĕn.
polliwig—pŏl′-ĭ-wĭg̃.
"Vulgarly called in the U. S. polliwog (pŏl′-ĭ-wŏg̃)."—*Wor.*
polonaise—pō-lō-nāz′.
Polycrates—pō-lĭk′-rā-tēz.
polygamy—pō-lĭg̃′-ȧ-mĭ, *not* pŏl′-ĭg̃-ā-mĭ.
Polygnotus—pŏl-ĭg̃-nō′-tŭs.
Polyhymnia—pŏl-ĭ-hĭm′-nĭ-ȧ.
See *Polymnia.*
Polymnia—pō-lĭm′-nĭ-ȧ.
See *Polyhymnia.*
Polynesia—pŏl-ĭ-nē′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* pŏl-ĭ-nē′-zhȧ.

polype—pŏl′-ĭp.

pŏl′-ĭp-ē is preferred by Worcester.

Polyphemus—pŏl-ĭ-fē′-mŭs.

pomade—pō-mād′.

Haldeman says pō-măd′ or pō-mād′, and Stormonth, pō-mäd′.

pomegranate—pŭm-ḡrăn′-āt; pŏm′-ḡrăn-āt (Stor.); pŭm′-ḡrăn-āt (Hal.).

pommel—pŭm′-měl, *not* pŏm′-měl.

Pomona—pō-mō′-nȧ.

Pompadour de—dŭ pôN-pä-dōōr′.

For ÔN, see p. 27.

Pompeia—pŏm-pē′-yȧ.

Pompeii—pŏm-pā′-yē, *not* pŏm′-pē-ī.

Ponce de Leon—pōn′-thā dā lā-ōn′; anglicized pŏns dē lē′-ŏn.

The pronunciation pŏn′-sē dē lē′-ŏn is often heard.

Pondicherry—pŏn-dĭ-shĕr′-ĭ.

poniard—pŏn′-yĕrd, *not* pwŏn′-yärd.

Poniatowski—pō-nē-ä-tŏvs′-kē.

Pontchartrain (Lake)—pŏnt-chär-trān′.

Pontine (Marshes)—pŏn′-tĭn or pŏn′-tīn; pŏn′-tīn (Gaz.).

Webster in the body of the Dictionary says *ĭn*, and in the supplement, *īn*.

Pontius—pŏn′-shĭ-ŭs, *not* pŏn′-shŭs.

poor—pōōr, *not* pŏŏr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Popocatepetl — pō-pō′-kăt-ā-pā-tl ; pō-pō-kä-tā-pĕtl′ (Gaz.).

porcelain—pôr′-sē-lĭn.

Worcester prefers pōr′-sē-lān. Stormonth says pŏrs′-lān, and Haldeman, pōrs′-lān.

porch—pōrch, *not* pôrch.

porpoise—pôr′-pŭs ; pŏr′-pŭs (Stor.).

Port au Prince—pōrt′-ō-prĭns ; Fr. pron. pōrt-ō-prăNs′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

porte-monnaie—pōrt′-mŭn-nā.

portent—pôr-tĕnt′.

Portia—pōr′-shĭ-ȧ or pôr′-shĭ-ȧ.

Portici—pōr′-tē-chē.

portière—pôr-tĭ-âr′ ; Fr. pron. pôrt-yâr′.

portmanteau—pōrt-măn′-tō, *not* pōrt-măn-tō′.

Porto Rico—pōr′-tō rē′-kō.

portrait—pōr′-trāt, *not* pôr′-trŭt.

Pronounce the final syllable distinctly. See *damage.*

Portuguese—pōr′-tū-ḡēz.

See *Chinese.*

portulaca—pōr-tū-lā′-kȧ.

Poseidon—pō-sī′-dŏn.

Also spelied *Posidon*, and pronounced as above.

posse—pŏs′-sē.

possess—pŏs-sĕs′ or pŏz-zĕs′.

In this word, and the two following ones, the first pronunciation is Webster's secondary form; the second pronunciation is the one given by Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial.

possession—pŏs-sĕsh′-ŭn or pŏz-zĕsh′-ŭn.

See *possess*.

possessive—pŏs-sĕs′-ĭv or pŏz-zĕs′-ĭv.

See *possess*.

poste restante—pŏ̆st rĕs-täNt′.

For äN, see p. 26.

posterior—pŏs-tē′-rĭ-ĕr, *not* pōs-tē′-rĭ-ĕr.

posthumous—pŏst′-hū-mŭs; pŏst′-ū-mŭs.

Perry says pōst′-hū-mŭs. See *acclimate*.

Posthumus—pŏst′-hū-mŭs.

"Cymbeline."

potable—pō′-tȧ-bl, *not* pŏt′-ȧ-bl.

potentate—pō′-tĕn-tāt.

Potosi—pō-tō-sē′.

Pō-tō′-sē is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

pot pourri—pō pōō-rē′.

Poughkeepsie—pō-kĭp′-sĭ, *not* pō-kēp′-sĭ.

pour boire—pōōr′ bwär.

pour prendre congé—pōōr präN′-dr ḱôN-zhā′.

For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pouschkin—pŏ͡osh′-kĭn or pŏ͡osh′-kēn.
Four additional spellings of this name are found (Pooshkin, Pushkin, Pouchekine, Puschkin), all of which are pronounced like the above.

Poussin—po͡o-săn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Powhatan—pow-hăt-ăn′, *not* pow-hăt′-ăn.

Pozzuoli—pŏt-so͡o-ō′-lē.
See *Puteoli.*

Prag—prägg.
For g, see p. 28. See *Prague.*

Prague—prāg.
See *Prag.*

prairie—prā′-rĭ.
Haldeman says prâr′-ĭ.

Prairie du Chien—prā′-rē dū shēn; **Fr.** pron. prā-rē′ dü shē-ăn′.
For ü and ăn, see p. 26.

Prakrit—prä′-krĭt; prăk′-rĭt (Wor.).

Praxiteles—prăks-ĭt′-ē-lēz.

prayer (petition)—prâr.
Worcester says prâ′-ẽr or prâr.

prayer (one who prays)—prā′-ẽr.

prebend—prĕb′-ĕnd.

prebendary—prĕb′-ĕnd-ā-rĭ.

precedence—prē-sē′-dĕns, *not* prĕs′-ē-dĕns.
See *precedency.*

precedency—prē-sē′-dĕn-sĭ, *not* prĕs′-ē-dĕn-sĭ.

"These words (*precedence*, *precedency*) are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the *first* syllable,—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Worcester*.

precedent (n.)—prĕs′-ē-dĕnt.

The New Imperial says prē′-sē-dĕnt.

precedent (adj.)—prē-sē′-dĕnt.

"A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your *precedent* lord."

—*Shakespeare*.

precedented—prĕs′-ē-dĕnt-ĕd.

precedently—prē-sē′-dĕnt-lĭ.

precise—prē-sīs′, *not* prē-sīz′.

precisely—prē-sīs′-lĭ, *not* prē-sīz′-lĭ.

preclude—prē-klūd′.

Stormonth and Haldeman say prē-klo͞od′.

precocious—prē-kō′-shŭs.

precocity—prē-kŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.

predatory—prĕd′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* prē′-da-tō-rĭ.

predecessor—prĕd-ē-sĕs′-ẽr.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say prē-dē-sĕs′-ẽr. Haldeman, as a secondary pronunciation, gives prĕd′-ē-sĕs-ẽr.

predicament—prē-dĭk′-ȧ-mĕnt, *not* pẽr-dĭk′-ȧ-mĕnt.

predilection—prē-dĭl-ĕk′-shŭn, *not* prĕd-ĭl-ĕk′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

preface (n.)—prĕf′-ās.
preface (vb.)—prĕf′-ās, *not* prē-fās′, as analogy would suggest.
See *absent.*

prefect—prē′-fĕkt.
prefecture—prē′-fĕk-tūr.
Worcester says prĕf′-ĕk-tūr.

preferable—prĕf′-ĕr-ȧ-bl, *not* prē-fĕr′-ȧ-bl.
preferment—prē-fĕr′-mĕnt.
prefix (n.)—prē′-fĭks.
prefix (vb.)—prē-fĭks′.
See *absent.*

prehensile—prē-hĕn′-sĭl, *not* prē-hĕn′-sēl.
prelacy—prĕl′-ȧ-sĭ.
prelate—prĕl′-āt, *not* prē′-lāt.
prelude (n.)—prē′-lūd or prĕl′-ūd.
prelude (vb.)—prē-lūd′.
See *absent.*

premature—prē-mȧ-tūr′ or prē′-mȧ-tūr.
premier—prē′-mĭ-ĕr or prĕm′-yĕr.
Worcester gives prēm′-yĕr as a secondary pronunciation. Sheridan says prĕm′-yĕr.

premise (n.)—prĕm′-ĭs.
premise (vb.)—prē-mīz′.
preparative—prē-păr′-ȧ-tĭv, *not* prē-pâr′-ȧ-tĭv.
presage (n.)—prē′-sāj or prĕs′-āj.
Worcester gives the second only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

presage (vb.)—prē-sāj′.
See *absent.*

Presbyterian—prĕz-bĭ-tē′-rĭ-ăn ; prĕs-bĭ-tē′-rĭ-ăn (Stor.).

presbytery—prĕz′-bĭt-ĕr-ĭ or prĕs.
Perry and Stormonth say prĕs′-bĭt-ẽr-ĭ.
Worcester says : "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-bȳt′-e-ry — a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

prescience—prē′-shĭ-ĕns or prē′-shĕns.
Perry says prĕsh′-ĕns.

present (n. and adj.)—prĕz′-ĕnt.

present (vb.)—prē-zĕnt′.
See *absent.*

presentation—prĕz-ĕn-tā′-shŭn.

presentiment—prē-sĕnt′-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* prē-zĕnt′-ĭm-ĕnt.
A common error.

presentment—prē-zĕnt′-mĕnt.

prestidigitateur—prĕs-tē-dē-jē-tä-tŏr′.
For ö, see p. 25.

prestidigitator—prĕs-tĭ-dĭj′-ĭ-tā-tĕr.

prestige—prĕs′-tĭj ; Fr. pron. prĕs-tēzh′.
prĕs-tēj′ is preferred by Worcester. Stormonth says prĕs′-tĭj or prĕs-tēzh′.

presumptuous—prē-zŭmpt′-yū-ŭs.
Walker says : "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables (prē-zŭm′ shŭs), which should be carefully avoided."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pretence—prē-tĕns′, *not* prē′-tĕns.

preterit—prĕt′-ẽr-ĭt or prē′-tẽr-ĭt.

Also spelled *preterite* and pronounced as above.

pretext—prē′-tĕkst or prē-tĕkst′.

prettily—prĭt′-ĭl-ĭ, *not* prĕt′-ĭl-ĭ.

pretty—prĭt′-ĭ, *not* prĕt′-ĭ.

pretzel—prĕt′-sĕl.

Also spelled *bretzel*, which see.

preventive—prē-vĕnt′-ĭv.

Prichard—prĭch′-ärd.

prima-facie—prī′-mȧ fā′-shĭ-ē.

princess—prĭn′-sĕs, *not* prĭn-sĕs′.

"By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable; but this, as Walker remarks, is a 'glaring absurdity.'"—*Webster.*

pristine—prĭs′-tĭn, *not* prĭs′-tīn, *nor* prĭs′-tēn.

prithee—prĭth′-ē, *not* prĭth′-ē.

privacy—prī′-vȧ-sĭ.

Knowles says prĭv′-ȧ-sĭ.

privily—prĭv′-ĭl-ĭ.

probatory—prō′-bȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* prŏb′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

probity—prŏb′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* prō′-bĭt-ĭ.

process—prŏs′-ĕs.

prō′-sĕs is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.

procès verbal—prō-sā′ vär-bȧl′.

Procrustean—prō-krŭs′-tē-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Procyon—prō′-sĭ-ŏn.
Stormonth says prŏs′-ĭ-ŏn.

prodigy—prŏd′-ĭj-ĭ.
produce (n.)—prŏd′-ūs ; prō′-dūs (Imp.); *not* prō-dūs′.
produce (vb.)—prō-dūs′.
See *absent.*

product—prŏd′-ŭkt.
profile—prō′-fīl or prō′-fēl (Web.) ; prō′-fēl, prō-fēl′ or prō′-fīl (Wor.) ; prō′-fīl (Imp.).
The form prō′-fēl is to be preferred.

profuse (adj.)—prō-fūs′.
progress (n.)—prŏg′-rĕs.
The New Imperial says prō′-grĕs.

progress (vb.)—prō-grĕs′.
See *absent.*
"The accent was formerly on the first syllable, but is now on the second."—*Webster.*

prohibition—prō-hĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn.
project (n.)—prŏj′-ĕkt.
project (vb.)—prō-jĕkt′.
See *absent.*

projectile—prō-jĕk′-tĭl.
proletariat—prŏl-ē-tā′-rĭ-ăt.
prolix—prō-lĭks′ or prō′-lĭks.
prō′-lĭks is authorized by some lexicographers, Webster included.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

prologue—prō′-lŏg̃.
Worcester says prŏl′-ŏg̃.

promenade—prŏm-ē-näd′ or prŏm-ē-nād′.
Haldeman prefers the first.

Prometheus—prō-mē′-thē-ŭs or prō-mē′-thūs.
See *Morpheus.*

promissory—prŏm′-ĭs-ō-rĭ.
promulgate—prō-mŭl′-g̃āt.
promulgation—prō-mŭl-g̃ā′-shŭn.
Worcester says prŏm-ŭl-g̃ā′-shŭn.

promulgator—prō′-mŭl-g̃ā-tĕr.
Worcester says prŏm′-ŭl-g̃ā-tôr or prŏm-ŭl-g̃ā′-tôr.

pronunciamento—prō-nŭn-sĭ-ȧ-mĕn′-tō.
pronunciation—prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or shĭ.
The first is preferred by Webster and the Century. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial (all of them *English* authorities) say prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn.

prophecy—prŏf′-ē-sĭ.
prophesy—prŏf′-ē-sī.
propinquity—prō-pĭng′-kwĭt-ĭ.
pro rata—prō rā′-tȧ, *not* prō răt′-ȧ.
prorogue—prō-rōg̃′, *not* prō-rŏg̃′.
prosaic—prō-zā′-ĭk, *not* prō-sā′-ĭk.
proscenium—prō-sē′-nĭ-ŭm, *not* prō-sĕn′-ĭ-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Proserpine—prŏs′-ẽr-pīn, *not* prŏz′-ẽr-pīn.
prosody—prŏs′-ō-dĭ.
protasis—prŏt′-ȧ-sĭs.
Protean—prō′-tē-ăn.
Stormonth says prō′-tē-ăn or prō-tē′-ăn.
protégé—prō-tā-zhā′.
protégée—prō-tā-zhā′.
proteid—prō′-tē-ĭd.
proteine—prō′-tē-ĭn.
See *aniline.*
pro tempore—prō tĕm′-pō-rē.
Protesilaus—prō-tĕs-ĭl-ā′-ŭs.
protest (n.)—prō′-tĕst.
protest (vb.)—prō-tĕst′.
See *absent.*
Protestant — prŏt′-ĕs-tănt, *not* prŏd′-ĕs-tănt.
protestation—prŏt-ĕs-tā′-shŭn, *not* prō-tĕs-tā′-shŭn.
Proteus—prō′-tē-ŭs or prō′-tūs.
See *Morpheus.*
prothonotary — prō-thŏn′-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-thō-nō′-tā-rĭ.
protrusive—prō-trū′-sĭv, *not* prō-trū′-zĭv.
Provençal—prō-vĕn′-săl ; Fr. pron. prō-väN-sȧl′.
For äN, see p. 26.
provocation—prŏv-ō-kā′-shŭn.

provocative — prō-vō′-kȧ-tĭv ; prō-vŏk′-ȧ-tĭv (Imp.).

provost (magistrate)—prŏv′-ŭst.

The New Imperial says prŏv′-ŏst.

provost (executioner)—prŏv′-ŭst or prō-vō′.

Worcester prefers the second, and the New Imperial gives the first only.

prow—prow or prō.

The second pronunciation, although given as a secondary form by Worcester, is rarely heard.

prowess—prow′-ĕs.

Prussian—prŭsh′-ăn or prōōsh′-ăn.

This last form, though in good repute, is rare.

prussic—prŭs′-ĭk or prōō′-sĭk.

"*Prussic* acid."

Prytaneum—prĭt-ȧ-nē′-ŭm.

psalm—säm.

"*P* is silent before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words."—*Worcester.*

psalmist—säm′-ĭst.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer the pronunciation săl′-mĭst.

psalmistry—säm′-ĭst-rĭ.

Worcester says săl′-mĭst-rĭ.

psalmody—săl′-mō-dĭ or säm′-ō-dĭ.

săl′-mō-dĭ is preferred by Stormonth. It is also the pronunciation given by Smart.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

psalter—sôl′-tẽr.

Smart gives săl′-tẽr, and in defence of this pronunciation, remarks: "Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon."

pseudo—sū′-dō.
pseudonym—sū′-dō-nĭm.
pseudonymous—sū-dŏn′-ĭm-ŭs.
pshaw—shô, *not* shä.
psoas—sō′-ăs.
Psyche—sī′-kē.

See *Cnidus.*

psychic—sī′-kĭk.
psychical—sī′-kĭk-ăl.
psychology—sī-kŏl′-ō-jĭ.
ptarmigan—tär′-mĭg̃-ăn.
pterodactyl—tĕr-ō-dăk′-tĭl.
ptisan—tĭz′-ăn.

Worcester prefers tĭz-zăn′.

Ptolemaic—tŏl-ē-mā′-ĭk.

See *Cnidus.*

Ptolemy—tŏl′-ē-mĭ.

See *Cnidus.*

ptyaline—tī′-ȧ-lĭn.

Also spelled *ptyalin*, and pronounced as above. See *aniline.*

publicist—pŭb′-lĭs-ĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pudding—po͝od′-ĭng, *not* po͝od′-ĭn.

Puebla—pwĕb′-lä.

puerile—pū′-ẽr-ĭl.

Stormonth's Dictionary says pū′-ẽr-īl or pū′-ẽr-ĭl.

puerility—pū-ẽr-ĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

Puerto Rico—pwĕr′-tō rē′-kō.

Puget (Sound)—pū′-jĕt.

pugnacious—pŭg-nā′-shŭs.

puisne—pū′-nĭ.

puissance—pū′-ĭs-ăns or pū-ĭs′-ăns.

Perry says pū-ĭs′-ăns.

puissant—pū′-ĭs-ănt or pū-ĭs′-ănt, *not* pwē′-sănt.

Worcester gives the first only.

pumice—pŭm′-ĭs.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer pū′-mĭs.

pumpkin—pŭmp′-kĭn, *not* pŭng′-kĭn.

A vulgar error.

Punjab—po͝on-jäb′.

Also spelled *Panjab* and *Punjaub*, and pronounced as above.

Purana—pū-rä′-nä.

Stormonth says pū-rā′-nă.

purport—pûr′-pōrt.

Stormonth says pẽr′-pŏrt.

purposive—pûr′-pō-sĭv, *not* pûr-pō′-sĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pursuivant—pûr′-swē-vănt.
purulent—pū′-rū-lĕnt.
Pusey (Dr.)—pū′-zĭ, *not* pū′-sĭ.
Puseyism—pū′-zĭ-ĭzm, *not* pŭ′-sĭ-ĭzm.
pustule—pŭst′-yūl.
pŭs′-tūl is preferred by Worcester.

Puteoli—pū-tē′-ō-lī.
See *Pozzuoli.*

pyæmia—pī-ē′-mĭ-ȧ.
pygmean—pĭg̃-mē′-ăn.
Perry says pĭg̃′-mē-ăn.

Pylades—pĭl′-ȧ-dēz, *not* pī-lā′-dēz.
pylorus—pĭl-ō′-rŭs.
pyramidal—pĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ăl.
pyramidical—pĭr-ȧ-mĭd′-ĭk-ăl.
Pyrenees—pĭr′-ē-nēz.
pyrites—pĭr-ī′-tēz.
Stormonth gives pĭr′-īts as a secondary pronunciation.

Pythagoras—pĭth-ăg̃′-ō-rȧs, *not* pī-thăg̃′-ō-răs.
Pythagorean—pĭth-ȧ-g̃ō′-rē-ăn or pĭth-ăg̃-ō-rē′-ăn.
Worcester gives the second only.

python—pī′-thŏn.
pythoness—pĭth′-ō-nĕs.
pyx—pĭks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Q

quadrille—kwȧ-drĭl′ or kȧ-drĭl′.

Worcester gives the last only. Stormonth prefers kă-drĭl′, and Haldeman kwŏd-rĭl′ or kā-drĭl′.

quadrumana—kwŏd-rū′-mȧ-nȧ, *not* kwŏd-rū-mā′-nȧ. See *bimana.*

quadrupedal—kwŏd-rū′-pē-dăl, *not* kwŏd-rū-pē′-dăl.

quaff—kwȧf, *not* kwăf.

Stormonth and Haldeman say kwäf. See *ask.*

quaggy—kwăg′-ĭ, *not* kwŏg′-ĭ.

quagmire—kwăg′-mīr, *not* kwŏg′-mīr.

qualm—kwäm, *not* kwôm.

quandary—kwŏn′-dȧ-rĭ or kwŏn-dā′-rĭ.

Worcester prefers the second form. The first is the pronunciation generally heard; the second is supported by the most authorities.

quantivalence—kwŏn-tĭv′-ȧ-lĕns, *not* kwăn-tĭv′-ȧ-lĕns.

quarantine (n.)—kwŏr′-ăn-tēn.

Worcester says kwŏr-ăn-tēn′, thus making no distinction in *accent* between the noun and the verb.

quarantine (vb.)—kwŏr-ăn-tēn′.

quarrel—kwŏr′-ĕl, *not* kwôr′-ĕl.

quash—kwŏsh, *not* kwăsh.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

quassia—kwŏsh′-ĭ-ȧ or kwăsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
Worcester gives the first only.

quaternary—kwȧ-tẽr′-nā-rĭ.
quaternion—kwȧ-tẽr′-nĭ-ŭn.
Quatre Bras—kä′-tr brä.
quay—kē.
Quebec—kwē-bĕk′, *not* kwē′-bĕk.
querulous—kwĕr′-yū-lŭs.
queue—kyū.
quietus—kwī-ē′-tŭs.
Quincy (Mass.)—kwĭn′-zĭ, *not* kwĭn′-sĭ.
" *Quincy* granite.

quinine—kwī′-nīn or kwĭn-īn′ (Web.); kwĭn-īn′ or kwĭn′-īn (Wor.); kwĭn′-īn (Imp.); Webster (1900) gives also kwĭn-ēn′.
The pronunciation kĭn-ēn′, though without dictionary authority, is very common.

quinsy—kwĭn′-zĭ, *not* kwĭn′-sĭ.
Spelled also *quinsey* and pronounced as above.

Quirinal—kwĭr′-ĭn-ăl or kwĭr-ī′-năl.
Quito—kē′-tō.
qui vive—kē vēv′, *not* kwē vē**v′**.
quixotic—kwĭks-ŏt′-ĭk.
quoin—kwoin or koin.
Stormonth gives the last **only.**

quoit—kwoit or koit.
Stormonth says koit or kwoit.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

quoth—kwōth or kwŭth.

Stormonth gives the first only.

R

rabbi—răb′-bī or răb′-bĭ.

"In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced răb′-bī."—*Walker.*

Rabelais — räb-lā′; rä-bĕl-ā′ or rä-blā′ (Biog.).

rabies—rā′-bĭ-ēz.

Raca—rā′-kȧ.

racemous—răs′-ē-mŭs or rȧ-sē′-mŭs.

Rachel (actress)—rä-shĕl′.

racial—rā′-shăl.

Worcester says rā′-shē-ăl.

Racine—rä-sēn′.

răs-sēn′ is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

radish—răd′-ĭsh, *not* rĕd′-ĭsh.

Raffaele—räf-fä-ĕl′-lā.

See *Raphael.*

ragoût—rā-gōō′.

Rahway—rô′-wā.

raillery—răl′-ĕr-ĭ or rā′-lĕr-ĭ; rā′-lĕr-ĭ is preferred by Stormonth.

raison d'être—rā-zôN′ dātr.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

raisonné—rā-zō-nā′.
rajah—rä′-jä or rā′-jȧ.
Stormonth prefers rā′-jȧ. See *raja*.
Raleigh (city)—rô′-lĭ.
Raleigh (Sir Walter)—rô′-lĭ.
Rama—rä′-mä.
Ramayana—rä-mä′-yȧ-nȧ (Web.); răm-ä-yä′-nä (Wor.); răm-ā′-ăn-ă (Stor.); rä-mä′-yä-nä (Biog.).
Rambouillet de—dŭ rän-bōō-yā′.
For än, see p. 26.
Rameses—răm′-ē-sēz.
Stormonth prefers rä-mē′-sēz.
Ramillies—răm′-ĭl-ēz; Fr. pron. rä-mēl-yē′ or rä-mē-yē′.
ranchero—răn-chā′-rō (Web.); răn-chā′-rō (Wor.).
rancor—răng′-kẽr, *not* răn′-kẽr.
Rangoon—räng̃-g̃ōōn′.
ransack—răn′-săk, *not* răm′-săk.
rapacious—rȧ-pā′-shŭs.
Raphael — răf′-ȧ-ĕl; rā′-fȧ-ĕl or rä′-fä-ĕl (Biog.).
See *Raffaele*.
Raphaelite—răf′-ȧ-ĕl-īt.
Rapidan—răp-ĭd-ăn′, *not* răp′-ĭd-ăn.
rapier—rā′-pĭ-ẽr.
Haldeman says rā′-pyẽr.

rapine—răp′-ĭn.

The New Imperial says răp′-īn.

raspberry—răz′-bĕr-ĭ.

răs′-bĕr-ĭ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Walker. Haldeman says răz′-bĕr-ĭ.

rather—răth′-ẽr or rä′-thẽr, *not* rŭ′-thẽr.

The first is the pronunciation of many orthoëpists, including Webster and Worcester. Stormonth, Haldeman, Smart, and Knowles say rä′-thẽr, which is perhaps more frequently heard.

ratio—rā′-shĭ-ō or rā′-shō.

Worcester gives the first only; and Haldeman, the last only.

ration—rā′-shŭn or răsh′-ŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

rational—răsh′-ŭn-ăl.

"It is very common in the U. S. to pronounce *rational* and *national* with the first syllable long—rā′-tional, nā′-tional; but this mode is not countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

rationale—răsh-ŭn-ā′-lē (Web.); răsh-ē-ō-nā′-lē (Wor.); răsh-ō-nā′-lē (Imp.).

rationalist—răsh′-ŭn-ăl-ĭst.

rationality—răsh-ŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ; răsh-ē-ō-năl′-ĭt-ĭ (Wor.).

ratlines—răt′-lĭnz, *not* răt′-līnz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ravenous—răv′-n-ŭs.
Reading—rĕd′-ĭng.
real—rē′-ăl, *not* rēl,
realization—rē-ăl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn, *not* rē-ăl-ī-zā′-shŭn.
really—rē′-ăl-ĭ, *not* rē′-lĭ.
Réaumur de—dŭ rā-ō-mür′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Récamier—rā-kä-mē-ā′.
receptivity—rĕs-ĕp-tĭv′-ĭt-ĭ or rē-sĕp-tĭv′-ĭt-ĭ.
recess—rē-sĕs′.
Worcester says: "Although all the orthoëpists accent this word on the second syllable, yet we often hear it pronounced with the accent on the first."
Rechabite—rē′-kăb-īt.
réchauffé—rā-shō-fā′.
recherché—rŭ-shâr-shā′.
recipe—rĕs′-ĭp-ē.
reciprocity—rĕs-ĭ-prŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.
recital—rē-sī′-tăl.
recitative—rĕs-ĭ-tȧ-tēv′.
See *amber-gris*.
reclamation — rĕk-lȧ-mā′-shŭn, *not* rē-klā-mȧ′-shŭn.
recluse—rē-klūs′.
Stormonth says rĕ-klōōs′, and Haldeman rē-klōōs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

recognizable—rĕk′-ŏḡ-nī-zȧ-bl or rē-kŏḡ′-nĭz-ȧ-bl.

Haldeman prefers the second. The New Imperial gives the first only.

recognizance—rē-kŏḡ′-nĭz-ăns or rē-kŏn′-ĭz-ăns.

Worcester gives the first only.

Smart says: "In the general sense, the *g* is sounded; in professional, legal sense, it is usually sunk."

recognize—rĕk′-ŏḡ-nīz.

"Sometimes incorrectly pronounced rē-kŏḡ′-nīz."—*Wor.*

recompense—rĕk′-ŏm-pĕns.

recondite—rĕk′-ŏn-dīt or rē-kŏn′-dĭt.

reconnaissance—rē-kŏn′-ĭs-äns.

See *reconnoissance.*

reconnoissance—rē-kŏn′-ĭs-äns.

See *reconnaissance.*

reconnoiter—rĕk-ŏn-oi′-tēr, *not* rē-kŏn-oi′-tēr.

record (n.)—rĕk′-ẽrd.

record (vb.)—rē-kôrd′.

See *absent.*

recourse—rē-kōrs′.

recreant—rĕk′-rē-ănt.

recreate (refresh)—rĕk′-rē-āt.

recreate (create anew)—rē-krē-āt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

recusancy—rē-kū′-zăn-sĭ or rĕk′-yū-zăn-sĭ.
Stormonth says rĕk′-yū-zăn-sĭ.

recusant—rē-kū′-zănt.
Worcester gives rĕk′-yū-zănt as a secondary pronunciation.

redivivus—rĕd-ĭv-ī′-vŭs.
redolent—rĕd′-ō-lĕnt.
refectory—rē-fĕk′-tō-rĭ.
referable—rĕf′-ĕr-ȧ-bl, *not* rē-fĕr′-ȧ-bl.
referrible—rē-fĕr′-rĭ-bl.
reflex (n.)—rē′-flĕks; formerly rē-flĕks′.
Worcester and Stormonth also say rē′-flĕks.

reflex (adj.)—rē′-flĕks.
refluent—rĕf′-lū-ĕnt, *not* rē-flū′-ĕnt.
refragable—rĕf′-rȧ-gȧ-bl.
refuse (n.)—rĕf′-yūs.
refuse (vb.)—rē-fūz′.
refutable—rē-fū′-tȧ-bl, *not* rĕf′-yū-tȧ-bl.
The New Imperial says rē-fū′-tȧ-bl or rĕf′-yū-tȧ-bl. See *irrefutable.*

regalia—rē-gā′-lĭ-ȧ.
regatta—rē-găt′-ȧ.
régime—rā-zhēm′.
regress (n.)—rē′-grĕs.
regress (vb.)—rē-grĕs′.
See *absent.*

Reichsrath—rīKs′-rät.
For K, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Reichstadt—rīK′-stät.
For K, see p. 28.

Reichstag—rīK′-stäG.
For K and G, see p. 28.

Reikiavik—rī′-kĭ-ȧ-vĭk.
See *Reykjavik.*

Reinhold—rīn′-hōlt.
relaxation—rē-lăks-ā′-shŭn.
Worcester says rĕl-ăks-ā′-shŭn.

relict—rĕl′-ĭkt.
relievo—rē-lē′-vō.
See *rilievo:*

reliquary—rĕl′-ĭ-kwā-rĭ.
Rembrandt — rĕm′ - brănt ; Dutch pron. rĕm′-bränt.
remediable—rē-mē′-dĭ-ȧ-bl.
Perry says re-mĕd′-ĭ-ȧ-bl.

remediless—rē-mĕd′-ĭ-lĕs or rĕm′-ē-dĭ-lĕs.
Worcester prefers the second.
"By some orthoëpists the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remedilessness*, require the accent on the second syllable."—*Webster.*

remonstrate—rē-mŏn′-strāt.
Rémusat de—dŭ rā-mü-zä′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

renaissance—rē-nā′-săns; Fr. pron. rū-na-säns′.
Worcester says rē-nā′-săns. For äN, see p. 26.

Renan—rŭ-näN′; anglicized, rē′-năn or rē-năn′.
For äN, see p. 26.

rendez-vous—rĕn′-dĕ-vōō; Fr. pron. räN′-dā-vōō.
rĕn′-dē-vōōz is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. For äN, see p. 26.

Rensselaer—rĕn′-sē-lĕr.
rentes—räntt; Fr. pron. räNt.
For äN, see p. 26.

renunciation—rē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or shĭ.
Stormonth and Haldeman also say rē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn.

reparable—rĕp′-ȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* rē-pâr′-ȧ-bl.
repartee—rĕp-ȧr-tē′.
répertoire—rĕp-ĕr-twär; Fr. pron. rā-pâr-twär′.
repertory—rĕp′-ĕr-tō-rĭ.
replevin—rē-plĕv′-ĭn.
replica—rĕp′-lĭk-ȧ.
repoussé—rŭ-pōō-sā′.
reprimand (n.)—rĕp′-rĭm-ănd.
reprimand (vb.)—rĕp′-rĭm-ănd.
reptile—rĕp′-tĭl.
Stormonth says rĕp′-tīl.

reputable—rĕp′-yū-tȧ-bl.

requiem—rē′-kwĭ-ĕm.

rĕk′-wĭ-ĕm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form. Haldeman says rĕk′-wĭ-ĕm or rē′-kwĭ-ĕm.

reredos—rēr′-dŏs ; rē′-rē-dŏs (Stor.).

research—rē-sẽrch′, *not* rē′-sẽrch.

reservoir—rĕz′-ẽr-vwôr.

resignation—rĕz-ĭḡ-nā′-shŭn, *not* rĕs-ĭḡ-nā′-shŭn.

resin—rĕz′-ĭn.

resoluble—rĕz′-ō-lū-bl; rĕz′-ŏ-lo͝o-bl (Stor.).

resonance—rĕz′-ō-năns.

resource—rē-sōrs′, *not* rē′-sōrs.

respirable—rē-spī′-rȧ-bl or rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl.

Perry and Knowles say rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl. Haldeman gives rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl as a secondary form ; and the New Imperial says rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl or rē-spī′-rȧ-bl.

respirator—rĕs′-pĭr-ā-tẽr, *not* rē-spī′-rā-tẽr.

respiratory—rē-spī′-rȧ-tō-rĭ or rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

respite (n. and vb.)—rĕs′-pĭt, *not* rē-spīt′.

restaurant—rĕs′-tō-rȧnt or rĕs′-tō-räng.

The first is the better pronunciation of this word. The second (once preferred by Webster), is a poor imitation of the French pronunciation (rĕs-tō-räɴ′). For äɴ, see p. 26.

restaurateur—rās-tō-rȧ-tẽr′.

Worcester says rĕs-tō′-rä-tūr. Fr. pron. rĕs-tō-rä-tör′. For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

restorative—rē-stō′-rȧ-tĭv, *not* rē-stŏr′-ȧ-tĭv.
résumé—rā-zo͝o-mā′; Fr. pron. rā-zü-mā′.

For ü, see p. 26. Worcester says rĕz-ū-mā′; and Stormonth, rā-zo͝o′-mā.

retail (n.)—rē′-tāl.
retail (vb.)—rē-tāl′.

See *absent.*

retailer—rē-tā′-lẽr or rē′-tā-lẽr.

"This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America."—*Webster.*

retardation—rē-tär-dā′-shŭn.

Worcester says rĕt-är-dā′-shŭn.

retch—rĕch or rēch.

Worcester prefers rēch, which is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth.

reticent—rĕt′-ĭs-ĕnt, *not* rē-tī′-sĕnt.
reticule—rĕt′-ĭ-kūl.
retina—rĕt′-ĭn-ȧ.
retributive—rē-trĭb′-yū-tĭv.
retroact—rē-trō-ăkt′ or rĕt-rō-ăkt′.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroaction—rē-trō-ăk′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-ăk′-shŭn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retrocede—rē′-trō-sēd or rĕt′-rō-sēd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

retrocession — rē-trō-sĕsh′-ŭn or rĕt-rō-sĕsh′-ŭn.

Worcester gives the first only.

retrograde—rē′-trō-ḡrād or rĕt′-rō-ḡrād.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrogression—rē-trō-ḡrĕsh′-ŭn or rĕt-rō-ḡrĕsh′-ŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospect—rē′-trō-spĕkt or rĕt′-rō-spĕkt.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrospection—rē-trō-spĕk′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-spĕk′-shŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retroversion — rē-trō-vĕr′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-vĕr′-shŭn.

Worcester gives the second only.

retrovert—rē′-trō-vĕrt or rĕt′-rō-vĕrt.

Worcester gives the second only.

reveillé—rĕ-vāl′-yā.

"In the United States service, commonly pronounced rĕv-ȧ-lē′."—*Webster.* Worcester and Haldeman prefer rē-vāl′. Soule and Wheeler remark: "Although Smart authorizes the pronunciation rā-vāl′ only, yet he says, in a note, 'also pronounced rā-vāl′-yā.'"

revenue—rĕv′-ē-nū.

In poetry, sometimes pronounced rē-vĕn′-yū.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

reverie—rĕv′-ĕr-ĭ or rĕv-ĕr-ē′.
Cooley, Cull, and Stormonth say rĕv′-ĕr-ĭ.
See *revery.*

revery—rĕv′-ĕr-ĭ.
See *reverie.*

revocable—rĕv′-ō-kȧ-bl, *not* rē-vō′-kȧ-bl.
revolt—rē-vōlt′ or rē-vŏlt′.
revolting—rē-vōlt′-ĭng or rē-vŏlt′-ĭng.
Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

Reykjavik—rīk′-yä-vĭk.
See *Reikiavik.*

reynard—rā′-nĕrd or rĕn′-ĕrd.
Worcester prefers the second.

Rheims—rēmz ; Fr. pron. rănS.
Also spelled *Reims*, and pronounced as above. For ăN, see p. 26.

rheum—rūm.
rheumatism — rū′-mȧ-tĭzm, *not* rŏŏm′-ȧ-tĭzm.
rhizoma—rī-zō′-mȧ.
Rhodes—rōdz.
rhomb—rŏmb or rŏm. See *rhumb.*
Worcester prefers rŭmb. Stormonth says rŏm. According to Walker, "In the mathematical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard."

rhythm—rĭthm or rĭthm, *not* rĭth′-ŭm.
rythmic—rĭth′-mĭk or rĭth′-mĭk.
Worcester gives the first only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rhythmical—rĭth′-mĭk-ăl or rĭth′-mĭk-ăl.
Worcester gives the first only.

ribald—rĭb′-ăld, *not* rī′-bôld.

Ricardo—rē-kär′-dō.

Ricci—rē′-chē.

Richelieu de—dŭ rĭsh-ĕl-ōō′; Fr. pron. dŭ rēsh-lē-ö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Richter—rĭK′-tĕr.
For K, see p. 28.

ricochet (n.)—rĭk-ō-shā′ or rĭk′-ō-shĕt.

ricochet (vb.)—rĭk-ō-shĕt′.

ridiculous—rĭd-ĭk′-yū-lŭs, *not* rĭd-ĭk′-lŭs.

Riesen-Gebirge—rē′-zĕn ḡĕb-ērG′-ĕ.
For G, see p. 28.

Riga—rē′-ḡȧ.

Rigel—rī′-ḡĕl.

rile—rīl.
"The proper orthography of this word is *roil*; but *rile* is not uncommon, especially in colloquial and humorous language."—*Webster.* See *roil.*

rilievo—rē-lyā′-vō.
See *relievo.*

rind—rīnd, *not* rīn.
Pronounce the *d.*

rinderpest—rĭn′-dĕr-pĕst, *not* rīn′-dĕr-pĕst.

rinse—rĭns, *not* rĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Rio Grande—rī′-ō-ḡrănd; Sp. pron. rē′-ō ḡrän′-dā.

Rio Janeiro—rī′-ō jā-nē′-rō or rē′-ō zhä-nā′-rō.

rise (n.)—rīs or rīz; rīz (C.).

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say rīz.

Walker says: "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc., for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like the *z*. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers."

rise (vb.)—rīz.

Riviera—rē-vē-ä′-rä.

rivière—rēv-yâr′.

Rivinus—rē-vē′-nŭs.

Rivoli—rē′-vō-lē.

Rizzio—rĭt′-sē-ō.

Roanoke—rō-ȧ-nōk′.

Accent the final syllable.

Robespierre de—dŭ rō′-bĕs-pēr; Fr. pron. dŭ rŏb-ĕs-pyâr′.

robust—rō-bŭst′, *not* rō′-bŭst.

Rochambeau de—dŭ rō-shäɴ-bō′.

For äɴ, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Rochefort—rŏ̆sh-fōr′.

rococo—rō-kō′-kō.

Roderigo—rō-dā-rē′-ḡō.

Rodriguez—rō-drē′-ḡĕth.

See *Lopez.*

Rohan de—dŭ rō-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

roil—roil, *not* rīl.

Webster says: "Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, etc.; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes." See *rile.*

Rokeby—rŏŏk′-bĭ.

Roland—rō′-lănd; Fr. pron. rō-läN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Rollin—rŏl′-ĭn; Fr. pron. rō-läN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Rollo—rŏl′-ō. See *Rolla.*

romance—rō-măns′; more properly rō-mȧns′; *not* rō′-măns.

Webster says that no orthoëpist has given any sanction to rō′-măns, although it is a pronunciation frequently heard in America.

Romanof—rō-mä′-nŏf.

Romilly—rŏm′-ĭl-ĭ.

Romola—rŏm′-ō-lȧ.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster's International Dictionary.

The editor of the New York Tribune is of

the following opinion: "rŏm′-ō-lȧ, rō′-mō-lȧ, or rō-mō′-lȧ. All three used; I don't know that the dispute was ever authoritatively settled."

roof—rōōf, *not* rŏŏf.
See *broom.*

rook—rŏŏk.
Worcester says rōōk or rŏŏk.

room—rōōm, *not* rŏŏm.
See *broom.*

root—rōōt, *not* rŏŏt.
See *broom.*

Roquefort—rōk-fōr′.
Rosalind—rŏz′-ȧ-lĭnd.
Rosaline—rŏz′-ȧ-lĭn or rŏz′-ȧ-līn.
Rosamond—rŏz′-ȧ-mŭnd.
Roscommon—rŏs-kŏm′-ŏn.
roseate—rō′-zē-āt.
Worcester prefers rō′-zhē-āt.

roseola—rō-zē′-ō-lȧ, *not* rō-zē-ō′-lȧ, the common pronunciation.
Rosicrucian—rŏz-ĭ-krū′-shăn.
rosin—rŏz′-ĭn.
Rossetti—rŏs-sĕt′-ē.
Rossini—rŏs-sē′-nē.
Rostoptchin—rŏs-tŏp-chēn′.
rostrum—rŏs′-trŭm, *not* rō′-strŭm.
Rothschild—rōs′-chīld; Ger. pron. rōt′-shĭlt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

roué—rōō-ā′.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Rouen—rōō′-ĕn ; Fr. pron. rōō-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

rouge—rōōzh.

rout—rowt.

route—rōōt or rowt.

The New Imperial says rōōt.

According to Webster : "Most of the orthoëpists who have succeeded Walker give the preference to *rōōt ;* but *rowt* is perhaps the more common pronunciation in the United States."

routine—rōō-tēn′.

See *amber-gris.*

rowel—row′-ĕl.

Do not say rō′-ĕl.

Rowland—rō′-lănd.

"A *Rowland* for an Oliver."

Royer-Collard—rwä′-yā kŏl-lär′.

Rozinante—rŏz-ĭn-ăn′-tē.

rubeola—rū-bē′-ō-lȧ, *not* rū-bē-ō′-lȧ.

Rubinstein—rōō′-bĭn-stīn.

Rucellai—rōō-chĕl-ī′.

"The *Rucellai* Gardens."

rude—rūd.

rudiment—rū′-dĭm-ĕnt.

ruffian—rŭf′-yăn or rŭf′-ĭ-ăn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

See *ruffianism.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rule—rūl.
rural—rū′-răl.
Russia—rŭsh′-ȧ or rōō′-shȧ, *not* rŭsh′-ĭ-ȧ nor rōō′-shĭ-ȧ.
Russian—rŭsh′-ăn or rōō′-shăn.
ruthless—rūth′-lĕs.
Ruy Blas—rōō′-ē bläs.
Ruysdael—rois′-däl.
Ruyter de—dŭ rī′-tĕr; Dutch pron. dŭ roi′-tĕr.
Ryswick—rĭz′-wĭk; Dutch pron. rīs′-vīk.

S

Sabacthani—sā-băk′-thā-nī or sā-băk-thā′-nī.
Sabaoth—săb′-ā-ŏth or sā-bā′-ŏth.
Sabeans—sā-bē′-ănz.
Sabines—sā′-bīnz or săb′-ĭnz; sȧ′-bēnz is frequently heard.
"The Rape of the *Sabines*."
sabot—sä-bō′.
Sabrina—sȧ-brī′-nȧ, *not* sȧ-brē′-nȧ.
Milton's "Comus."
saccharine—săk-ȧ-rīn or săk′-ȧ-rĭn, *not* săk′-ȧ-rēn.
Stormonth says săk′ kă-rīn or rĭn.
sacerdotal—săs-ĕr-dō′-tăl, *not* sä-sĕr-dō′-tăl.
Perry says sā-sĕr-dō′-tăl.
(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sachem—sā′-chĕm, *not* săch′-ĕm.

sachet—sä-shā′.

Worcester's pronunciation (săsh-ā′) is the one generally heard.

Saco—sô′-kō.

sacrament—săk′-rȧ-mĕnt, *not* sā′-krȧ-mĕnt.

Walker says: "This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies of the language."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice" [of making the a *long* in the first syllable].

sacrifice (n.)—săk′-rĭf-īz.

Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say săk′-rĭf-īs. Haldeman says săk′-rĭf-ĭs. See *sacrament.*

sacrifice (vb.)—săk′-rĭf-īz.

Stormonth says săk′-rĭf-īs. Worcester says: "In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoëpists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun: yet he says it is 'the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifize*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.'" See *sacrament.*

sacrilege—săk′-rĭl-ĕj.

See *sacrament.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sacrilegious—săk-rĭl-ē′-jŭs, *not* săk-rĭl-ĭj′-ŭs.
Almost always mispronounced.

sacristan—săk′-rĭs-tăn.
sacristy—săk′-rĭs-tĭ.
See *sacrament.*

sacrum—sā′-krŭm.
Sadducee—săd′-yū-sē.
Sadowa—sä-dō′-vä.
saengerfest—sâng′-ĕr-fĕst.
Safed—sä-fĕd′.
saga—sā′-gȧ.
sagacious—sȧ-gā′-shŭs, *not* sȧ-găsh′-ŭs.
sagittal—săj′-ĭt-ăl.
Knowles says săj-ĭt′-ăl.

Sagittarius—săj-ĭt-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
sagittary—săj′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.
Saguenay—săg-ĕn-ā′, *not* săg′-ĕn-ā, sä-gĕn-ā′ (Gaz.).
Sahara—sȧ-hä′-rä.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives as a secondary pronunciation, sä′-hä-rä.

said—sĕd.
Said (Port)—sä-ēd′.
Saïda (ancient Sidon)—sī′-dä.
Saïgon—sä-ē-gŏn′.
St. Alban's—sānt ôl′-bănz.
St. Augustine (city)—sānt ô′-gŭs-tēn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p* 37.)

St. Augustine (Church-father)—sānt ô′-gŭs-tīn or sānt ô-gŭs′-tĭn.

"It must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favor of Augus′tine (ô-gŭs′-tĭn)."—*Biog.*

St. Bernard de Menthon—săN bĕr-när′ dŭ mäN-tôN′.

For ăN, äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Cecilia—sānt sē-sĭl′-ĭ-ȧ; It. pron. sän′-tä chā-chē′-lē-ä.

St. Cloud—sānt klowd′; Fr. pron. săN klōō′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Croix—sānt kroi′; Fr. pron. săN krwä′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Cyr—săN sēr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Denis—sānt dĕn′-ĭs; Fr. pron. săN dĕn-ē′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Francis Xavier—sānt frăn′-sĭs zăv′-ĭ-ẽr; Sp. pron. hä-vē-âr′; Fr. pron. ḡzä-vē-ā′.

St. Gothard—săN ḡō-tär′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Helena (mother of Constantine)—sānt hĕl′-ē-nȧ.

See *St. Helena* (island).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Helena (island)—sānt hĕl-ē′-nȧ.

"Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HEL′-ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself."—*Gaz.*

St. Hilaire de—dŭ săN-tē-lâr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Leger—sānt lĕj′-ẽr or sĭl′-ĭn-jẽr.

săl′-ĭn-jẽr is also heard.

St. Louis (Missouri)—sānt lōō′-ĭs or sānt lōō′-ĭ.

St. Michael—sānt mī′-kĕl.

Not to be confounded with *St. Michel* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Normandy.

St. Michel—săN mē-shĕl′.

For ăN, see p. 26. Not to be confounded with *St. Michael* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Cornwall.

St. Pierre de—dŭ săN pyâr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Simon de—dŭ sānt sī′-mŏn ; Fr. pron. dŭ săN sē-môN′.
For ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Vincent de Paul—sānt vĭn′-sĕnt dŭ pôl ; Fr. pron. săN văN-säN′ dŭ pŏl.
For ăN and äN, see p. 26.

Sainte-Beuve—săNt-böv′.
For ăN and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

sal volatile—săl vō-lăt′-ĭl-ē.
Webster says : "Popularly pronounced săl vŏl′-ā-tĭl."

Sala (George Augustus)—sā′-lä, *not* sä-lä′.

salaam—sä-läm′.
See *salam.*

Saladin—săl′-ăd-ĭn.

salam—sä-läm′.
See *salaam.*

Salanio—sä-lä′-nē-ō.

Salarino—sä-lä-rē′-nō.

Salic—săl′-ĭk, *not* sā′-lĭk.

salicylic—săl-ĭ-sĭl′-ĭk.

salient—sā′-lĭ-ĕnt.
Knowles says sāl′-yĕnt.

salina—sȧ-lī′-nȧ, *not* sȧ-lē′-nȧ.

saline—sā′-līn or sȧ-līn′
Worcester gives the second only. Do not say sā-lēn′.

saliva—sȧ-lī′-vȧ or sȧ-lē′-vȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

salmon—săm′-ŭn, *not* sä′-mŭn.
Salome—sȧ-lōm′ or sȧ-lō′-mē.
salon—sä-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Salonica—săl-ō-nē′-kȧ.
salt-rheum—sôlt′-rūm, *not* sôlt-rūm′.
salutary—săl′-yū-tā-rĭ.
salutatorian—sȧ-lū-tȧ-tō′-rĭ-ăn.
salutatory—sȧ-lū′-tȧ-tō-rĭ.
Salvator Rosa—säl-vä′-tōr rō′-zä.
salve (ointment)—säv.
Worcester gives sälv, as a secondary pronunciation.

salve (interjection)—săl′-vē.
salver (plate)—săl′-vĕr, *not* sä′-vĕr.
Samarcand—säm-är-känd′.
Samaritan—sȧ-măr′-ĭt-ăn, *not* sȧ-mā′-rĭt-ăn.
Samoa—sä-mō′-ä.
sanatorium—săn-ȧ-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.
San Diego—sän dē-ā′-gō.
San Joaquin—sän hō-ä-kēn′, almost wä-kēn′.
The *h* is strongly aspirated in this and the two succeeding words.

San José—sän hō-sā′.
See *San Joaquin.*

San Juan—sän hōō-än′.
See *San Joaquin.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

San Luis Potosi—săn lōō-ēs′ pō-tō-sē′.
San Salvador—săn săl-vä-dōr′.
Sancho Panza—săng′-kō păn′-zȧ, *not* săn′-chō păn′-zȧ; Sp. pron. săn′-chō pän′-thä.
See *Lopez.*

sandwich—sănd′-wĭch.
Worcester says sănd′-wĭj.

Sandys—săn′-dĭs or săndz.
See *Alnwick.*

sang-froid — säng-frwô′; Fr. pron. säN-frwä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

sangreal—săng′-grē-ăl.
Worcester says säN-grāl′ or säng-rā-ȧl′. For äN, see p. 26.

sangre azul—säng′-grā ä-thōōl′.
See *Lopez.*

sanguigenous—săng-gwĭj′-ē-nŭs.
sanguinary—săng′-gwĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* săn′-gwin-ā-rĭ.
sanguine—săng′-gwĭn, *not* săn′-gwĭn.
Sanhedrim—săn′-hē-drĭm, *not* săn-hē′-drĭm.
Haldeman says săn-ĕd′-rĭm or săn′-hĕd-rĭm.

sans (preposition)—sănz.
"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing."—*Shakespeare.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sans-culotte—sănz-kū-lŏt′; Fr. pron. säN kü-lŏt′.

For äN and ü, see p. 26.

sans-souci — sŏng-sōō-sē′; Fr. pron. säN sōō-sē′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Santa Croce—sän′-tä krō′-chā.

Santa Cruz—sän′-tä krōōs, *not* săn′-tȧ krōōz.

Santa Fé—sän′-tä fā.

Santiago—sän-tē-ä′-ḡō.

Saône—sōn.

sapience—sā′-pĭ-ĕns.

sapphire—săf′-īr or săf′-ĕr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Saracen—săr′-ȧ-sĕn.

sarcenet—särs′-nĕt.

sarcophagus—sär-kŏf′-ȧ-ḡŭs.

Sardanapalus—sär-dȧ-nȧ-pā′-lŭs, *not* sär-dăn-ăp′-ā-lŭs.

sardine (fish)—sär′-dēn or sär-dēn′.

Worcester says sär′-dĭn or sär-dēn′.

sardonic—sär-dŏn′-ĭk.

sardonyx—sär′-dō-nĭks, *not* särd-ŏn′-ĭks.

Sarpedon—sär-pē′-dŏn.

sarsaparilla — sär-sȧ-pȧ-rĭl′-ȧ, *not* săs-pȧ-rĭl′-ȧ.

A word of *five* syllables when correctly pronounced.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Saskatchewan—săs-kăch′-ē-wôn.
satiate—sā′-shĭ-āt.
satiety—sā-tī′-ē-tĭ.
satin—săt′-ĭn, *not* săt′-n.
satire—săt′-īr.
In England often pronounced săt′-ĕr. Worcester gives sā′-tŭr, săt′-īr, and săt′-ēr.

satrap—sā′-trăp or săt′-răp.
Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

Satsuma—săt-sōō′-mȧ.
saturnine—săt′-ŭr-nīn.
satyr—sā′-tẽr.
Worcester gives săt′-ẽr as a secondary form.

saucy—sô′-sĭ.
sauer-kraut—sowr′-krowt.
Sault—sō or sōō.
"The Long *Sault* Rapids."

saunter—sän′-tẽr.
sôn′-tẽr is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. See *craunch*

sauve qui peut—sōv kē pö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

savage—săv′-āj, *not* săv′-ĭj.
See *damage*, *savagery*.

savant—sä-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Savary—sä-vä-rē′.

Savoie—sä-vwä′.
savoir-faire—săv-wär-fâr′.
Savonarola—sä-vō-nä-rō′-lä.
Savoy—sȧ-voi′; săv′-oi (Gaz.).
sawder—sô′-dĕr, *not* sŏd′-ẽr.
says—sĕz, *not* sāz.
scabies—skā′-bĭ-ēz.
scabious—skā′-bĭ-ŭs.
Scaevola (Mutius)—mū′-shŭs sĕv′-ō-lȧ.
scagliola—skăl-yō′-lȧ.
scald (poet)—skăld or skôld.

Worcester prefers skôld. Haldeman says skäld. See *scald* (to burn).

scalene—skȧ-lēn′, *not* skā′-lēn.
Scaliger—skăl′-ĭj-ĕr.
scallop—skŏl′-ŭp, *not* skăl′-ŭp.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow;* but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it."—*Walker.*

scalpel—skăl′-pĕl, *not* skăl-pĕl′.
Scamander—skā-măn′-dĕr.
scarabæus—skăr-ȧ-bē′-ŭs.
scarabee—skăr′-ȧ-bē.
scaramouch—skăr′-ȧ-mowch.
scared—skârd, *not* skârt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

scath—skăth.

Stormonth says skāth.

scathe—skāth.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say skāth.

scathing—skāth′-ĭng or skăth′-ĭng.

scenic—sĕn′-ĭk or sē′-nĭk.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only; Stormonth prefers sē′-nĭk.

Schaffhausen—shäf-how′-zĕn.

schedule—skĕd′-yūl; in Eng., commonly shĕd′-yūl.

Worcester gives, in addition, shĕd′-yūl and sĕd′-yūl. These forms are very rarely heard in this country.

Scheele—shēl; Swedish pron. shā′-lā.

In pronouncing this word, according to the Swedish, the first syllable should be prolonged in utterance. See *Scheele's Green.*

Scheherezade—shā-hā-rā-zä′-dā.

Scheldt—skĕlt.

"Often pronounced shĕld."—*Gaz.*

Schelling von—fōn shĕl′-lĭng.

Schenectady—skĕn-ĕk′-tȧ-dĭ.

scherzo—skĕrt′-sō.

Scheveningen—sKā′-vĕn-ĭng-ĕn.

For K, see p. 28.

Schiedam—sKē-däm′, *not* shē-dăm′.

For K, see p. 28.

Schiehallion—shē-hăl′-yŭn.

Schiller von—fōn shĭl′-lĕr.
schism—sĭzm.
schismatic (n.)—sĭz-măt′-ĭk.
schismatic (adj.)—sĭz-măt′-ĭk.
Worcester prefers sĭz′-mā-tĭk.

Schlegel von—fōn shlā′-ḡĕl.
Schleiermacher—shlī′-ĕr-mäK-ĕr.
For K, see p. 28.

Schleswig-Holstein—shlĕs′-vĭG hōl′-stīn.
For G, see p. 28.

schnapps—shnăps or shnäps.
Schoharie—skō-hăr′-ĭ, *not* skō-hā′-rĭ.
Schönbrunn—shön′-broͤon.
For ö, see p. 25.

Schopenhauer—shō′-pĕn-how-ĕr.
Schubert—shōō′-bĕrt.
schuetzenfest—shüt′-zĕn-fĕst.
For ü, see p. 26.

Schumann—shōō′-män.
Schurz (Carl)—shoͤorts.
Schuyler—skī′-lĕr.
Schuylkill—skōōl′-kĭl.
sciatica—sī-ăt′-ĭk-ȧ, *not* sē-ăt′-ĭk-ȧ.
Scilly (Islands)—sĭl′-ĭ.
sciolist—sī′-ō-lĭst.
scion—sī′-ŭn.
Scituate—sĭt′-yū-āt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sclav—skläv or sklăv.

Also spelled *Sclave*, and pronounced as above. See *Slav*, *Slave*.

sclerotic—sklē-rŏt′-ĭk.

scoff—skŏf.

See *accost*.

Scone—skōon, *not* skōn.

"The Chair of *Scone*."

scorbutic—skôr-bū′-tĭk.

Scribe (Eugène)—skrēb.

scrivener—skrĭv′-nĕr or skrĭv′-n-ĕr.

Stormonth pronounces it skrĭv′-ĕn-ẽr.

Scutari—skōo′-tä-rē, *not* skōo-tä′-rē.

scythe—sīth, *not* sīth.

'sdeath—sdĕth.

Worcester says sdēth.

seamstress—sēm′-strĕs or sĕm′-strĕs.

Worcester says sĕm′-strĕs. Stormonth and the New Imperial say sēm′-strĕs. See *sempstress*.

séance—sē′-ăns; Fr. pron. sā-äNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Sebastopol. See Sevastopol.

Secchi (Father)—sĕk′-ē.

seckel (pear)—sĕk′-l, *not* sĭk′-l.

secretary—sĕk′-rē-tā-rĭ, *not* sĕk′-ē-tā-rĭ.

secretory—sē-krē′-tō-rĭ or sē′-krē-tō-rĭ.

Stormonth gives the first only, which pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

sects—sĕkts, *not* sĕks.

sedan (chair)—sē-dăn′.
Stormonth says sĕd-ăn′.

Sedan—sē-dăn′; Fr. pron. sŭ-dän′.
For äN, see p. 26.

sedative—sĕd′-ȧ-tĭv.

sedlitz—sĕd′-lĭts.
See *seidlitz.*

Ségur de—dŭ sā-ḡür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

seidlitz—sĕd′-lĭts.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman pronounce this word sĕd′-lĭts. See *sedlitz.*

seigneur—sān-yŏr′.
For ö, see p. 25.

seigneurial—sēn-yū′-rĭ-ăl.
Worcester says sē-nū′-rē-ăl.

seignior—sēn′-yĕr.
"Most potent, grave, and reverend *seigniors.*"—*Shakespeare.*

seine (net)—sēn or sān.
Haldeman pronounces this word sān.

Seine (river)—sān.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says sān or sēn.

seismic—sīs′-mĭk.

seismography—sīs-mŏḡ′-ra-fĭ.

seismology—sīs-mŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Sejanus—sē-jā′-nŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

semester—sē-mĕs′-tĕr.
semi—sĕm′-ĭ.
Semiramide—sā-mē-rä-mē′-dā, *not* sĕm-ĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ē. See *Semiramis.*
Semiramis—sē-mĭr′-ȧ-mĭs.
See *Semiramide.*
Sempach—sĕm′-päк.
For к, see p. 28.
sempstress—sĕmp′-strĕs.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say sĕm′-strĕs. See *seamstress.*
Senegal—sĕn-ē-ḡôl′.
seneschal—sĕn′-ĕ-shăl.
"Formerly sĕn′-ĕs-kăl."—*Web.*
senile—sē′-nīl.
Perry says sē′-nĭl.
senna—sĕn′-ȧ.
Sennaar—sĕn-när′.
Sennacherib—sĕn-ăk′-ẽr-ĭb or sĕn-ȧ-kē′-rĭb.
señor—sān-yōr′.
sentient—sĕn′-shĭ-ĕnt or sĕn′-shĕnt.
Haldeman says sĕn′-shĕnt.
sepal—sē′-păl or sĕp′-ăl.
separable—sĕp′-ȧ-rȧ-bl.
sepulchre (n.)—sĕp′-ŭl-kẽr.
sepulchre(vb.)—sĕp′-ŭl-kẽr; once sē-pŭl′-kẽr.
sepulture—sĕp′-ŭl-tūr.
sequel—sē′-kwĕl.
sequelæ—sē-kwē′-lē, *not* sĕk′-wē-lē.

sequestrate—sē-kwĕs′-trāt.
sequestration—sĕk-wĕs-trā′-shŭn or sē.
sequestrator—sĕk′-wĕs-trā-tẽr or sē′.
sequin—sē′-kwĭn, *not* sĕk′-wĭn.
seraglio—sē-răl′-yō or sē-räl′-yō.
seraphic—sē-răf′-ĭk.
Serapis—sē-rā′-pĭs.

Worcester says that this word is pronounced sĕr′-ā-pĭs in *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

sergeant—sär′-jĕnt or sẽr′-jĕnt.

Custom and dictionary authority are decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation. See *serjeant.*

series—sē′-rēz or sē′-rĭ-ēz.

Worcester and Stormonth give the last only.

Seringapatam—sē-rĭng-gā-pā-tăm′.
serjeant—sär′-jĕnt or sẽr′-jĕnt.

See *sergeant.*

serpentine—sẽr′-pĕn-tīn, *not* sẽr′-pĕn-tēn.
Servetus—sẽr-vē′-tŭs.
servile—sẽr′-vĭl.

Stormonth says sẽr′-vīl or vĭl.

sesame—sĕs′-ā-mē.

sĕs′-ăm is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

Sesostris—sē-sŏs′-trĭs.
sessile—sĕs′-ĭl.
sesterce—sĕs′-tẽrs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sevastopol—sĕv-ăs-tō′-pŏl ; Russian pron. sä-väs-tō′-pōl.

Also spelled *Sebastopol* and pronounced as above.

"We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but *educated* Russians everywhere, INVARIABLY speak it with the accent as above given. In England, although Sebas′topol is a common pronunciation, Sevasto′pol is said to be gaining ground among the educated classes."—*Gaz.*

sevennight—sĕn′-nīt or nĭt.

Webster says : "V is never silent except in *sevennight.*"

several—sĕv′-ĕr-ăl, *not* sĕv′-răl.

Severus—sē-vē′-rŭs.

Sévigné de—dŭ sā-vēn-yā′.

Seville—sĕv′-ĭl or sē-vĭl′.

Sèvres—sāvr ; sĕvr or sâvr (Gaz.).

sew—sō.

sewer (one who sews)—sō′-ĕr.

sewer (drain)—sū′-ĕr.

Worcester says sōō′-ĕr or shōr.

sewer (servant)—sū′-ĕr.

Seychelles—sā-shĕl′.

Shadrach—shā′-drăk.

Shah—shä.

shako—shăk′-ō.

Worcester says shā′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

shampoo—shăm-pōō′.
sha'n't—shänt.

Stormonth says shănt. See note under *can't.*

Shawangunk—shŏng′-ḡŭm.
sheaths—shēths.

Worcester says shēthz.

Sheboygan—shē-boi′-ḡăn.
Shechem—shē′-kĕm, *not* shĕk′-ĕm.
Shechemite—shē′-kĕm-īt, *not* shĕk′-ĕm-īt.
sheik—shēk.

Stormonth says shēk or shāk.

"The pronunciation of Arabic scholars is more nearly shāk."—*Webster.*

shekel—shĕk′-l.

Perry says shē′-kĕl.

shekinah—shē-kī′-nȧ.

Worcester prefers shĕk′-ĭn-ȧ. Also spelled *shechinah* and pronounced as above.

Shenandoah (Valley)—shĕn-ăn-dō′-ȧ, *not* shĕn′-ăn-dō-ȧ.
Sheol—shē′-ōl.

Worcester says shē′-ŏl.

shew—shō, formerly shū.
shewn—shōn.
shibboleth—shĭb′-ō-lĕth, *not* sĭb′-ō-lĕth.

"A word, the pronunciation of which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites discovered the Ephraimites to be their enemies, and not Gileadites, as they pretended to be,

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the Ephraimites pronouncing the word *sib*-boleth (sĭb′-ō-lĕth), from inability to sound the aspirate. See *Judges* xi., 15–17, and xii., 1–6."—*Worcester.*

Shinar—shī′-när.

"The Plain of *Shinar.*"

shire—shīr or shēr.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says shīr.

"Walker observes that 'this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottingham*shire*, Wilt*shire*, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*'; and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoëpists and lexicographers who have succeeded him. But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Webster.*

shone—shōn or shŏn.

shŏn is preferred by Worcester.

short-lived—shôrt′-līvd, *not* shôrt-līvd′.
shough (dog)—shŏk. See *shough* (*interj.*).
shough (interj.)—shōō. See *shough* (*dog*).
shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.
shrill—shrĭl, *not* srĭl.
shrine—shrīn, *not* srīn.
shrink—shrĭngk, *not* srĭngk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

shrub—shrŭb, *not* srŭb.
shrug—shrŭg̃, *not* srŭg̃.
shumac—shū′-măk.
See *sumach.*

shut—shŭt.
Never say shĕt.

Siam—sī-ăm′ or sē-äm′.
Siamese—sī-ȧ-mēz′ or mēs′.
See *Chinese.*

Siasconset—sī-ăs-kŏn′-sĕt.
Appleton's Guide to the U. S. says skŏn′-sĕt.

sibyl—sĭb-ĭl.
sibylline—sĭb′-ĭl-īn.
Smart says sĭb′-ĭl-ĭn.

Sichæus—sī-kē′-ŭs.
Sichem—sī′-kĕm.
Siddhârta—sĭd-här′-tä.
Siegfried—sēg̃′-frēd ; Ger. pron. zēG′-frēt.
For G, see p. 28. *S* initial, in German, is pronounced like *z* in *maze.*

Sierra Leone—sĭ-ĕr′-rȧ lē-ō′-nē ; Sp. pron. sē-ĕr′-rȧ lā-ō′-nā.
siesta—sē-ĕs′-tȧ.
Sieyès—sē-yās′ ; sē-ĕs′ or sē-ā-yĕs′ (Biog.).
See *Barras.*

sigh—sī, *not* sīth.
Worcester remarks : "This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of *sigh* (sīth) is more or less

common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

Sigismund (Emperor)—sĭj′-ĭs-mŭnd; Ger. pron. zē′-gĭs-mo͝ont.
See *Siegfried.*

signior—sēn′-yĕr.
Stormonth says sēn′-yŏr.

signiory—sēn′-yĕr-ĭ.
signor—sēn-yōr′ (Web.); sēn′-yōr (Wor.); sēn′-yŏr (Stor.).
signora—sēn-yō′-rȧ.
signorina—sēn-yō-rē′-nȧ.
Sikhs—sēks.
silesia—sĭl-ē′-shĭ-ȧ or shȧ.
Silesia—sĭl-ē′-shĭ-ȧ.
silhouette—sĭl-o͝o-ĕt′ or sĭl′o͝o-ĕt.
Worcester says sĭl′-o͞o-ĕt′.

Siloam—sĭl-ō′-ăm or sĭl′-ō-ăm.
"By cool *Siloam's* shady rill."

Simeon Stylites—sĭm′-ē-ŏn stī-lī′-tēz.
simile—sĭm′-ĭl-ē.
Simois—sĭm′-ō-ĭs.
simony—sĭm′-ō-nĭ.
simoom—sĭm-o͞om′.
Simplon—sĭm′-plŏn; Fr. pron. săN-plôN′.
For ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

simultaneity—sī-mŭl-tȧ-nē′-ĭt-ĭ ; sĭm-ŭl-tā-nē′-ĭt-ĭ (Imp.).
simultaneous—sī-mŭl-tā′-nē-ŭs ; sĭm-ŭl-tā′-nē-ŭs (Smart, Wright, and Hal.).
Sinai (Mount)—sī′-nā or sī′-nā-ī, or sī′-nī commonly heard.
sinapis—sĭ-nā′-pĭs.
since—sĭns, *not* sĕns.
sinecure—sī′-nē-kūr.
Haldeman prefers sĭn′-ē-kūr.

sine die—sī′-nē dī′-ē.
sinew—sĭn′-yū ; sĭn′-nū (Wor.).
Singapore—sĭng-ḡȧ-pōr′.
singing—sĭng′-ĭng, *not* sĭng′-ĭn.
"Nine persons out of ten say *singin* instead of *singing*."—*Dr. Peabody.*

sinister—sĭn′-ĭs-tẽr.
Worcester gives sĭn-ĭs′-tẽr as a secondary form.
"This word, among the poets, is usually accented *si-nis′-ter*."—*Webster.*

Sinope—sĭn-ō′-pē ; class. sī-nō′-pē.
Sion—sī′-ŏn, *not* zī′-ŏn.
See *Zion*, the usual spelling.

Sioux—sōō.
siphon—sī′-fŏn.
siren—sī′-rĕn.
Sirius—sĭr′-ĭ-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sirrah—sĭr′-ȧ.

Worcester prefers sär′-ä.

sirup—sĭr′-ŭp.

Worcester, in addition, gives sŭr′-ŭp. See *syrup*.

Sismondi de—dŭ sĭs-mŏn′-dĭ; Fr. pron. dŭ sēs-môN-dē′.

For ÔN, see p. 27.

Sisyphus—sĭs′-ĭ-fŭs.

sitz (bath)—sĭts.

Siva—sē′-vȧ.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says: "sĭv′-ä; commonly pronounced sē′-vȧ."

sixth—sĭksth.

Skager Rack—skäg′-ẽr räk.

Skaneateles (Lake)—skăn-ē-ăt′-lĕz.

skein—skān.

skittish—skĭt′-ĭsh, *not* skĭd′-ĭsh.

sky—skī, *not* skyī.

See *card*.

slabber—slŏb′-bẽr or slăb′-bẽr.

"The second sound of this word (slŏb′-ẽr) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker*.

slake—slāk, *not* slăk.

Walker says: "All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr.

Smith observes, bricklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack;* and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided."

slant—slȧnt.

See *ask.*

sleek—slēk, *not* slĭk.

sleight—slīt.

slew—slū.

sliver—slĭv′-ẽr or slī′-vẽr.

Although most orthoëpists (Webster excepted) say slī′-vẽr, we give slĭv′-ẽr the preference, being the form most heard in the United States.

sloth—slōth or slŏth.

Webster, alone of the leading authorities, prefers slŏth.

slothful—slōth′-fo͝ol or slŏth′-fo͝ol.

See *sloth.*

slough (cast-off skin)—slŭf.

"The serpent's *slough.*"

slough (ditch)—slow.

"The *Slough* of Despond."

Sluys—slois.

smouch—smo͞och or smowch.

Worcester says smowch.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

smutch—smŭch.

sobriquet—sō-brē-kā′ (Web.); sŏb-rē-kā′ (Wor.).

Stormonth says sō′-brē-kā or sōō′-brē-kā.

sociability—so-shȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester says sō-shĭ-ȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

sociable—sō′-shȧ-bl.

Worcester says sō′-shĭ-ȧ-bl.

sociality—sō-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

Socinus—sō-sī′-nŭs.

sociology—sō-shĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* sō-sĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

soft—sôft.

See *accost.*

soften—sôf′-n.

See *accost.*

softly—sôft′-lĭ.

See *accost.*

soho (interj.)—sō-hō′.

See *Soho (Square).*

Soignies—swän-yē′.

soirée—swä-rā′; swô-rā′ (Wor.).

Soissons—swȧ-sôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

sojourn (n.)—sō′-jûrn.

"By the poets, often accented on the last syllable."—*Web.*

sojourn (vb.)—sō′-jûrn.

Contrary to analogy (see *absent*), the noun and verb are both accented on the *first* syllable. Webster (1900) says sō′-jûrn or sō-jûrn′.

sojourner—sō′-jûrn-ẽr.

sol (musical note)—sōl.

Worcester says sŏl. See *sol (coin)*.

solace—sŏl′-ās, *not* sō′-lās.

solder—sŏd′-ẽr or sŏl′-dẽr.

sô′-dẽr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Walker remarks: "Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder;* to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen."

"Sheridan pronounces this word *sŏd′-ŭr*, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other orthoëpist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States."—*S. & W.*

solecism—sŏl′-ē-sĭzm, *not* sō′-lē-sĭzm.

solemn—sŏl′-ĕm, *not* sŏl′-ŭm.

See *damage*.

solstice—sŏl′-stĭs, *not* sōl′-stĭs.

sombre—sŏm′-bẽr.

Worcester says sōm′-br.

sombrero—sōm-brā′-rō.

somnambulism—sŏm-năm′-bū-lĭzm, *not* sŏn-ăm′-bū-lĭzm.

somnambulist—sŏm-năm′-bū-lĭst, *not* sŏn-ăm′-bū-lĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sonata—sō-nä′-tȧ.

sonorous—sō-nō′-rŭs.

See *canorous.*

Sontag—sŏn′-tăg̃ or zōn′-tăG.

See *Siegfried.*

For G, see p. 28.

Soodan—so͞o-dän′.

See *Sudan.*

soon—so͞on, *not* so͝on.

See *broom.*

soot—so͝ot or so͞ot.

Worcester prefers so͞ot. Stormonth and Haldeman give so͝ot only.

soothsayer—so͞oth′-sā-ẽr, *not* so͞oth′-sā-ẽr.

Sopater—sŏp′-ȧ-tẽr.

Sophrosyne—sō-frŏs′-ĭn-ē.

soporific—sŏp-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.

Stormonth, Perry, and Knowles say sō-pō-rĭf′-ĭk.

soprano—sō-prä′-nō, *not* sō-prăn′-ō.

sorry—sŏr′-ĭ; more nearly, sôr′-ĭ.

See *accost.*

sortie—sôr′-tē.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Sosigenes—sō-sĭj′-ē-nēz.

sotto voce—sŏt′-tō vō′-chā.

soubrette—so͞o-brĕt′.

souchong (tea)—so͞o-shŏng′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sough—sŭf.

Smart and Perry say sŏf. Stormonth gives sow as a secondary pronunciation.

Soult—sōōlt.

soupçon—sōōp-sôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

souse—sows, *not* sowz.

southeast—sowth-ēst′ ; coll., sow-ēst′.

southerly—sŭth′-ẽr-lĭ.

Smart gives sow′-thẽr-lĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

southern—sŭth′-ẽrn.

Smart prefers sow′-thẽrn.

Southey—sow′-thĭ or sŭth′-ĭ.

southward—sowth′-wẽrd or sŭth′-ẽrd.

Stormonth gives both of the above, but considers the second a colloquial pronunciation.

southwest—sowth-wĕst′.

"Colloquially contracted to sow-wĕst′."—*Smart.*

souvenir—sōō-vŭ-nēr′ or sōōv′-nēr.

Worcester and Stormonth say sōōv′-nẽr.

sovereign (n.)—sŭv′-ẽr-ĭn or sŏv′-ẽr-ĭn.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sŏv′-ẽr-ĭn. Haldeman makes it a word of two syllables, sŭv′-rẽn.

Smart says : "There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced

with the *o* as short *u*; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established."

sovereign (adj.)—sŭv′-ĕr-ĭn or sŏv′-ĕr-ĭn; sŏv′-ĕr-ĭn (Stor.); sŭv′-rĕn (Hal.).

spadassin—spăd-ăs-ăng′; Fr. pron. spä-dä-săn′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Spagnoletto—spän-yō-lĕt′-tō.

Spallanzani—späl-län-dzä′-nē.

spaniel—spăn′-yĕl.

Perry says spăn′-ĕl.

spasm—spăzm, *not* spăz′-ŭm.

See *elm*.

spasmodic—spăz-mŏd′-ĭk, *not* spăz-mŏt′-ĭk.

specialty—spĕsh′-ăl-tĭ.

species—spē′-shēz, *not* spē′-shĭ-ēz.

specious—spē′-shŭs.

spermaceti—spĕrm-ȧ-sē′-tĭ.

Knowles says sperm-ȧ-sĭt′-ĭ, which is the pronunciation commonly heard.

sphenoid—sfē′-noid.

spheroid—sfē′-roid.

Smart accents the final syllable.

Spica—spī′-kȧ.

spikenard—spīk′-närd.

"Colloquially, spĭk′-nĕrd."—*Webster.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

spinach—spĭn′-āj (Web.); spĭn′-āch (Wor.).
See *spinage.*

spinage—spĭn′-āj (Web.); spĭn′-āj (Wor.).
See *spinach.*

spinel—spĭn-ĕl′ or spī′-nĕl.
Worcester gives the second form only.

Spinola de—dā spē′-nō-lä, *not* dā spē-nō′-lä.

Spinoza—spē-nō′-zä.

spiracle—spĭr′-ȧ-kl or spī′-rȧ-kl.

spirit—spĭr′-ĭt, *not* spĭr′-ŭt.
See *damage, spirited.*

splenetic—splĕn′-ē-tĭk or splē-nĕt′-ĭk.
The New Imperial says splē-nĕt′-ĭk or splĕn′-ē-tĭk.

Splügen (Pass)—splū′-ḡĕn; Ger. pron. splü′-ḡĕn. For ü, see p. 26.

spontaneity—spŏn-tȧ-nē′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* spŏn-tȧ-nī′-ĭt-ĭ.

spoon—spo͝on, *not* spo͞on.
See *broom.*

Sporades—spŏr′-ȧ-dēz.

spouse—spowz.

Spree—sprā, *not* sprē.

Spurzheim—spo͝orts′-hīm.

squalid—skwŏl′-ĭd.

squalor—skwā′-lôr (Web. and Wor.); skwŏl′-ẽr or skwā′-lẽr (Stor.).
The New Imperial says skwŏl′-ôr or skwā′-lôr.

squamous—skwā′-mŭs. See *squamose.*
squeamish—skwē′-mĭsh.
squirrel—skwĕr′-ĕl or skwĭr′-ĕl.

Worcester says skwĭr′-ĕl, skwĕr′-ĕl, or skwŭr′-ĕl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say skwĭr′-ĕl. See *panegyric.*

Stabat Mater—stā′-băt mā′-tĕr.

The pronunciation stä′-bät mä′-tĕr is the one generally heard.

staccato—stȧ-kä′-tō.
Staël de—dŭ stäl′ ; Fr. pron. dŭ stä-ĕl′.
Stagira—stȧ-jī′-rȧ.
Stagirite—stăj′-ĭr-īt.
stalactite—stȧ-lăk′-tīt.
stalagmite—stȧ-lăg′-mīt.
stalwart—stŏl′-wĕrt or stôl′-wĕrt.
Stamboul—stäm-bo͞ol′.
stamp (vb.)—stămp, *not* stŏmp.
stanch—stȧnch.

See *ask.*

Stanislaus—stăn-ĭs-lā′-ŭs.
starboard—stär′-bōrd or stär′-bĕrd.
statics—stăt′-ĭks.
statistician—stăt-ĭs-tĭsh′-ăn.
status—stā′-tŭs.

Haldeman prefers stăt′-ŭs.

Staubbach—stowb′-bäк.

For к, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

staunch—stänch.

Stormonth says stônsh. See *craunch.*

staves—stāvz or stävz.

Worcester prefers stävz.

"Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a*; but the practice is not general."—*Smart.*

"It is often thus pronounced (stävz) in the United States."—*Worcester.*

stead—stĕd, *not* stĭd.

steady—stĕd′-ĭ, *not* stĭd′-ĭ.

stearine—stē′-ȧ-rĭn.

See *aniline.*

steelyard—stēl′-yärd; coll., stĭl′-yĕrd.

This colloquial form is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and Haldeman.

Walker says: "This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard.* This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."

Stephano—stĕf′-ȧ-nō.

"The Tempest."

steppe—stĕp.

stereopticon—stē-rē-ŏp′-tĭk-ŏn (Web.); stĕr-ē-ŏp′-tĭk-ŏn (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

stereoscope—stē′-rē-ō-skōp or stĕr′; stĕr′-ē-ō-skōp (Wor. and Imp.).
stereotype—stē′-rē-ō-tīp or stĕr′; stĕr′-ē-ō-tīp (Wor. and Imp.).
sterile—stĕr′-ĭl, *not* stĕr′-īl.
stertorous—stĕr′-tō-rŭs.
stethoscope—stĕth′-ō-skōp.
Stettin—stĕt-ēn′.
Steuben—stū′-bĕn; Ger. pron. stoi′-bĕn.
stint—stĭnt.

"As a noun in the sense of *an allotted task* or *performance*, often mispronounced *stĕnt*."
—*S. & W.*

stirrup—stĕr′-ŭp or stĭr′-ŭp.

Worcester says stĭr′-ŭp or stĕr′-ŭp.

stoicism—stō′-ĭs-ĭzm, *not* stō′-ĭk-ĭzm.
stolid—stŏl′-ĭd, *not* stō′-lĭd.
stomacher (ornament)—stŭm′-ȧ-chĕr or stŭm′-ȧ-kĕr.
stomachic—stō-măk′-ĭk.
stone—stōn, *not* stŭn.

This last is a New England pronunciation

stony—stō′-nĭ, *not* stŭn′-ĭ.

See *stone*.

Strabo—strā′-bō.
strata—strā′-tȧ.

Haldeman prefers strä′-tȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

strategic—strȧ-tē′-jĭk or tĕj′; strȧ-tĕj′-ĭk (Wor. and Stor.).

strategical—strȧ-tē′-jĭk-ăl or tĕj′.

Worcester and Stormonth say strȧ-tĕj′-ĭk-ăl.

strategist—străt′-ē-jĭst, *not* strā-tē′-jĭst.

stratum—strā′-tŭm.

Haldeman prefers strä′-tŭm.

Strauss—strows.

strength—strĕngth, *not* strĕnth.

Strephon—strĕf′-ŏn.

strew—strū or strō.

The weight of authority is with the *first* pronunciation.

striata—strī-ā′-tȧ.

Stromboli—strŏm′-bō-lē.

strop—strŏp, *not* strōp.

strophe—strō′-fē.

Struve—stro͞o′-vĕ.

strychnine—strĭk′-nĭn or strĭk′-nēn.

Worcester and the New Imperial say strĭk′-nīn. See *aniline*.

stupendous—stū-pĕn′-dŭs.

"By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendious* and *tremendious*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect."—*Walker*.

stupid—stū′-pĭd, *not* sto͞o′-pĭd.

Stygian—stĭj′-ĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p*: 37.)

Styx—stĭks.
suavity—swăv′-ĭt-ĭ. See *suave.*
subaltern—sŭb-ôl′-tẽrn.
Worcester prefers sŭb′-ôl-tẽrn.
subject (n.)—sŭb′-jĕkt.
subject (vb.)—sŭb-jĕkt′.
See *absent.*
subjected—sŭb-jĕkt′-ĕd, *not* sŭb′-jĕkt-ĕd.
sublunar—sŭb-lū′-när.
sublunary—sŭb′-lū-nā-rĭ, *not* sŭb-lū′-nā-rĭ.
subpœna—sŭb-pē′-nȧ.
Stormonth says sŭp-pē′-nȧ, which is by Smart considered a colloquialism.
subsidence—sŭb-sī′-dĕns, *not* sŭb′-sĭd-ĕns,
subsist—sŭb-sĭst′, *not* sŭb-zĭst′.
substantively—sŭb′-stăn-tĭv-lĭ.
subtile—sŭb′-tĭl or sŭt′-l.
See *subtle.*
subtilty—sŭb′-tĭl-tĭ.
See *subtlety.*
subtle—sŭt′-l.
See *subtile.*
subtlety—sŭt′-l-tĭ.
See *subtilty.*
subtly—sŭt′-lĭ.
subtraction—sŭb-trăk′-shŭn.
suburb—sŭb′-ûrb.
suburban—sŭb-ûrb′-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

succinct—sŭk-sĭngkt′.

Suchet—sü-shā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Sucre—sōō′-krĕ.

See *sucre (coin).*

Sudan—sōō-dän′.

See *Soodan.*

sudden—sŭd′-ĕn.

Sue (Eugène)—sū ; Fr. pron. sü.

For ü, see p. 26. See *Eugène.*

Suez—sōō-ĕz′ (Web.) ; sōō′-ĕz, Arabic pron. sōō-ĕz′ or sōō-āz′ (Gaz.).

suffice—sŭf-fīz′.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sŭf-fīs′. See *sacrifice.*

suffocative—sŭf′-fō-kā-tĭv.

suffuse—sŭf-fūz′.

suggest—sŭg-jĕst′ or sŭd-jĕst′.

Walker says : "Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-jest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and the last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds."

suicidal—sū′-ĭs-ī-dăl.

Worcester also places the accent on the first syllable.

suit—sūt.

suite—swēt, *not* sūt.

Sully—sŭl′-ĭ; Fr. pron. sü-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

sulphureous—sŭl-fū′-rē-ŭs.
See *sulphurous.*

sulphuric—sŭl-fū′-rĭk.
Webster formerly said sŭl′-fŭr-ĭk.

sulphurous—sŭl′-fŭr-ŭs.
sultana—sŭl-tä′-nȧ or sŭl-tä′-nȧ.
sumach—sū′-măk or shū′-măk.
The latter pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester. Also spelled *sumac*, and pronounced as above.

Sumatra—sōō-mä′-trä.
summoned—sŭm′-ŭnd, *not* sŭm′-ŭnzd.
supererogatory—sū-pĕr-ē-rŏg′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
superficies—sū-pĕr-fĭsh′-ēz or fĭsh′-ĭ-ēz.
Worcester prefers sū-pĕr-fĭsh′-ĭ-ēz. Haldeman gives sū-pĕr′-fĭs-ēz as a secondary form.

superfluous—sū-pĕr′-flū-ŭs.
supine (n.)—sū′-pīn.
supine (adj.)—sū-pīn′.
See *absent.*

supple—sŭp′-l, *not* sōō′-pl.
supposititious—sŭp-pŏz-ĭt-ĭsh′-ŭs.
Surinam—sōō-rĭn-äm′.
surprise—sûr-prīz′, *not* sŭp-prīz′.
surtout—sûr-tōōt′; Fr. pron. sür-tōō′.
Stormonth says sĕr-tōō. For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

surveillance—sûr-vāl′-yăns or vā′-lăns.
Worcester says sūr-vāl-yäns′.

survey (n.)—sûr′-vā or sûr-vā′.
"Formerly accented universally on the last syllable, and still so accented by many speakers."—*Web.*

survey (vb.)—sûr-vā′.
See *absent.*

Susa—sōō′-sä.
suttee—sŭt-tē′.
Suwanee (River)—sū-wô′-nē.
Suwarow—sū-wăr′-ō.
Swabia—swā′-bĭ-ȧ.
Swansea—swŏn′-sē.
See *Chelsea.*

swarthy—swôrth′-ĭ.
swath—swôth.
Worcester says swŏth.

Swedenborg — swē′-dĕn-bôrg̃ ; Swedish pron. svĭd′-ĕn-bōrg̃.
See *Linné von.*

Sweyn—swān.
swingel—swĭng′-gl.
Worcester says swĭn′-jĕl.

sword—sōrd.
Webster formerly said swōrd.

Sybaris—sĭb′-ä-rĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sybarite—sĭb′-ȧ-rīt.
Sychar—sī′-kär.
symposium—sĭm-pō′-zĭ-ŭm.
synæresis—sĭn-ĕr′-ē-sĭs.
synchronal—sĭngk′-rō-năl.
Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn′-krō-năl.

synchronism—sĭngk′-rō-nĭzm.
Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn′-krō-nĭzm.

synchronous—sĭngk′-rō-nŭs.
Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn′-krō-nŭs.

syncope — sĭng′-kō-pē ; sĭn′-kō-pē (Stor. and Hal.).
synecdoche—sĭn-ĕk′-dō-kē.
synod—sĭn′-ŭd.
synonym—sĭn′-ō-nĭm.
Also spelled *synonyme*, and pronounced as above.

Synope—sī-nō′-pē.
Syracuse—sĭr′-ȧ-kūs ; sĭr′-ȧ-kūz (Gaz.).
syringa—sĭr-ĭng′-gȧ.
syringe—sĭr′-ĭnj, *not* sĭr-ĭnj′.
syrup—sĭr′-ŭp.
See *sirup*.

systole—sĭs′-tō-lē.
syzygy—sĭz′-ĭj-ĭ.
Szegedin—sĕg̃-ĕd-ēn′.
sĕg̃′-ĕd-ĭn is preferred by Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

T

tabernacle—tăb′-ẽr-nȧ-kl.
Stormonth says tăb′-ẽr-năk-l.

tableau—tăb′-lō ; Fr. pron. tȧ-blō′.

tableaux—tab′-lōz ; Fr. pron. tȧ-blō′.
X final is silent in French.

table-d'hôte—tä′-bl-dōt.

Tagliamento—täl-yä-mĕn′-tō.
See *Bentivoglio.*

Taglioni—täl-yō′-nē.
See *Bentivoglio.*

Tahiti—tä′-hē-tē.

Taj Mahal—täzh mä-häl′.

talc—tălk.
Perry says tôk.

talcose—tăl-kōs′ or tăl′-kōs.
Perry says tăl′-kōs.

Taliaferro—tŏl′-ĭv-ẽr.

talisman—tăl′-ĭz-măn.
Stormonth, Perry, and Smart say tăl′-ĭs-măn

Tallien—tä-lē-ăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Talma—tăl′-mȧ ; Fr. pron. täl-mä′.

Talmudic—tăl-mŭd′-ĭk.
tăl′-mŭd-ĭk is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Tampico—täm-pē′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tanais—tăn′-ȧ-ĭs.
Taney—tô′-nĭ.
Tangier—tän-jēr′.
Tannhäuser—tän′-hoi-zẽr.
tapestry—tăp′-ĕs-trĭ.
Sheridan makes it a word of *two* syllables—tăps′-trĭ. Do not say tā′-pĕs-trĭ.
tapis—tăp′-ĭs, tā′-pĭs, or tȧ-pē′.
Worcester says tăp′-ē or tā′-pĭs.
tarantula—tȧ-răn′-tū-lȧ, *not* tăr-ăn-tū′-lȧ.
tarlatan—tär′-lȧ-tăn, *not* tärl′-tăn.
tarpaulin—tär-pôl′-ĭn.
Tarpeia—tär-pē′-yȧ.
Tarpeian—tär-pē′-yăn.
Tartarean—tär-tā′-rē-ăn.
tartaric—tär-tăr′-ĭk, *not* tär-tär′-ĭk.
Tartuffe—tär-tŭf′ ; Fr. pron. tăr-tüf′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Tasmania—tăz-mā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* tăs-mā′-nĭ-ȧ.
tassel—tăs′-ĕl.
Worcester gives tŏs′-ĕl as a secondary form.
tatterdemalion—tăt-ĕr-dē-măl′-yŭn.
Taubert—tow′-bĕrt.
Tauchnitz—towк′-nĭts.
For к, see p. 28.
taunt—tänt.
tônt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form. See *craunch*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Taunton—tänt′-ŭn.
Taurus (Mount)—tô′-rŭs.
taxidermist—tăk′-sĭ-dĕrm-ĭst.
taxidermy—tăk′-sĭ-dĕrm-ĭ.
Tchad (Lake)—chăd.
Tchaikowsky—chī-kŭvs′-kĭ.
teat—tēt, *not* tĭt.

Webster remarks: "Not unusually so pronounced (tĭt) to this day."

technique—tĕk-nēk′.
Te Deum—tē dē′-ŭm, *not* tē′ dē-ŭm.
tedious—tē′-dĭ-ŭs or tēd′-yŭs, *not* tē′-jŭs.

Worcester and the New Imperial say tēd′-yŭs.

tedium—tē′-dĭ-ŭm.

Worcester says tēd′-yŭm.

teething—tēth′-ĭng, *not* tēth′-ĭng.

Worcester also says tēth′-ĭng, which is the almost universal pronunciation.

Teheran—tĕh-rän′; tē-hĕr-än′ (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan.*

Tehuantepec—tā-wän-tā-pĕk′.
Telamon—tĕl′-ȧ-mŏn.
telegraphist—tē-lĕg′-rȧ-fĭst or tĕl′-ē-grȧf-ĭst.
telegraphy—tē-lĕg′-rȧ-fĭ.
Telemachus—tē-lĕm′-ā-kŭs.
teleology—tē-lē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ or tĕl-ē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
teleosaur—tē′-lē-ō-sôr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

telephonic—tĕl-ē-fŏn′-ĭk.
telephony—tē-lĕf′-ō-nĭ.
telescopist—tē-lĕs′-kō-pĭst or tĕl′-ē-skō-pĭst.
Worcester prefers the second.
telescopy—tē-lĕs′-kō-pĭ or tĕl′-ē-skō-pĭ.
Tempe—tĕm′-pā.
"The Vale of *Tempe*."
tenable—tĕn′-ȧ-bl, *not* tē′-nȧ-bl.
tenacious—tē-nā′-shŭs, *not* tē-năsh′-ŭs.
Tenasserim—tĕn-ăs′-ẽr-ĭm.
Tenebrae—tĕn′-ē-brē.
Tenedos—tĕn′-ē-dŏs.
Tenerife—tĕn-ẽr-ĭf′.
tenet—tĕn′-ĕt, *not* tē′-nĕt.
Teniers (David) — tĕn′-yẽrz ; tĕn′-ē-ẽrz (Biog.) ; Fr. pron. tȧ-nē-ȧr′.
tenuity—tē-nū′-ĭt-ĭ.
tenure—tĕn′-yūr.
Tē′-nūr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.
Teocalli—tē-ō-kăl′-ē.
tepid—tĕp′-ĭd, *not* tē′-pĭd.
tergiversate—tẽr′-jĭv-ẽr-sāt, *not* tẽr-jĭv′-ẽr-sāt.
tergiversation—tẽr-jĭv-ẽr-sā′-shŭn.
Terpsichore—tẽrp-sĭk′-ō-rē, *not* tẽrp′-sĭk-ōr.
Terpsichorean—tẽrp-sĭk-ō-rē′-ăn, *not* tẽrp-sĭk-ō′-rē-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Terracina—tĕr-rä-chē′-nä, *not* tĕr-rä-sē′-nä.

Terra del Fuego—tĕr′-rä dĕl fū-ē′-gō.

Terre Haute—tĕr′-ĕ-hōt ; Fr. pron. târ-hōt′ (Gaz.).

tetanus—tĕt′-ȧ-nŭs, *not* tē-tā′-nŭs.

tête à tête—tāt-ȧ-tāt′.

tetrabromohydroquinine — tĕt′-rȧ-brō′-mō-hī′-drō-kwī′-nīn.

This word, although not found in the dictionaries, is one of a class, coined for the expression of certain very complex chemical compounds, and is simply given as a sample of words of this class. See *dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene.*

tetrarch—tē′-trärk. See *tetrarchate.*

Stormonth and Haldeman say tĕt′-rärk.

Teufelsdröckh (Herr)—hĕr toi′-fĕls-drök.

For ö and k, see pp. 25 and 28. "Sartor Resartus."

Thaddeus—thăd-ē′-ŭs or thăd′-ē-ŭs.

"All the orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate ; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable."—*Wor.*

Thais—thā′-ĭs.

Thalberg—täl′-bĕrg.

For g, see p. 28.

thaler—tä′-lĕr.

Thales—thā′-lēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Thalia—thȧ-lī′-ȧ, *not* thā′-lĭ-ȧ.

A very common error. This word comes direct from the Greek (θαλι′-α) with the accent on the second syllable.

Thames (river in England)—tĕmz.

Thames (river in Connecticut)—thāmz.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster. In New London the word is pronounced tāmz.

thanksgiving—thăngks′-ḡĭv-ĭng or thăngks-ḡĭv′-ĭng.

thaumaturgist—thô-mȧ-tûr′-jĭst.

theatre—thē′-ȧ-tẽr, *not* thē-ā′-tẽr.

Also spelled *theater*, and pronounced as above.

theine—thē′-ĭn or thē′-ēn.

See *aniline*

their—thâr.

Stormonth says thār.

Themis—thē′-mĭs.

Theobald—thē′-ō-bôld or tĭb′-ăld.

Theodorus—thē-ō-dō′-rŭs.

Theodota—thē-ŏd′-ō-tȧ.

Theodotus—thē-ŏd′-ō-tŭs.

Theophilus—thē-ŏf′-ĭl-ŭs.

theosophy—thē-ŏs′-ō-fĭ.

therapeutics—thĕr-ȧ-pū′-tĭks.

there—thâr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

therefore—thâr′-fōr or thĕr′-fōr.

Worcester prefers the second. Stormonth says thĕr′-fŏr. See *therefor*.

thereof — thâr-ŏf′ or thâr-ŏv′; thār′-ŏf (Stor.).

Worcester gives the first only. See *hereof*.

therewith—thâr-wĭth′ or thâr-wĭth′.

Worcester gives the first only. See *herewith*.

Thermopylae—thĕr-mŏp′-ĭl-ē.
Thersites—thĕr-sī′-tēz.
Thessalonica—thĕs-sȧ-lō-nī′-kȧ.
Thetis—thē′-tĭs.
theurgy—thē′-ŭr-jĭ.
Theuriet—tö-rē-ā′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Thibet—tĭb-ĕt′ or tĭb′-ĕt.
Thierry—tyā-rē′.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says tē-âr-ē′.

Thiers—tē-âr′.
Thisbe—thĭz′-bē.
Thogji-Chumo (Lake) — thŏg̃′-jē chōō′-mō.
Tholuck—tō′-lŭk; Ger. pron. tō′-lo͝ok.
Thomas (Ambroise)—äN-brwäz′ tō-mä′.

For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Thoreau—thō′-rō.

The pronunciation thō-rō′ is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

Thorwaldsen — tôr′-wôld-sĕn or tôr′-väl-zĕn.

thousand—thow′-zănd, *not* thow′-zăn.

Thrace—thrās ; class. pron. thrā′-sē.

thralldom—thrôl′-dŭm.

Thrasybulus—thrăs-ĭ-bū′-lŭs.

"This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima."—*Biog.*

Thrasymenes—thrȧ-sĭm′-ē-nēz.

three-legged—thrē′-lĕḡd, *not* thrē′-lĕḡ-ĕd.

In compounds, as *three-legged*, *middle-aged*, *sheath-winged*, etc., the *e* in *ed* final is not sounded.

threepence—thrĭp′-ĕns.

Worcester says thrē′-pĕns, and gives thrĭp′-ĕns as a colloquial form.

threepenny—thrĭp′-ĕn-ĭ.

Worcester gives thrē′-pĕn-ĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

thresh—thrĕsh.

Webster says : "*thrăsh* is the popular pronunciation."

threshold—thrĕsh′-ōld.

Worcester says thrĕsh′-hōld.

Thuringian—thū-rĭn′-jĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

thyme—tīm.
tiara—tī-ā′-rȧ, *not* tē-ä′-rȧ.
tī-âr′-ȧ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Tibullus—tĭ-bŭl′-ŭs.
tic-douloureux—tĭk dōō-lōō-rōō′.
Tichborne—tĭch′-bŭn, *not* tĭsh′-bŭn.
Ticino—tē-chē′-nō.
Ticinus (river)—tĭ-sī′-nŭs.
Ticinus—tĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.
ticklish—tĭk′-lĭsh, *not* tĭk′-l-ĭsh.
tierce—tērs or tērs.
Tighe (Mary)—tī.
tilde—tēl′-dā, *not* tĭl′-dē.
Timbuctu — tĭm-bŏŏk′-tōō, *not* tĭm-bŭk-tōō′.
Timour—tī-mōōr′.
See *Timur*.

Timur—tī-mōōr′.
See *Timour*.

tincture—tĭngk′-tyūr, *not* tĭngk′-chŭr.
Tintoretto Il—ēl tĭn-tō-rĕt′-ō ; ēl tēn-tō-rĕt′-ō (Biog.).
tiny—tī′-nĭ, *not* tē′-nĭ *nor* tĭn′-ĭ.
Tippoo Sahib—tĭp-ōō′ sä′-hĭb.
tirade—tĭr-ād′ (Web.) ; tĭr-äd′ (Wor.) ; tĭr-ād′ or tĭr-äd′ (Hal.).
Do not say tī′-rād.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tischendorf von—fōn tĭsh′-ĕn-dôrf.
Tisiphone—tī-sĭf′-ō-nē.
Tissot—tē-sō′.
tithe—tīth.
Titian—tĭsh′-ăn ; tĭsh′-ē-ăn (Biog.).
Titicaca (Lake)—tĭt-ē-kä′-kä.
Tivoli (Italy)—tē′-vō-lē.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers tĭv′-ō-lē.

Tivoli (New York) — tĭv′-ō-lĭ ; tĭv-ō′-lē (Gaz.).
tmesis—mē′-sĭs or tmē′-sĭs.

Smart and Cull say tmē′-sĭs.

to—tōō or tŏŏ.

Webster says : "tōō when emphasized, or standing alone, but tŏŏ when not emphatic."

Tobit—tō′-bĭt.
Tocqueville de—dŭ tŏk′-vĭl ; Fr. pron. dŭ tŏk-vēl′.
Tokay—tō-kā′ ; Hungarian pron. tō-koi′.
Tokyo—tō′-kē-ō.
Toledo—tō-lē′-dō ; Sp. pron. tō-lā′-thō.

See *Guadalquivir.*

Tolstoi—tŏl′-stoi.
tolu—tō-lōō′ or tō′-lū.
tomato—tō-mā′-tō or tō-mä′-tō.

Stormonth and Haldeman say tō-mä′-tō, and the New Imperial says tō-mā′-tō. Do not say tō-măt′-ō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tonquin—tŏn-kēn′.
tonsilitis—tŏn-sĭl-ī′-tĭs, *not* tŏn-sĭl-ē′-tĭs.
See *itis*.

tonsure—tŏn′-sho͝or.
Worcester says tŏn′-shŭr.

tontine—tŏn-tēn′, *not* tŏn′-tēn.
See *amber-gris*.

toothed—to͝otht.
Topeka—tō-pē′-kȧ.
topographer—tō-pŏg̃′-rȧ-fẽr.
topographic—tŏp-ō-g̃răf′-ĭk.
topographical—tŏp-ō-g̃răf′-ĭk-ăl.
topography—tō-pŏg̃′-rȧ-fĭ.
toreador—tō-rā-ȧ-dōr′, *not* tō-rē-ā′-dōr.
Also spelled with two *r's* and pronounced as above.

torment (n.)—tôr′-mĕnt.
torment (vb.)—tôr-mĕnt′.
See *absent*.

Torquay—tôr-kē′.
According to Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetter, pronounced tôr′-kwā.

Torricelli—tŏr-rē-chĕl′-lē.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says tŏr-rē-sĕl′-lē or tŏr-rē-chĕl′-lē.

tortoise—tôr′-tĭs or tôr′-tŭs.
Worcester says tôr′-tĭz or tôr′-tĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toucan—tōō′-kăn.

Worcester says tow′-kăn.

Toulmouche—tōōl-mōōsh′.

Toulon—tōō-!ôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Toulouse—tōō-lōōz′, *not* tōō-lōōs′.

tour—tōōr.

Webster says: "Vulgarly pronounced *towr*."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation (towr), which is regarded as a vulgarism."

tournament—tōōr′-nȧ-mĕnt or tûr′.

Worcester also prefers tōōr′-nā-mĕnt, which is the form in general use.

"Walker refers to the pronunciation of *journey*, *nourish*, *courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring *tûr′-nā-mĕnt* rather than *tōōr′-nā-mĕnt*."—*S. & W.*

tourney—tōōr′-nĭ or tûr′-nĭ.

Worcester also prefers tōōr′-nĭ.

"Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation *tûr′-ni* rather than *tōōr′-ni*."—*S. & W.*

Tours—tōōr.

Toussaint L'Ouverture—tōō-săn′ lōō-vĕr-tür′.

For ăn and ü, see p. 26.

tout-à-fait—tōōt-ä-fā′.

tout-ensemble—tōōt än-sän′-bl.

For än, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toward—tō′-ẽrd, *not* tō-wôrd′.
See *towards.*

towards—tō′-ẽrdz, *not* tō-wôrdz′.
See *toward.*

trachea—trā′-kē-ȧ ; Latin pron. trȧ-kē′-ȧ.
Worcester gives trā-kē′-ȧ as a secondary pronunciation. Stormonth says trăk-ē′-ă.

Trachonitis—trăk-ō-nī′-tĭs.

Trafalgar (Cape)—trăf-ăl′-ḡär′.
The pronunciation trăf-ăl′-ḡär is very common.

Trafalgar (Square)—trăf-ăl′-ḡär.

tragacanth—trăḡ′-ȧ-kănth, *not* trăj′-ȧ-kănth.
Although *g* is known to be hard before *a*, yet this word is frequently mispronounced.

tragedienne—trā-jē′-dĭ-ĕn ; Fr. pron. trȧ-zhā-dē-ĕn′.
Worcester says trā-jē-dĭ-ĕn′.

tranquil—trăngk′-wĭl.
Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say trăn′-kwĭl. See *tranquillity.*

transact—trăns-ăkt′, *not* trănz-ăkt′.

transalpine—trăns-ăl′-pĭn or trăns-ăl′-pīn.

transatlantic—trăns-ăt-lăn′-tĭk, *not* trănz-ăt-lăn′-tĭk.

transept—trăn′-sĕpt, *not* trăn′-sĕp.

transfer (n.)—trăns′-fẽr.

transfer (vb.)—trăns-fẽr′.
See *absent.*

transferable—trăns-fĕr′-ȧ-bl or trăns-fĕr′-ȧ-bl.

transit—trăns′-ĭt.

Haldeman says trănz′-**ĭt**.

transition—trăn-sĭzh′-ŭn.

Haldeman says trăn-zĭsh′-ŭn.

"This word is sometimes pronounced *tran-sish′-un*; but according to Walker, Smart, and most other authorities, the customary and preferable pronunciation is *tran-sizh′-un*."—*Webster*.

transmigrate—trăns′-mĭ-ḡrāt, *not* trăns-mī′-ḡrāt.

transparent—trăns-pâr′-ĕnt.

Stormonth says trăns-pā′-**rĕnt**.

transport (n.)—trăns′-pōrt.

transport (vb).—trăns-pōrt′.

See *absent*.

trapeze—trȧ-pēz′, *not* trȧ-pāz′.

trapezium—trȧ-pē′-zĭ-ŭm.

travail—trăv′-ĭl.

Stormonth says trăv′-ĕl. See *captain* and *travel*.

travel—trăv′-ĕl.

See *travail*.

traveler—trăv′-ĕl-ẽr, *not* trăv′-lẽr.

traverse—trăv′-ẽrs, *not* trā-vẽrs′.

travertine—trăv′-ẽr-tĭn.

treacle—trē′-kl, *not* trĭk′-l.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

treatise—trē′-tĭs.

trē′-tīz is the pronunciation of the New Imperial, and is given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.

treble (threefold)—trĕb′-l, *not* trĭb′-l, a former pronunciation of Webster's.

The word *thribble* (thrĭb′-l) should not be used; of this word Worcester says: "Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States."

tremendous—trē-mĕn′-dŭs, *not* trē-mĕn′-jŭs.

See *stupendous*.

Tremont—trē-mŏnt′.

"The Boston Globe" says of this word, when used as the name of a street in that city: "trē′-mŏnt, trē-mŏnt′, and trĕm′-ŏnt are all in vogue, the second perhaps in most use."

tremor—trē′-mŏr or trĕm′-ŏr.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

trephine—trē-fīn′ or trē-fēn′.

Worcester prefers trē-fēn′.

triad—trī′-ăd.

triangle—trī′-ăng-ḡl.

Stormonth says trī-ăng′-ḡl.

tribunal—trī-bū′-nal, *not* trĭb′-yū-năl.

tribune—trĭb′-yūn.

The New Imperial says trī′-būn or trĭb′-yūn. Do not say trĭb-yūn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

trichina—trĭk-ī′-nȧ.

Dunglison's Medical Dictionary pronounces the word trĭk′-ĭn-ȧ.

trichiniasis—trĭk-ĭn-ī′-ȧ-sĭs.
trichinosis—trĭk-ĭn-ō′-sĭs.
tricot—trē-kō′.
tricycle—trī′-sĭk-l, *not* trī′-sī-kl.

See *bicycle*.

Trieste—trē-ĕst′ ; It. pron. trē-ĕs′-tā.
trilobate—trī-lō′-bāt or trī′-lō-bāt.

Worcester gives the second only.

trilobite—trī′-lō-bīt, *not* trĭl′-ō-bīt.
trilogy—trĭl′-ō-jĭ, *not* trī′-lō-jĭ.
Trinidad—trĭn-ĭ-dăd′ ; Sp. pron. trē-nē-thäth′.

See *Guadalquivir*.

trio—trī′-ō or trē′-ō.

The first pronunciation, although having the preponderance of authority, is less agreeable to the ear than the second.

tripartite—trĭp′-ȧr-tīt or trī-pär′-tīt.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first pronunciation only.

triphthong—trĭf′-thŏng or trĭp′-thŏng.

See *diphthong*. Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

tripod—trī′-pŏd.

"Though Walker gives *trĭp′-ŏd* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [trī′-pŏd] most agreeable to English analogy.'"—*S. & W.*

tripos—trī′-pŏs.

triste—trēst.

trisyllable—trĭs-ĭl′-ȧ-bl or trĭs′-ĭl-ȧ-bl.

Worcester says trĭs′-ĭl-ā-bl.

Triton—trī′-tŏn.

triumph—trī′-ŭmf, *not* trī′-ŭmpf.

triune—trī′-yūn, *not* trī-yūn′.

trivial—trĭv′-ĭ-ăl.

trĭv′-yăl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

troche—trō′-kē.

See *trochee.*

trochee—trō′-kē.

See *troche.*

Troilus—trō′-ĭl-ŭs.

See *Cressida.*

troll—trōl.

trombone—trŏm′-bōn; It. pron. trōm-bō′-nā.

Worcester prefers the pronunciation trŏm-bō′-nē. It is rarely heard.

Trondhjem—trŏnd′-yĕm.

In Norwegian, *j* is pronounced like the English *y* (consonant).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

trophy—trō′-fĭ.

Worcester says: "*Corruptly*, **trŏf′-ĭ.**"

Trosachs—trŏs′-ăks.

troth—trôth.

See *accost.*

troubadour—trōō′-bȧ-dōōr.

troublous—trŭb′-lŭs.

trough—trôf.

See *accost.* Do not say **trôth.**

trousseau—trōō-sō′.

Trovatore Il—ēl trō-vä-tō′-**rā.**

trouvère—trōō-vâr′. See *trouveur.*

trow—trō, *not* trow.

Troyon—trwä-yôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

truculence—trū′-kū-lĕns.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say **trŭk′-**yū-lĕns, and Haldeman says trŏŏk′-yŏŏ-lĕns.

truculent—trū′-kū-lĕnt.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say trŭk′-yū-lĕnt. Haldeman says trŏŏk′-yŏŏ-lĕnt.

true—trū, *not* trōō.

truffle—trū′-fl; trŭf′-l (Stor.); trŭf′-l (Perry); trū′-fl or trŭf′-l (Web., 1900).

Trujillo—trōō-hēl′-yō.

See *Truxillo.*

truncheon—trŭn′-shŭn.

truths—trūths, *not* trūthz.

Webster says: "Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (trūthz), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist."

Truxillo—trōō-hēl′-yō.

See *Trujillo.*

tryst—trĭst. Scotch pron. trīst.

Stormonth says trīst.

tube—tūb, *not* tōōb, *nor* tyūb.

tuberose—tūb′-rōz or tū′-bĕr-ōs.

Worcester says tūb′-rōz or tū′-ber-ōz.

Tübingen—tü′-bĭng-ĕn.

For ü, see p. 26.

Tuesday—tūz′-dā, *not* tōōz′-dĭ *nor* tyūs′-dĭ.

tufa—tū′-fȧ or tōō′-fȧ.

Tuileries—twēl-rē′, *not* twĭl′-ĕr-ēz.

tulip—tū′-lĭp, *not* tōō′-lĭp.

turbine—tûr′-bĭn, *not* tûr′-bīn.

Turcoman — tûr′-kō-măn; tōōr-kō-män′ (Gaz.).

Turenne de—dŭ tū-rĕn′; Fr. pron. dŭ tü-rĕn′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Turgeneff—tōōr-ge̅n′-ĕf.

This word is spelled in more than *fifteen* different ways, and is variously pronounced. We give the spelling and pronunciation adopted by Webster.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Turgot—tŭr-ḡō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Turin—tū′-rĭn, *not* tū-rĭn′.

Turkestan—tōōr-kĕs-tän′.
See *Kurdistan.*

turmeric—tûr′-mẽr-ĭk.

turnip—tûr′-nĭp, *not* tûr′-nŭp.
See *damage.*

turquoise—tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′.
Worcester prefers tûr-kēz′.
The pronunciation tûr′-kwäz, though not authorized by the dictionaries, is very frequently heard. See *turkois, turquois.*

twopence—tōō′-pĕns.
tŭp′-ĕns is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's.

Tychicus—tĭk′-ĭ-kŭs.

tympanitis—tĭm-pȧ-nī′-tĭs.
See *itis.*

tympanum—tĭm′-pȧ-nŭm.

Tyndale—tĭn′-dāl, *not* tĭn′-dāl.
Also spelled *Tindale,* and pronounced as above.

typographer — tī-pŏḡ′-rȧ-fẽr or tĭp-ŏḡ′-rȧ-fẽr.
Worcester gives the second only.

typographic—tī-pō-ḡrăf′-ĭk or tĭp-ō-ḡrăf′-ĭk.
Worcester gives the second only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

typography—tī-pŏg′-rȧ-fĭ or tĭp-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
Worcester gives the second only.

typothetæ—tī-pŏth′-ē-tē or tī-pō-thē′-tē.
tyrannic—tī-răn′-ĭk, *not* tĭr-ăn′-ĭk.
tyrannical—tī-răn′-ĭk-ăl, *not* tĭr-ăn′-ĭk-ăl.
tyro—tī′-rō.
Tyrol—tĭr′-ŏl ; Ger. pron. tē-rōl′.
Tyrtaeus—tĭr-tē′-ŭs.
Tyrwhitt—tĕr′-ĭt.
Owing to a typographical error, this word, in Webster, is pronounced tē′-rĭt (in ed. of 1884).

tzar—zär.
Haldeman says tsär. See *Czar.*

tzarina—zä-rē′-nȧ. See *czarina.*
Although Haldeman does not give this word, yet from the pronunciation of the one preceding (tzar), it may be inferred that his pronunciation would be tsär-ē′-nȧ.

U

Uffizzi—ōō-fēt′-sē. "The *Uffizzi* Gallery."
ugh—ŏŏ.
Uhland—ōō′-länt.
ukase—yū-kās′.
Ukraine—yū′-krān or ōō-krān′.
Ulrica—ŭl′-rĭ-kȧ ; It. pron. ŏŏl-rē′-kȧ.
Ulrici—ŏŏl-rēt′-sē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ultima Thule—ŭl′-tĭm-ȧ thū′-lē, *not* ŭl′-tĭm-ȧ thūl. *nor* ŭl′-tĭm-ȧ tū′-lē.

ultimatum — ŭl-tĭm-ā′-tŭm, *not* ŭl-tĭm-ä′-tŭm.

This last pronunciation, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, is often heard. See *apparatus*.

ultramontane—ŭl-trȧ-mŏn′-tān.

ululation—ŭl-yū-lā′-shŭn.

umbilicus—ŭm-bĭl-ī′-kŭs.

Stormonth says ŭm-bĭl′-ĭk-ŭs.

umbrageous—ŭm-brā′-jŭs.

Worcester and Stormonth say ŭm-brā′-jē-ŭs.

umbrella—ŭm-brĕl′-ȧ. *not* ŭm-bĕr-ĕl′-ȧ.

umlaut—ōōm′-lowt.

unbated—ŭn-bā′-tĕd. *not* ŭn-băt′-ĕd.

—— "a sword *unbated.*"—*Shakespeare.*

uncourteous—ŭn-kûrt′-ē-ŭs.

ŭn-kōrt′-yŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Stormonth. See *courteous.*

uncouth—ŭn-kōōth′.

unctuous—ŭngkt′-yū-ŭs.

undaunted—ŭn-dänt′-ĕd.

Stormonth says ŭn-dônt′-ĕd. See *craunch.*

underneath—ŭn-dĕr-nēth′ or ŭn-dĕr-nēth′.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says ŭn-dĕr-nēth′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

undersigned — ŭn-dẽr-sīnd′, *not* ŭn-dẽr-zīnd′.
Very frequently mispronounced.

unfrequented—ŭn-frē-kwĕnt′-ĕd.

unguent—ŭng′-ḡwĕnt, *not* ŭn′-ḡwĕnt.

uninterested—ŭn-ĭn′-tẽr-ĕst-ĕd.
See *interested.*

uninteresting—ŭn-ĭn′-tẽr-ĕst-ĭng.
See *interesting.*

unison—yū′-nĭs-ŭn.
Smart says yū′-nĭz-ŭn.

unlearned (adj.)—ŭn-lẽr′-nĕd, *not* ŭn-lẽrnd′.
See *learned.*

unlearned (part.)—ŭn-lẽrnd′, *not* ŭn-lẽr′-nĕd.

unprecedented—ŭn-prĕs′-ē-dĕnt-ĕd.

unscathed—ŭn-skăthd′ or ŭn-skătht′.
Stormonth gives the second only.

untoward—ŭn-tō′-ẽrd, *not* ŭn-tō-wôrd′.

upas—yū′-pȧs.
"The *upas* tree."

Upernavik—ōō-pẽr-nā′-vĭk.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents the *first* syllable.

Upsal—ŭp′-săl.

Upsala—ŭp-sä′-lä.

Ural—yū′-räl.

Urania—yū-rā′-nĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Uranus—yū′-rȧ-nŭs.
urbanity—ûr-băn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ûr-bā′-nĭt-ĭ.
Urbino—ōor-bē′-nō.
urea—yū′-rē-ȧ, *not* yū-rē′-ȧ.
Uriel—yū′-rĭ-ĕl.
Ursula—ûr′-sū-lȧ, *not* ûr-sū′-lȧ.
Uruguay—ōō-rōō-ḡwī′ or yū′-rōō-ḡwȧ.
usage—yū′-zāj.
used—ūzd, *not* ūst.
"I *used* to go."
usufruct—yū′-zū-frŭkt.
usurious—yū-zhū′-rĭ-ŭs.
usurp—yū-zûrp′, *not* yū-sûrp′.
usurpation—yū-zûr-pā′-shŭn.
Utah—yū′-tä or yū′-tô.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says yū′-tô or yū′-tä.
Utopian—yū-tō′-pĭ-ăn.
Utrecht—yū-trĕkt′; Dutch pron. ü′-trĕкt.
For ü and к, see pp. 26 and 28.
uxorious—ŭks-ō′-rĭ-ŭs.
Stormonth says ŭḡ-zō′-rĭ-ŭs.

V

vaccine—văk′-sīn or văk′-sĭn.
văk′-sēn is commonly heard. See *aniline.*
vade-mecum—vā-dē-mē′-kŭm.
vagary—vȧ-ḡā′-rĭ, *not* vā′-ḡȧ-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vagrant—vā′-grănt, *not* văg′-rănt.
vale (farewell)—vā′-lē or vä′-lā.
Valenciennes—vȧ-lĕn-sĭ-ĕnz′; Fr. pron. **vȧ-**läN-sē-ĕn′.
For äN, see p. 26.

valet—văl′-ĕt or văl′-ā.
The lexicographers generally give văl′-ĕt, but văl′-ā is the form in common use.

Valhalla—văl-hăl′-ȧ.
See *Walhalla.*

valise—vȧ-lēs′.
Worcester prefers **vȧ-lēz′.**

valkyr—văl′-kĭr.
valkyria—văl-kĭr′-ĭ-ȧ.
Valladolid—văl-lȧ-dō-lĭd′; Sp. pron. **väl-yä-**thō-lēth′.
See *Guadalquivir* and *llano.*

Valois de—dŭ väl-wä′.
Valparaiso—väl-pä-rī′-sō.
valuable—văl′-yū-ȧ-bl, *not* văl′-yū-**bl.**
Vandyck—văn-dīk′.
Van Eyck—vän īk′.
Van Hoeck—vän hŏŏk′.
vaquero—vä-kā′-rō.
vanquish—văng′-kwĭsh, *not* văn′-**kwĭsh.**
variegate—vā′-rĭ-ē-gāt.
variola—vȧ-rī′-ō-lȧ, *not* vā-rĭ-ō′-**lȧ.**

varioloid—vā′-rĭ-ō-loid or văr′-ĭ-ō-loid.

Worcester gives the first only. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary the second is preferred.

variorum—vā-rĭ-ō′-rŭm.

vase—vās or väz.

Worcester says vāz or vās. Stormonth says väz or vāz. Haldeman says vāz or vās. The New Imperial says vās, vāz, or väz.

"Down to the time of Walker this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, etc., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *väz*, and by a few *vawz*."—*Webster.*

vaseline—văs′-ē-lĭn or văs′-ĕl-ēn.

See *aniline.*

vaticinal—vȧ-tĭs′-ĭn-ăl.

Vauban de—dŭ vō-bän′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Vaucluse—vō-klüz′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Vaud (Pays de)—pā-ē′ dŭ vō′.

vaudeville—vōd′-vĭl ; Fr. pron. vōd-vēl′.

Vaughan—vôn or vô′-ăn.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers vô′-ăn.

vaunt—vänt or vônt.

Worcester prefers vônt, which is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial. Haldeman says vänt or vônt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Vecchio—vĕk′-ē-ō.
Veda—vā′-dȧ or vē′-dȧ.
Worcester says vē′-dȧ or vē-dô′.

Vega—vē′-gȧ. See *vega* (*plain*).
vehemence—vē′-hē-mĕns.
vehement—vē′-hē-mĕnt.
veinous—vā′-nŭs, *not* vē′-nŭs.
See *venous*.

Velasquez—vā-läs′-kĕth.
See *Lopez*.

Velpeau—vĕl-pō′.
velvet—vĕl′-vĕt, *not* vĕl′-vŭt.
See *damage*.

Vendôme de—dŭ väN-dōm′.
For äN, see p. 26.

vendue—vĕn-dū′.
Haldeman accents the *first* syllable.

Venezuela—vĕn-ĕz-wē′-lȧ ; Sp. pron. vā-nĕth-wā′-lä or vĕ-nĕs-wā′-lä.
See *Lopez*.

venial—vē′-nĭ-ăl, *not* vēn′-yăl.
venison—vĕn′-ĭz-n or vĕn′-zn.
Worcester prefers the second.

venous—vē′-nŭs, *not* vā′-nŭs.
See *veinous*.

venue—vĕn′-yū.
veracious—vē-rā′-shŭs.

Vera Cruz—vā′-rä krōōth ; vā′-rä krōōs (Gaz.) ; commonly vĕr′-ȧ krōōz.
See *Lopez.*

verbatim—vĕr-bā -tĭm, *not* vĕr-băt′-ĭm.
Verboeckhoven—vĕr-bo͝ok′-hō-vĕn.
verbose—vĕr-bōs′.
verbosity—vĕr-bŏs′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* vĕr-bō′-sĭt-ĭ.
Vercingetorix—vĕr-sĭn-jĕt′-ō-rĭks.
Verd (Cape)—vĕrd.
Also spelled *Verde*, and pronounced as above.

verd-antique—vĕrd-ăn-tēk′.
Verdi—vâr′-dē.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says vĕr′-dē.

verdigris—vĕr′-dĭ-ḡrēs.
Stormonth and Haldeman say vĕr′-dĭ-ḡrĭs.
See *amber-gris.*

verdure—vĕrd′-yūr.
Worcester says vĕrd′-yŭr. See *nature.*

Vereschagin—vā-rā-shä-ḡēn′.
Vergniaud—vĕr-nyē-ō′ ; vĕr-nyō′ (Biog.).
vermicelli—vĕr-mē-chĕl′-ĭ or vĕr-mē-sĕl′-ĭ, *not* vĕr-mē-sĭl′-ĭ.
Worcester gives the *first* only.

vermilion—vĕr-mĭl′-yŭn.
Vernet—vĕr-nā′.
Veronese (Paul)—vā-rō-nā′-zā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Veronica—vĕr-ō-nī′-kȧ.

The pronunciation vĕr-ŏn′-ĭk-ȧ is also authorized.

Versailles—vẽr-sālz′ ; Fr. pron. vĕr-sä′-yŭ.

versatile—vẽr′-sȧ-tĭl, *not* vẽr′-sȧ-tēl.

version—vẽr′-shŭn, *not* vẽr′-zhŭn.

vertebral—vẽr′-tē-brȧl.

vertigo—vẽr′-tĭg̃-ō.

This is the pronunciation commonly heard. Worcester gives in addition the forms vẽr-tī′-g̃ō and vẽr-tē′-g̃ō.

Verulam (Lord)—vĕr′-o͞o-lăm.

verve—vẽrv or vârv.

Vespasian—vĕs-pā′-zhĭ-ăn.

Vespucci (Amerigo) — ä-mā-rē′-g̃ō vĕs-po͞ot′-chē.

Vespucius (Americus)—ȧ-mĕr′-ĭk-ŭs vĕs-pū′-shŭs.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says ăm-ĕr-ī′-kŭs vĕs-pū′-shŭs.

veterinary—vĕt′-ẽr-ĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* vĕt′-rĭn-ā-rĭ.

Vevay—vĕv-ā′, *not* vĕv′-ā.

vial—vī′-ăl.

See *phial.*

Vibert—vē-bâr′.

vibratory—vī′-brȧ-tō-rĭ.

vicar—vĭk′-ẽr.

Vicenza—vē-chĕnt′-sä.

vē-sĕn′-zä is preferred by Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vice versa—vī′-sē vẽr′-sȧ, *not* vīs′-vẽr-sȧ.

Vichy—vē-shē′.

In this country, generally pronounced vĭsh′-ĭ.

vicinage—vĭs′-ĭn-āj.

vicinal—vĭs′-ĭn-ăl.

vicinity—vĭs-ĭn′-ĭt-ĭ.

victory—vĭk′-tō-rĭ, *not* vĭk′-trĭ.

victuals—vĭt′-lz.

videlicet—vĭd-ĕl′-ĭs-ĕt.

Vienna—vĭ-ĕn′-ȧ, *not* vī-ĕn′-ȧ.

vignette—vĭn-yĕt′ or vĭn′-yĕt.

Stormonth gives vĭn-ĕt′ as a secondary form.

viking—vī-kĭng, *not* vē′-kĭng.

villain—vĭl′-ĭn.

Stormonth says vĭl′-lān or vĭl′-lăn.

Villiers—vĭl′-lẽrz.

Vincennes—vĭn-sĕnz′ ; Fr. pron. văN-sĕn′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Vinci da—dä vĭn′-chē.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says dä vēn′-chē or dä vĭn′-chĭ.

vindicative—vĭn′-dĭk-ā-tĭv.

vĭn-dĭk′-ā-tĭv is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

vindicatory—vĭn′-dĭk-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* vĭn-dĭk′-ā-tō-rĭ.

vineyard—vĭn′-yẽrd, *not* vīn′-yẽrd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vingt-et-un—văN-tā-ŭN′.
For ăN and ŭN, see pp. 26 and **27**

viola—vī′-ō-lȧ or vē-ō′-lȧ.
Worcester says vī-ō′-lȧ.

Viola—vī′-ō-lä ; It. pron. vē-ō′-**lä**.

violence—vī′-ō-lĕns.

violent—vī′-ō-lĕnt.

violet—vī′-ō-lĕt.

violin—vī-ō-lĭn′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Viollet-le-Duc—vē-ō-lā′ lŭ-dük′.
For ü, see p. 26.

violoncello — vē-ō-lŏn-chĕl′-ō or **vē-ō-lŏn-sĕl′-ō.**
Stormonth and the New Imperial prefer vē-ō-lŏn-sĕl′-ō. See *cello.*

virago—vī-rā′-ḡō, *not* vĭr′-ā-ḡō.
Worcester gives vĭr-ā′-ḡō as a secondary pronunciation.

Virchow—vĕr′-chow ; Ger. pron., **fĭr′-KŌ.**
For K, see p. 28.

virile—vī′-rĭl or vĭr′-ĭl.
Stormonth says vĭr′-il or **vĭr′-il.**

virtuoso—vĕr-tŏo-ō′-sō.
Smart says vĕr-tū-ō′-**zō.**

virulence—vĭr′-yū-lĕns.
Stormonth says vĭr′-ŏo-lĕns.

virulent—vĭr′-yū-lĕnt.
Stormonth says vĭr′-o͝o-lĕnt.

vis-à-vis—vēz-à-vē′.

visa—vē′-zȧ.
See *visé.*

viscount—vī′-kownt, *not* vĭs′-kownt.

visé—vē-zā′.
Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable. See *visa.*

Visigoth—vĭz′-ĭ-gŏth, *not* vĭs′-ĭ-gŏth.

visor—vĭz′-ĕr, *not* vī′-zĕr. See *vizor.*

visual—vĭzh′-yū-ăl.
Stormonth says vĭz′-yū-ăl.

vitriol—vĭt′-rĭ-ŭl, *not* vĭt′-rŭl.

vituperate—vī-tū′-pĕr-āt.
Worcester prefers vē-tū′-pĕr-ăt.

viva voce—vī′-vȧ vō′-sē.

vivace—vē-vä′-chā.

vivacious—vī-vā′-shŭs.

vivacity—vī-văs′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester prefers vē-văs′-ĭt-ĭ.

vivandière—vē-vän-dyâr′.
For än, see p. 26.

viviparous—vī-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.

vizier—vĭz′-yĕr or vĭz-ēr′.
Worcester says vĭz′-yĕr or vĭz′-yēr.

Vladimir—vlăd′-ē-mēr; Russian and Polish pron. vlä-dē′-mĭr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vocable—vō′-kȧ-bl.

vocule—vŏk′-yūl.

Worcester says vō-kūl′.

Volapük—vō-lä-pük′.

For ü, see p. 26. In spite of the fact that the pronunciation of this word is phonetic, and is clear to any person familiar with this language, still, in view of the discussion concerning the word, I have sought the authority of Prof. Charles E. Sprague, author of "The Hand-Book of Volapük."

volatile—vŏl′-ȧ-tĭl, *not* vŏl′-ȧ-tēl, *nor* vŏl′-ȧ-tīl.

volcanic—vŏl-kăn′-ĭk, *not* vŏl-kā′-nĭk.

volcano—vŏl-kā′-nō, *not* vŏl-kä′-nō.

Volga—vŏl′-ḡä.

Volta—vŏl′-tä.

volume—vŏl′-yūm.

voluntarily—vŏl′-ŭn-tā-rĭl-ĭ, *not* vŏl-ŭn-tā′-rĭl-ĭ.

volute—vō-lūt′.

Von—fōn, *not* vŏn; more nearly fȯn.

In German, *v* is pronounced like *f* in English.

Vosges—vōzh.

vraisemblance—vrā-säN-bläNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

vulpine—vŭl′-pĭn or vŭl′-pīn.

Knowles says vŭl′-pīn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

W

wady—wŏd'-ĭ.

wā'-dĭ is Worcester's pronunciation.

waft—wȧft, *not* wăft.

See *ask*.

Wagner—wăg'-nĕr ; Ger. pron. väG'-nĕr.

For G, see p. 28.

Wagram—vä'-grăm.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says wä'-grăm or vä'-grăm.

wainscot—wāns'-kŏt.

Smart says wĕns'-kŏt. Do not say wănz'-kōt.

waistcoat—wāst'-kōt ; coll., wĕs'-kŭt.

Walker says wĕs'-kŏt. Worcester's pronunciation is wās'-kōt or wĕs'-kŭt.

Walker says : "This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as others have done. It would scarcely seem pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness."

Waldenses — wôl-dĕn'-sēz ; wŏl-dĕn'-sēz (Gaz.).

Walhalla—wŏl-hăl'-ȧ.

See *Valhalla*.

Wallachia—wŏl-lā'-kĭ-ȧ.

See *Wallachian*.

Wallenstein von—fōn wŏl'-ĕn-stīn ; Ger. pron. fōn väl'-ĕn-stīn.

Waller—wŏl′-ẽr.

Waltham (Eng.)—wôlt′-hăm; wŏlt′-hăm (Gaz.).

Waltham (U. S.)—wŏl′-thăm.

wan—wŏn.

want (n.)—wônt.

want (vb.)—wônt.

Worcester gives wŏnt as a secondary pronunciation.

warrant—wŏr′-ănt.

warrantee—wŏr-ănt-ē′.

warranty—wŏr′-ănt-ĭ.

warrior—wôr′-yẽr or wŏr′-ĭ-ẽr.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only. The second is the pronunciation generally heard.

Warwick (Eng.)—wŏr′-ĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

Warwick (U. S.)—wär′-wĭk.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but the tendency to follow the English pronunciation is marked.

wary—wā′-rĭ.

Worcester prefers wâ′-rĭ.

was—wŏz, *not* wŭz.

wassail—wŏs′-ĭl.

Stormonth and Haldeman say wŏs′-ĕl. See *captain*.

water—wô′-tẽr, *not* wŏt′-ẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Waterloo—wô-tĕr-lōō′; Dutch pron. vä-tĕr-lō′.
Watervliet—wô-tĕr-vlēt′.
Watteau—vä-tō′; commonly wä-tō′.
"A *Watteau* plait."

Waukegan—wô-kē′-găn.
weapon—wĕp′-ŭn, *not* wē′-pŭn.
weazen—wē′-zn.
Weber von—fōn vā′-bĕr.
Wednesday—wĕnz′-dā, *not* wĕd′-nĕs-dā.
"This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound 'first into *wen-es-day*, and then into *wensday*.'"—*S. & W.*

Weimar—vī′-mär.
weir—wēr.
Stormonth says wār. See *wear (dam)*.

weiss bier—wīs bēr; Ger. pron. vīs bēr.
Wellesley (Islands)—wĕls′-lĭ.
Wellesley (College)—wĕlz′-lĭ.
"This (wĕlz′-lĭ) is the almost universal pronunciation."—*The Boston Globe.*
The Secretary of Wellesley College says: "One of the old residents inclines to wĕls′-lĭ. I presume the pronunciation (wĕlz′-lĭ) given by Webster is correct."

Wellesley (Sir Arthur)—wĕlz′-lĭ.
Wemyss (Castle)—wēms.
Lippincott's pronouncing Gazetteer says wē′-mĭs. See *Alnwick.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Werther—wĕr′-tĕr ; Ger. pron. vār′-tār.
"The Sorrows of *Werther*."

Weser—wē′-zĕr ; Ger. pron. vā′-zĕr.

Wesley—wĕs′-lĭ.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says wĕz′-lĭ.

Wesleyan—wĕs′-lĭ-ăn, *not* wĕz′-lĭ-ăn.

Westmoreland—wĕst-mōr′-lănd.

Westphalia—wĕst-fā′-lĭ-ȧ, *not* wĕst-fä′-lĭ-ȧ.

wharf—hwôrf.
Stormonth says hwŏrf.

wherefore—hwâr′-fōr.

whereof—hwâr-ŏf′ or hwâr-ŏv′.
Worcester gives the first only, and Haldeman the second only. See *hereof*.

wherewith—hwâr-wĭth′ or hwâr-wĭth′.
Worcester gives the first only. See *herewith*.

which—hwĭch, *not* wĭch.

whilom—hwī′-lŭm, *not* hwĭl′-ŭm.

whisk—hwĭsk, *not* wĭsk.

whiskey—hwĭs′-kĭ, *not* wĭs′-kĭ.

whistle—hwĭs′-l, *not* wĭs′-l.

Whitefield—hwĭt′-fēld, *not* hwīt′-fēld.

whiting—hwī′-tĭng, *not* hwī′-tĕn-ĭng.

whoa—hwō, *not* wō.

whole—hŏl, *not* hōl.

wholly—hŏl′-ĭ, *not* hō′-lĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

whooping (cough)—hōōp′-ĭng, *not* hŏŏp′-ĭng.

whorl—hwûrl or hwôrl.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says hwŏrl or hwẽrl.

whortleberry — hwûrt′-l-bĕr-ĭ ; hŏrt′-l-bĕr-ĭ (Stor.), *not* hŭk′-l-bĕr-ĭ, unless spelled *huckleberry.*

Wieland—wē′-lănd ; Ger. pron. vē′-länt.

Wiesbaden—vēs-bä′-dĕn.

wigwam—wĭg′-wŏm.

Worcester says wĭg′-wôm, and Stormonth wĭg′-wăm.

Wilhelm—vĭl′-hĕlm.

Wilkesbarre—wĭlks′-băr-ĭ.

Willamette (river)—wĭl-ä′-mĕt.

wind (n.)—wĭnd.

"In poetry and among singers this word is often pronounced *wīnd.*"—*Webster.*

"In common conversation we pronounce the *i* in *wind* like the *i* in *bit ;* in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite.*"—*Dr. Latham.*

windpipe—wĭnd′-pīp.

wīnd′-pīp is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. It is a form rarely heard.

windrow—wĭn′-rō.

Worcester says wĭnd′-rō.

Windsor—wĭn′-zôr, *not* wĭnd′-zôr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Winkelried von—vōn wĭng′-kĕl-rēd ; Ger. pron. fōn vĭng′-kĕl-rēt.
Winnepesaukee (Lake)—wĭn-ē-pē-sô′-kē.
wiseacre—wī′-zā-kẽr.
wistaria—wĭs-tā′-rĭ-à, *not* wĭs-tē′-rĭ-à.
with (n.)—wĭth, *not* wĭth.
See *withe.*

with (prep.)—wĭth.
withe—wĭth.
See *with* (n.). Stormonth says wĭth.

Wolf—wo͝olf ; Ger. pron. vōlf.
Wollaston—wo͝ol′-ăs-tŏn, *not* wŏl′-ăs-tŏn.
Wolseley (Sir Garnet)—wo͝olz′-lĭ, *not* wo͝ol′-zĭ.
Wolsey (Cardinal)—wo͝ol′-zĭ, *not* wo͝ol′-sĭ.
women—wĭm′-ĕn, *not* wĭm′-ĭn.
wont (custom)—wŭnt.
won't (will not)—wōnt.
"In New England, commonly pronounced wŭnt."—*Wor.*

Woolwich—wo͝ol′-ĭj.
See *Alnwick.* Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers wo͝ol′-ĭch.

Worcester (Eng.)—wo͝os′-tẽr.
See *Alnwick.*

Worcester (U. S.)—wo͝os′-tẽr.
Wo͝os′-tẽr seems to be the prevailing form, in spite of the marking of the dictionaries.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Worcestershire—wo͝os′-tĕr-shĭr.

See *shire.*

world—wûrld, *not* wŭld.

Stormonth says wẽrld.

Worms—vôrms.

"The Diet of *Worms.*"

worse—wûrs.

Stormonth says wẽrs.

worsted (n.) — wo͝os′-tĕd; wo͝or′-stĕd (Wor.); wo͝os′-tĕd or wo͝or′-stĕd (Stor. and Web., 1900).

worsted (part.)—wûr′-stĕd.

Stormonth says wẽr′-stĕd.

worth—wûrth.

Stormonth says wẽrth.

Wörth (Ger.)—vört.

For ö, see p. 25.

wound (n.)—wo͝ond or wownd.

Webster says: "The word *wound*, which, from its Anglo-Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*wo͝ond*), notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other orthoëpists against the irregularity."

The New Imperial says that *wownd* was formerly universal, but is now old-fashioned.

wrath—räth, *not* răth.

Worcester gives rôth as a secondary form.

wreath—rēth.

wreathe—rēth, *not* rēth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

wreaths—rēthz, *not* rēths.

See *cloths*. "In *wreaths* the *th* is vocal."—*Smart*.

wrestle—rĕs′-l, *not* rĕst′-l.

Never say răs′-l.

wrestler—rĕs′-lĕr, *not* rĕst′-lĕr.

wristband—rĭst′-bănd; coll. rĭz′-bănd.

wrong—rŏng.

See *accost*.

wroth—rŏth.

See *accost*.

Württemberg—vür′-tĕm-bĕrG.

For ü and G, see pp. 26 and 28.

Wyandotte—wī-ăn-dŏt′.

wych-hazel—wĭch′-hā-zl.

Wyckliffe—wĭk′-lĭf.

Wyoming—wī-ō′-mĭng, *not* wī′-ō-mĭng.

It is true that Campbell, in "Gertrude of Wyoming," accents the word upon the antepenultima, but this discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that this poet was never in America, and, as Dr. Thomas says, "probably had no opportunity to learn the practice of the best speakers in the U. S."

Wyss—vĭs.

X

xantheine—zăn′-thē-ĭn.

See *aniline*. In English, *x initial* has the sound of *z*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Xanthippe—zăn-thĭp′-ē.
See *Xantippe.*

Xantippe—zăn-tĭp′-ē.
This spelling is, according to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the one to be preferred. See *Xanthippe.*

xebec—zē′-bĕk.

Xenia—zē′-nĭ-ȧ.

Xenophon—zĕn′-ō-fŏn.

Ximenes (Cardinal)—zĭm-ē′-nēz; Sp. pron. hē-mā′-nĕs.

Xorullo—hō-rōōl′-yō.
"Often pronounced hō-rōō′-yō."—*Gaz.*
The *h* should be strongly aspirated in this word. See *Jorullo.*

xylographer—zī-lŏg′-rȧ-fĕr.

xylography—zī-lŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

xylophone—zī′-lō-fōn.

Y

yacht—yŏt.

Yakootsk—yä-kōōtsk′.
See *Jakutsk, Yakutsk.*

Yang-tse-kiang—yăng-tsē-kĭ-äng′.

ycleped—ĭk-lĕpt′.
Worcester and Stormonth say ē-klĕpt′.

yea—yā or yē.
Walker says yē.
Worcester remarks: "Most of the orthoë-

pists more recent than Walker pronounce this word *yā*."

yeast—yēst.

Haldeman prefers ēst.

Smart says: "The old spelling and pronunciation (yest—yĕst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given (yeast—yēst).

Yeddo—yĕd′-dō.

See *Jeddo.*

yelk—yĕlk.

Perry says yĕlk or yōk. See *yolk.*

Yemen—yĕm′-ĕn.

Yenikale (Strait)—yĕn-ē-kä′-lā.

Yenesei—yĕn-ē-sā′-ē.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives yĕn-ē-sā′ as a secondary pronunciation.

yesterday—yĕs′-tĕr-dĭ; yĕs′-tĕr-dā (Web. 1900).

Worcester and Haldeman prefer yĕs′-tĕr-dā, and Stormonth gives yĕs′-tĕr-dā only.

Ygdrasyl—ĭg̅′-drȧ-sĭl.

Yokohama—yō-kō-hä′-mä.

yolk—yōlk or yōk.

Worcester says yōk. See *yelk.*

Yonge (Charlotte)—yŭng.

Yosemite (Valley)—yō-sĕm′-ĭt-ē.

Youghiogheny—yŏ-hŏ-g̅ā′-nĭ.

youths—yo͞oths, *not* yo͞othz.

Ypres—ē′-pĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ypsilanti—ĭp-sĭl-ăn′-tĭ.
Yucatan—yo͞o-kä-tän′.
yule—yūl.
Yvetot—ēv-to͞′.

Z

Zabulon—zăb′-yū-lŏn.
Zaccheus—zăk-ē′-ŭs, *not* zăk′-ē-ŭs.
Zama—zā′-mȧ.
Zamacoïs—thä-mä-kō′-ēs.

In Spanish *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Zambezi—zäm-bā′-zē.
Zanguebar—zäng-ḡā-bär′.
Zante—zän′-tā.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers zăn′-tē.

zany—zā′-nĭ.
Zanzibar—zän′-zĭb-är.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents the *final* syllable.

zealot—zĕl′-ŭt.
zealous—zĕl′-ŭs.
zeitung—tsī′-to͞ong.
zenana—zē-nä′-nȧ.
zenith—zē′-nĭth.

Stormonth and Smart say zĕn′-ĭth. Haldeman says zĕn′-ĭth or zē′-nĭth.

Zermatt—tsĕr-mät′ or zĕr-mät′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Zerubbabel—zē-rŭb′-ȧ-bĕl.
See *Zorobabel.*

Zeus—zūs, *not* zē′-ŭs.

Zeuxis—zūk′-sĭs.

Zidon—zī′-dŏn, *not* sī′-dŏn unless spelled *Sidon.*

zincic—zĭngk′-ĭk, *not* zĭn′-sĭk.

Zion—zī′-ŏn.
See *Sion*, another spelling.

zither—zĭth′-ẽr.

Zipporah—zĭp-ō′-rȧ.
Stormonth gives zĭp′-ō-rȧ as a secondary form.

zodiacal—zō-dī′-ăk-ăl, *not* zō′-dĭ-ăk-ăl.

Zollverein—tsōl′-fē-rīn.
Stormonth says zŏl′-fẽr-īn.

zoölogical—zō-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl, *not* zo͝ō-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

zoölogy—zō-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* zo͝ō-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Zoroaster—zō-rō-ăs′-tẽr, *not* zō′-rō-ăs-tẽr.

Zorobabel—zō-rŏb′-ȧ-bĕl.
See *Zerubbabel.*

Zorrilla y Moral—thŏr-ēl′-yä ē mō-räl′.
See *Zamacoïs* and *llano.*

zouave—zwäv or zo͝ō-äv′.
Worcester gives the second only.

Zuleika—zo͝o-lē′-kȧ.
"The bride of Abydos."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Zumpt—tso͝ompt.
Zunz—tso͝onts.
Zurich—zū′-rĭk ; Ger. pron. tsü′-rĭk.
For ü and K, see pp. 26 and 28.

Zutphen—zŭt′-fĕn.
Zuyder Zee—zī′-dĕr zē ; Dutch pron. zoi′-dĕr zā.
Also spelled *Zuider Zee* and pronounced as above.

Zwingle—zwĭng′-ḡl.
Zwingli—zwĭng′-ḡlē ; Ger. pron. tsvĭng′-lē.
zymotic—zī-mŏt′-ĭk.
Haldeman prefers zĭm-ŏt′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

SUPPLEMENT OF
5000 ADDITIONAL WORDS.

A

Aaronic—âr-ŏn′-ĭk.

See *Aaron.*

abaft—ȧ-bȧft′.

Stormonth says ăb-ăft′.

Abana—ăb′-ȧ-nȧ or ȧ-bä′-nȧ.

See *Pharpar.*

"Are not *Abana* and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?"—*II. Kings v. 12.*

abandon (ease)—ȧ-bänˣ-dônˣ′.

For änˣ, ônˣ, see pp. 26, 27.

Abaris—ăb′-ȧ-rĭs.

Abbas Mirza—äb-bäs′ mēr′-zä.

Abbatucci—ȧ-bȧ-tü-sē′; It. pron., äb-bȧ-tōō′-chē.

For ü, see p. 26.

Abbaye, L'—lä-bā'-yŭ.

See *Boulogne.*

Abbon—ȧ-bôn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Abdera—ăb-dē'-rȧ, *not* ăb'-dē-rȧ.

Abdiel—ăb'-dĭ-ĕl.

——"the Seraph *Abdiel*, faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he."
Paradise Lost.

Abdul-Aziz—äb'-dŏŏl ä-zēz'.

Abednego—ȧ-bĕd'-nē-ḡō.

Abel—ā'-bl; Norwegian pron., ä'-bĕl.

abele—ȧ-bēl'; ăb-ē'-lē (Stor.).

Abencerrages—ȧ-bĕn'-sē-rā-jēz; Sp. pron., ȧ-bān-thā-rä'-hās.

See *Caceres, Gila.*

Aben Ezra—ä'-bĕn ĕz'-rȧ.

Abercrombie—ăb'-ẽr-krŭm-bĭ.

See *Abercromby.*

Abercromby—ăb'-ẽr-krŭm-bĭ.

See *Abercrombie.*

Aberdeen—ăb-ẽr-dēn'.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Abergavenny—ăb-ẽr-ḡȧ-vĕn'-ĭ or ăb-ẽr-ḡā'-nĭ.

See *Alnwick*

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

abhor—ăb-hôr′ ; ăb-hŏr′ (Stor.).
Abiathar—ȧ-bī′-ȧ-thȧr.
abiogenesis—ăb-ĭ-ō-jĕn′-ē-sĭs.

See *biogenesis.*

ablution—ăb-lū′-shŭn, *not* ăb-lo͞o′-shŭn.
Abou-ben-Adhem—ä′-bo͞o bĕn ä′-dĕm.
absentee—ăb-sĕn-tē′.
absolute—ăb′-sō-lūt, *not* ăb′-sō-lo͞ot.
absorb—ăb-sôrb′.
abstractly—ăb′-străkt-lĭ.

Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ăb-străkt′-lĭ.

Abu-Bekr—ä′-bo͞o bĕk′-r.

Also spelled *Abou-Bekr*, but pronounced as above.

abutilon—ȧ-bū′-tĭl-ŏn.
Académie, L'—lä-kä-dā-mē′.
Acadia—ȧ-kā′-dĭ-ȧ.

Not to be confounded with *Arcadia*, which see.

Acadie—ä-kä-dē′.

"List to a Tale of Love in *Acadie*, home of the happy."—*Evangeline.*

acaulose—ăk-ô′-lōs.

Worcester and the Standard Dictionary say ăk-ô-lōs′.

Accademia della Crusca—ăk-kä-dä′-mē-ȧ dĕl′-lȧ krŏŏs′-kȧ.

accelerative—ăk-sĕl′-ĕr-ȧ-tĭv.

acceptable—ăk-sĕpt′-ȧ-bl.

Walker says ăk′-sĕpt-ăb-l.

acceptor—ăk-sĕp′-tĕr or ăk-sĕp′-tôr.

accessary—ăk-sĕs′-sā-rĭ or ăk′-sĕs-sā-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation. The second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessory*.

accessorial—ăk-sĕs-sō′-rĭ-ăl.

accolade—ăk-ō-lād′ or ăk-ō-lȧd′.

Stormonth gives the latter only.

accompt—ăk-kownt′, *formerly* ăk-kŏmt′.

accouchement—ȧk-kōōsh-mäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

accoucheur—ȧk-kōōsh-ör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

accoucheuse—ȧk-kōōsh-öz′.

For ö, see p. 25.

accuracy—ăk′-kū-rȧ-sĭ, *not* ăk′-kĕr-ȧ-sĭ.

accursed (adj.)—ăk-kûr′-sĕd.

Worcester prefers ăk-kûrst′.

accursed (part.)—ăk-kûrst′.

See *learned*.

acerbate—ȧ-sĕr′-bāt.

The Standard Dictionary says ăs′-ẹr-bāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acerose—ăs′-ẽr-ōs.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

acetamide—ăs-ĕt-ăm′-ĭd or ăs-ĕt-ăm′-īd.

See *ide.*

acetate—ăs′-ē-tāt, *not* ăs-ē′-tāt.

aceto (prefix)—ăs′-ē-tō, *not* ăs-ē′-tō.

"*Aceto*-gelatin."

acetylene—ȧ-sĕt′-ĭl-ēn ; ăs′-ĕt-ĭl-ēn (Standard).

Achæan—ȧ-kē′-ăn.

The Standard Dictionary says ä-kē′-ăn or ȧ-kā′-ăn. See *Achaian.* "The *Achæan* League."

Achaian—ȧ-kā′-yăn.

See *Achæan.*

Achernar—ȧ-kẽr′-när.

à cheval —ȧ shŭv-ȧl′.

Achilles—ȧ-kĭl′-ēz.

acinaciform—ăs-ĭn-ăs′-ĭf-ôrm ; ä-sĭn′-ä-sĭf-ôrm (Standard).

acinus—ăs′-ĭn-ŭs, *not* ăs-ī′-nŭs.

Acis—ā′-sĭs.

acotyledon—ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn.

The Standard Dictionary gives ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ā′-dŭn as a secondary form.

acotyledonous—ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.

Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acoustic—ȧ-kow′-stĭk or ȧ-ko̅o̅′-stĭk.
The Standard Dictionary prefers ȧ-ko̅o̅′-stĭk. See *acoustics.*

acquiesce—ăk-wĭ-ĕs′.
acrasia—ȧ-krā′-sĭ-ȧ.
acrasy—ăk′-rȧ-sĭ.
Actian—ăk′-shĭ-ăn.
"The *Actian* Games."

Acuña (Christóbal de)—krĭs-tō′-bȧl dā ä-ko̅on′-yȧ.
See *cañon.*

Adam (Albrecht)—äl′-brĕкt ä′-dȧm.
For к, see p. 28. See *Adam* (*Edmond*).
Adam (Edmond)—ĕd-môN′ ȧ-däN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27. See *Adam* (*Albrecht*).

Adamowski—ä-dä-mŏf′-skĭ.
adaptation—ăd-ăp-tā′-shŭn, *not* ăd-ăp′-tā-shŭn.
addio—äd-dē′-ō.
additament—ăd-dĭt′-ȧ-mĕnt.
adduce—ăd-dūs′, *not* ăd-do̅o̅s′.
Adelaide—ăd′-ē-lād.
See *Adelaïde.*

Adelaïde—ä-dā-lä-ēd′.
See *Adelaide.*

Adelina—ăd-ē-lī′-nȧ.
See *Adeline.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Adeline—ăd′-ē-līn ; Fr. pron., äd-lēn′.
See *Adelina.*

adelopod—ȧ-dĕl′-ō-pŏd.
adeniform—ȧ-dĕn′-ĭf-ôrm ; ăd′-ĕn-ĭf-ôrm (Standard).
adenose—ăd′-ē-nōs.
Adherbal—ăd-hĕr′-bȧl.
adhesion—ăd-hē′-zhŭn.
See *cohesion.*

adios—äd-yōs′.
"This word is often pronounced ȧ-dē′-ōs, but the Spanish accent, though weak, is on the final syllable."—*Webster's International Dictionary.*

adjectively—ăd′-jĕk-tĭv-lĭ.
adjourn—ăd-jûrn′.
Pronounce the *d.*

adjunct (n. and adj.)—ăd′-jŭngkt.
See *adjourn.*

adjure—ăd-jūr′.
See *adjourn.*

adjuvant—ăd′-jū-vȧnt.
Adler (Felix)—äd′-lĕr, *not* ăd′-lĕr.
ad libitum—ăd lĭb′-ĭt-ŭm.
admirative—ăd-mī′-rȧ-tĭv.
Adonai—ăd-ō-nā′-ī or äd-ō-nī′.
Adria—ā′-drē-ä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Adrian—ā′-drĭ-ăn.
See *Hadrian.*

Adrienne Lecouvreur—ä-drē-ĕn′ lŭ-kōō-vrör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Adullamites—ȧ-dŭl′-ăm-īts.
See *Adullam.*

adventure—ăd-vĕnt′-yūr.
Ægeus—ē′-jē-ŭs or ē′-jūs.
See *Egeus.*

Ægina—ē-jī′-nȧ.
Æginetan—ē-jĭn′-ē-tăn.
"The *Æginetan* Marbles."

Æginetic—ē-jĭn-ĕt′-ĭk.
Ægos-Potamos—ē′-ḡŏs pŏt′-ȧ-mŏs.
Æolian—ē-ō′-lĭ-ăn.
See *Eolian*, another spelling.

Æolic—ē-ŏl′-ĭk.
See *Eolic*, another spelling.

Æolis—ē′-ō-lĭs.
aërodrome—ā′-ẽr-ō-drōm.
aërometer—ā-ẽr-ŏm′-ē-tẽr.
āërophone—ā′-ẽr-ō-fōn.
aëroplane—ā′-ẽr-ō-plān.
Æschines—ĕs′-kĭn-ēz.
Æschylean—ĕs-kĭl-ē′-ăn.
See *Æschylus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Æsculapius—ĕs-kū-lā′-pĭ-ŭs.
Ætolian—ē-tō′-lĭ-ăn.
"The *Ætolian* League."

affaire—ăf-fâr′.
affaire d'amour—ăf-fâr′ dăm-o͞or′.
affaire de cœur—ăf-fâr′ dŭ kör.
For ö, see p. 25.

affluence—ăf′-flū-ĕns, *not* ăf′-flo͞o-ĕns.
This last, however, is the pronunciation given in the Century Dictionary. Stormonth and Haldeman say ăf′-flo͞o-ĕns.

affluxion—ăf-flŭk′-shŭn.
Africaine, L'—läf-rē-kān′.
Africanus—ăf-rĭk-ā′-nŭs.
"Scipio *Africanus* Major."

aft—ȧft, *not* ăft.
Stormonth, with singular inconsistency, gives the *a* the short Italian sound, while in the final syllable of the word *abaft*, he makes the *a* short.

Agapemone—ăg̅-ȧ-pĕm′-ō-nē.
agaric—ăg̅′-ȧ-rĭk.
Stormonth says ăg̅-ăr′-ĭk, which is the secondary pronunciation of the word in the Century Dictionary.

Agasias—ȧ-g̅ā′-sĭ-ăs.
Agathocles—ȧ-g̅ăth′-ō-kiez.
agave—ȧ-g̅ā′-vē.
Stormonth says ăg̅′-ȧv or ăg̅′-ăv-ē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Agenor—ȧ-jē′-nôr.
Agesander—ăj-ē-săn′-dĕr.
Agesilaus—ăj-ĕs-ĭl-ā′-ŭs.
aghast—ȧ-ḡȧst′.
Agnesi—än-yā′-zē.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *onion*.

Agnus Dei—ăḡ′-nŭs dē′-ĭ.
agora—ăḡ′-ō-rȧ.
Agoult, d'—dä-ḡōō′.
Agricane—ä-ḡrē-kä′-nä.

Orlando Innamorato.

Agricola—ȧ-ḡrĭk′-ō-lȧ.
Agrigentum—ăḡ-rĭ-jĕn-′-tŭm.
Agrippina—ăḡ-rĭp-ī′-nȧ.

The Standard Dictionary gives ăḡ-rĭp-ē′-nȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

Aguinaldo—ä-ḡē-näl′-dō, *not* ä-ḡwē-näl′-dō.

Gu, in Spanish, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *g* in *go*, unless the *u* is marked with the diæresis (*ü*), when it is pronounced *gw*.

Ahalya—ȧ-hăl′-yȧ.
Ahura Mazda—ä′-hōō-rä măz′-dä.
Ai (city and river)—ī or ā′-ī.

See *ai* (*sloth*).

ai (sloth)—ä′-ĭ.

Worcester says ā′-ĭ. See *Ai* (*city and river*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Aiglon, L'—lā-ḡlôn'.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Aiguière—ā-ḡĭ-âr'.
Aiguillon, d'—dā-ḡē-yôn'.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Ainmiller—īn'-mĭl-ĕr.
Aisne—ān.
Aiton—ā'-tŭn.
Alabama—ăl-ȧ-bä'-mȧ, *not* ăl-ȧ-băm'-ȧ.
Alameda—ăl-ȧ-mā'-dȧ.
à l'Anglaise—ȧ lăn-ḡlāz'.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Al Araf—äl är'-äf.
Also spelled *Al Aaraaf*, but pronounced as above.

Albani—äl-bä'-nē.
See *Alboni*.

albeit—ôl-bē'-ĭt ; ăl'-bē-ĭt (Stor.)
I doubt if the *first* syllable of this word is ever pronounced as Stormonth gives it.

Albemarle—ăl'-bē-märl.
Albers—äl'-bĕrs.
Albert Nyanza (Lake)—ăl'-bĕrt nī-ăn'-zȧ.
See *Victoria Nyanza* (*Lake*).

Albertus Magnus—ăl-bĕr'-tŭs măḡ'-nŭs.
Alboni—äl-bō'-nē.
See *Albani*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Alborak—ăl′-bō-rȧk.
The New Imperial says ăl-bō′-răk.

Albrecht—äl′-brĕкt.
For к, see p. 28.

Albuera—äl-bo͞o-ā′-rȧ or äl-bwā′-rȧ.
Albufera, d'—däl-bo͞o-fā′-rȧ.
albuginea—ăl-bū-jĭn′-ē-ȧ.
Albuquerque—äl-bo͞o-kēr′-kā; äl-bo͞o-kĕr′-kā (Gaz.); ăl′-bū-kĕrk (Stor.).
Albyn—ăl′-bĭn.
Also spelled *Albin*, but pronounced as above.

alcazar—ăl-käz′-är; ăl-kȧ-zär′ (C.).
Sp. pron., äl-kä′-thär. See *Cadiz.*

Alcestis—ăl-sĕs′-tĭs.
Alcor—ăl′-kôr.
Aldershot—ôl′-dĕr-shŏt.
Aldiborontephoscophornio — ăl-dĭ-bō-rŏn-tē-fŏs-kō-fôr′-nĭ-ō.
See *Chrononhotonthologos.*

Aldobrandini—äl-dō-brän-dē′-nē.
Aldus Manutius—ăl′-dŭs mȧ-nū′-shĭ-ŭs.
Alecto—ȧ-lĕk′-to.
Aleppo—ȧ-lĕp′-pō.
Alesia—ȧ-lē′-shĭ-ȧ.
Alessandria—ä-lĕs-sän′-drē-ȧ.
To be distinguished from *Alexandria.*
aleurone—ȧ-lū′-rōn.

Alexandra—ăl-ĕḡz-ăn′-drȧ.
"Queen *Alexandra.*"

alexia—ȧ-lĕks′-ĭ-ȧ.

Alfonso—ăl-fŏn′-sō, *not* ăl-fŏn′-zō.

Alford (Dean)—ôl′-fûrd.

algebraist—ăl′-jē-brā-ĭst.

Algeciras—ăl-jĕ-sē′-rās; Sp. pron., äl-hā-thē′-rȧs.
See *Caceres, Gila.*

Alger—ăl′-jĕr.
Sometimes pronounced ôl′-jĕr.

Algernon—ăl′-jĕr-nŭn.

Algonkian—ăl-ḡŏn′-kĭ-ăn.
See *Algonquian.*

Algonkin—ăl-ḡŏn′-kĭn.
See *Algonquin.*

Algonquian—ăl-ḡŏn′-kwĭ-ăn.
See *Algonkian.*

Alhambresque — ăl-hăm-brĕsk′; äl-äm′-brĕsk (Imp.).

Ali—ä′-lē.

Ali Baba—ȧ′-lē bä′-bȧ.

alienate—āl′-yĕn-āt.
See *alien.*

Allah—ăl′-lȧ.

allegory—ăl′-lē-ḡō-rĭ.
Stormonth makes the *third* syllable short (ḡŏr).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

alleluia—ăl-lē-lū′-yȧ.

Also spelled *alleluiah*, but pronounced as above. See *hallelujah*.

Alleyne—ăl′-ĕn.

See *Alleyn*.

Allia (river)—ăl′-ĭ-ȧ.
alliterative—ăl-lĭt′-ĕr-ȧ-tĭv.
Allston—ôl′-stŭn.
allude—ăl-lūd′, *not* ăl-lo͞od′.
allusion—ăl-lū′-zhŭn, *not* ăl-lo͞o′-zhŭn.
Alma (Battle of the)—ăl′-mȧ.
Almack's—ôl′-măks, *not* ăl′-măks.
Almás—ŏl-mäsh′.
Almeida—äl-mā′-ē-dä.
Almoravides—ăl-mō′-rȧ-vĭdz or vīdz.

This is Webster's marking. The Century Dictionary says vīdz, and the Standard vĭdz.

Almqvist—ălm′-kvĭst.
à l'outrance—ȧ lo͞o-trän̊s′.

For än̊, see p. 26.

Alpes-Maritimes—ȧlp-mȧ-rē-tēm′.
Al Sirat—äl sē-rät′.

Webster says ăs sē-rät′.

Alsop—ôl′-sŭp.
Altamaha—ôl-tȧ-mȧ-hô′.
Alte Fritz, Der—dĕr äl′-tĕ frēts.
Altgeld—ält′-ge̊ld.
Alton Locke—ôl′-tŭn lŏk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Alvares—äl′-vä-rĕs.
See *Alvarez* (*Francisco*); *Alvarez* (*Juan*).

Alvarez (Francisco)—äl′-vȧ-rāsh.
See *Alvares*.

Alvarez (Juan)—äl′ vȧ-rāth or rās.
See *Alvares; Zamacoïs*.

Alvary—äl-vä′-rĭ.
Alvinczy, von—fōn äl-vēn′-tsē.
Also spelled *Alvinzi*, but pronounced as above.

Amadeus—ăm-ȧ-dē′-ŭs.
Amadis de Gaul—ăm-ä-dē′ dŭ ḡôl.
Amalfi—ä-mäl′-fē.
Amalthea—ăm-ăl-thē′-ȧ.
amaranth—ăm′-ȧ-rănth.
Amaryllis—ăm-är-ĭl′-ĭs.
amass—ȧ-mȧs′, *not* ȧ-măs′.
See *ask*.

amaurosis—ăm-ôr-ō′-sĭs.
Ambiorix—ăm-bī′-ō-rĭks.
Ambois—äN-bwä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Amboise, d′—däN-bwäz′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Amenophis—ăm-ē-nō′-fĭs.
ament—ăm′-ĕnt.
Amiel (H. F.)—ä-mē-ĕl′.

amine—ăm′-ĭn or ăm′-ēn; ăm-ēn′ (Stor.).
Amlwch—ăm′-lo͝ok.
ammonia—ăm-mō′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* ăm-mō′-nyȧ.

A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Ammonoosuc—ăm-mō-no͝o′-sŭk.
amnesty—ăm′-nĕs-tĭ.
Amos—ā′-mŭs.
amour—ȧ-mo͝or′.
amperage—ăm-pā′-rāj.

The Century Dictionary says ăm-pē′-rāj.

ampere—ăm-pār′.

The Century Dictionary says ăm-pâr′. See *ampère.*

ampère—äN-pâr′.

For äN, see p. 26. See *ampere.*

Amphictyonic—ăm-fĭk-tĭ-ŏn′-ĭk.

"The *Amphictyonic* Council."

Amphictyons—ăm-fĭk′-tĭ-ŏnz.
Amphictyony—ăm-fĭk′-tĭ-ō-nĭ.
Amphipolis—ăm-fĭp′-ō-lĭs.
amphitheatre—ăm-fĭ-thē′-ȧ-tĕr.

Do not place the primary accent on the *first* syllable.

amusive—ȧ-mū′-zĭv or ȧ-mū′-sĭv.
amyl—ăm′-ĭl.
Anacharsis Clootz—ăn-ȧ-kär′-sĭs klōts.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Anadyomene—ăn-ȧ-dī-ŏm′-ē-nē.
"Venus *Anadyomene.*"

anæsthetize—ăn-ēs′-thē-tīz.
Anáhuac—ȧ-nä′-wȧk.
anal—ā′-năl.
Ananias—ăn-ȧ-nī′-ăs.
anarchism—ăn′-ȧrk-ĭzm.
anarchy—ăn′-ȧrk-ĭ.
Anaya—ä-nä′-yä.
anchor—ăng′-kẽr.
ancillary—ăn′-sĭl-ā-rĭ.
Ancre, d'—däN′-krŭ.
See *Boulogne.* For äN, see p. 26.

Andean—ăn-dē′-ȧn.
Andelys, Les—lā-zäN-dlē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Andrassy—ŏn′-drä-shē or än-dräs′-sē.
Andrea del Sarto—än-drā′-ȧ dĕl sär′-tō.
Andrea Ferrara—än-drā′-ȧ fĕr-rä′-rȧ.
Andromède—äN-drō-mād′.
For äN, see p. 26.

anemony—ȧ-nĕm′-ō-nĭ.
See *anemone.*

anew—ȧ-nū′, *not* ȧ-nōō′.
Angelica—ăn-jĕl′-ĭk-ȧ.
Angélique—äN-zhā-lēk′.
For äN, see p. 26.

anger—ăng′-ḡẽr.

angina pectoris—ăn-jī′-nȧ or ăn′-jĭn-ȧ pĕk′-tō-rĭs.

"ăn-jī′-nä, more correctly ăn′-jĭn-ä" (C.). There is a tendency, at present, to accent the *first* syllable of *angina*. See "angina pectoris" in the body of the book.

anguish—ăng′-ḡwĭsh.

angular—ăng′-ḡū-lẽr.

anile—ăn′-ĭl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ăn′-īl. The Century Dictionary says ăn′-ĭl or ăn′-īl.

animadversion—ăn-ĭ-măd-vẽr′-shŭn.

See *animadvert.*

animalcula—ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kū-lȧ.

See *animalcule, animalculum.*

animalculum—ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kū-lŭm.

See *animalcule, animalcula.*

anisette—ăn-ĭ-sĕt′.

Anjou—ăn′-jōō; Fr. pron., äN-zhōō′.

For äN, see p. 26.

anna (coin)—ăn′-nȧ.

Anna Comnena—ăn′-nȧ kŏm-nē′-nȧ.

Anna Ivanovna—ăn′-nȧ ē-vä′-nŏv-nȧ.

Anna Karenina—ăn′-nȧ kä-rā-nē′-nȧ.

Anna Leopoldovna—ăn′-nȧ lā-ō-pōl′-dŏv-nȧ.

Anna Petrovna—ăn′-nȧ pĕt-rŏv′-nȧ.
Anne Arundel—ăn ȧ-rŭn′-dĕl.
See *Arundel.*

Annecy—ăN-sē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Anne de Beaujeu—ăn dŭ bō-zhö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Anne of Geierstein—ăn ŏv ḡī′-ĕr-stīn.
Annesley—ănz′-lĭ.
Annie Laurie—ăn′-nĭ lô′-rĭ.
Anno Domini—ăn′-nō dŏm′-ĭn-ī.
annulose—ăn′-nū-lōs.
Stormonth says ăn′-nū-lōz.

Annunzio, Gabriele d′—ḡä-brē-ä′-lā dä-nōōn′-tsē-ō.
Annus Mirabilis—ăn′-nŭs mī-răb′-ĭl-ĭs.
anodic—ȧ-nŏd′-ĭk.
anonymous—ȧ-nŏn′-ĭm-ŭs.
another—ăn-ŭth′-ĕr, *not* ŭ-nŭth′-ĕr.
anoura—ăn-ow′-rȧ.
Stormonth says ă-nōō′-ră.

Anquetil-Duperron—äNk-tēl′ dü-pâr-rôN′.
For ü, äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Anselm—ăn′-sĕlm, *not* ăn-sĕlm′.
Anstruther—ăn′-strŭth-ĕr.
answer—ăn′-sĕr ; ȧn′-sĕr (Wor., Hal., C.).
Antæus—ăn-tē′-ŭs.

antependium—ăn-tē-pĕn′-dĭ-ŭm.
Anthony (Saint)—ăn′-tō-nĭ.
"*St Anthony's* Fire."

anthracite—ăn′-thrȧ-sīt.
Antibes—äN-tēb′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Antipater—ăn-tĭp′-ȧ-tĕr.
Antipholus—ăn-tĭf′-ō-lŭs.
"Comedy of Errors."

Antisthenes—ăn-tĭs′-thē-nēz.
Antoine de Bourbon—äN-twän′ dŭ bo͝or-bôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Antonelli (Giacomo)—jä′-kō-mō än-tō-nĕl′-lē.
Antoninus—ăn-tō-nī′-nŭs.
antonomasia—ăn-tō-nō-mā′-zhĭ-ȧ.
The Standard Dictionary gives ăn-tŏn-ō-mȧ′-sĭ-ȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

Anvers—äN-vâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

anxious—ăngk′-shŭs, *not* ăng′-shŭs.
Do not omit the *k* sound in the *first* syllable.

Aorangi—ä′-ō-räng-ē.
aparithmesis—ăp-ȧ-rĭth′-mē-sĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

apéritif—ä-pā-rē-tēf′.
aphæresis—ȧ-fĕr′-ē-sĭs.
aphis—ā′-fĭs.
aphrodisia—ăf-rō-dĭz′-ĭ-ȧ or ăf-rō-dĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
The Standard Dictionary says ăf-rō-dĭs′-ĭ-ȧ.

Aphrodisias—ăf-rō-dĭs′-ĭ-ăs.
apical—ăp′-ĭk-ăl.
Apicius—ȧ-pĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
Apis—ā′-pĭs.
apocynum—ȧ-pŏs′-ĭn-ŭm.
Apollinaris—ȧ-pŏl-ĭn-ā′-rĭs, *not* ȧ-pŏl-ĭn-ä′-rĭs.
Apollo Chresterios—ȧ-pŏl′-ō krĕs-tē′-rĭ-ŏs.
Apollo Citharœdus—ȧ-pŏl′-ō sĭth-ȧ-rē′-dŭs.
Apollo Sauroktonos—ȧ-pŏl′-ō sô-rŏk′-tō-nŏs.
apologetic—ȧ-pŏl-ō-jĕt′-ĭk.
apologue—ăp′-ō-lŏg̃.
aponia—ȧ-pō′-nĭ-ȧ.
apotheosize—ăp-ō-thē′-ō-sīz.
See *apotheosis*.

Apoxyomenos—ăp-ŏks-ĭ-ŏm′-ē-nŏs.
apparel—ăp-păr′-ĕl.
appellate—ăp-pĕl′-lāt.
appendices—ăp-pĕn′-dĭs-ēz.
appendicitis—ăp-pĕn-dĭs-ī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Appenzell—äp-pĕn-tsĕl′.

The Century Dictionary accents the *first* syllable.

appetitive—ăp′-pē-tī-tĭv.
Appian (Way)—ăp′-pĭ-ăn.
Appii Forum—ăp′-pĭ-ī fō′-rŭm.
appliqué—ȧ-plē-kā′.
appreciation—ăp-prē-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
apse—ăps.
apsides—ăp′-sĭd-ēz.
aptitude—ăp′-tĭ-tūd, *not* ăp′-tĭ-tōōd.
Aquæ Calidæ—ā′-kwē kăl′-ĭd-ē.
Aquæ Sextiæ—ā′-kwē sĕks′-tĭ-ē.
Aquæ Solis—ā′-kwē sō′-lĭs.
aquamarine—ā′-kwȧ-mȧ-rēn′, *not* ăk′-wȧ-mȧ-rēn.
Aquidneck—ȧ-kwĭd′-nĕk.
Aquino (Thomas of)—ä-kwē′-nō.
Arabi Pasha—ȧ rä′-bē pȧ-shä′.
Ara Cœli(Church of)—ä′-rȧ chĕl′-ē.
Arafat—ä-rȧ-fät′.
Aramis—ä-rä-mēs′.
Aranjuez—ä-rän-hwĕth′.

See *Zamacoïs*.

Ararat (Mount)—ăr′-ȧ-răt.
Arawaks—är′-ä-wäks.
arbitrament—är-bĭt′-rȧ-mĕnt.
Arblay, d′—där′-blā or där-blā′.

arboreal—är-bō′-rē-ăl.
Arbuthnot—är′-bŭth-nŏt.
arcades ambo—är′-kȧ-dēz ăm′-bō.
Arcadia—är-kā′-dĭ-ȧ.
Not to be confounded with *Acadia*, which see.

arcana—är-kā′-nȧ.
Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile—ȧrk dŭ trē-ôNf′ dŭ lā-twäl′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel—ȧrk dŭ trē-ôNf′ dü kä-rōō-sĕl′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

archæopteryx—är-kē-ŏp′-tē-rĭks.
archaism—är′-kā-ĭzm.
archdeacon—ärch-dē′-kŭn.
Accent the *second* syllable. See *archangel.*

archduchess—ärch-dŭch′-ĕs, *not* ärch′-dŭch-ĕs.
archduke—ärch-dūk′, *not* ärch′-dūk.
archfiend—ärch′-fēnd, *not* ärch-fēnd′.
archidiaconal—ăr-kĭ-dī-ăk′-ō-năl.
archil—är′-kĭl.
ärch′-ĭl is Worcester's preference and Stormonth's only pronunciation.

Archimago—är-kĭm-ā′-gō.
Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

archival—är′-kĭv-ăl.
The Standard Dictionary says är-kī′-văl.

Arcis-sur-Aube—är-sē′ sür ōb.
For ü, see p. 26.

Arco della Pace—är′-kō dĕl′-lȧ pä′-chā.
Arcola—är′-kō-lȧ, *not* är-kō′-lȧ.
Arcot—är-kŏt′.
Arctos—ärk′-tŏs.
Arda Viraf Namak—är′-dä vē′-räf nä-mäk′.
Arden—är′-dĕn.
See *Ardennes.*

Arditi (Luigi)—lo͞o-ē′-jē är-dē′-tē.
are (vb.)—är, *not* âr.
arenaceous—ăr-ē-nā′-shŭs.
arenic—ȧ-rē′-nĭk.
Areopagite—ăr-ē-ŏp′-ȧ-jīt.
Areopagitica—ăr-ē-ō-pȧ-jĭt′-ĭk-ȧ.
Arethusa—ăr-ĕ-thū′-sȧ.
Aretino (Guido)—ḡwē′-dō ä-rā-tē′-nō.
Argand—är′-ḡănd; Fr. pron., är-ḡäN′.
For äN, see p. 26. See *argand.*

Argante—är-ḡăn′-tē.
Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

Argante—är-ḡäN′-tŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

Argenson, d'—där-zhäN-sôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Argenteuil—är-zhän-tö′-yŭ.
Pronounce the *final* syllable lightly. For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

Argentina—är-jĕn-tē′-nȧ; Sp. pron., är-hān-tē′-nȧ.
See *Gila.*

argillaceous—är-jĭl-lā′-shŭs.
Argout, d′—där-ḡōō′.
Ariel—ā′-rĭ-ĕl.
aril—ăr′-ĭl; ăr-ĭl′ (Stor.).
Ariosto—ä-rē-ōs′-tō.
Aristobulus—ăr-ĭs-tō-bū′-lŭs.
Aristodemus—ăr-ĭs-tō-dē′-mŭs.
Arlecdon—ärl′-tŭn.
See *Alnwick.*

Armaggedon—är-mä-ḡĕd′-dŏn.
Armida—är-mē′-dȧ.
"Jerusalem Delivered."

Armorel of Lyonesse—är′-mō-rĕl ŭv lī′-ŏn-ĕs.
Arnaud—är-nō′.
Arnauld—är-nō′.
See *Arnault.*

Arnault—är-nō′.
See *Arnauld.*

Arnoul—är-nōō′.
See *Arnould.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Arnould—är-nōō′.
See *Arnoul.*

Arouët—ä-rŏŏ-ā′.
arrack—ăr′-răk.
Worcester says ăr-răk′.

arrear—ăr-rēr′, *not* ăr′-rēr.
arrière-pensée—är-yâr′ päN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Arsaces—är′-sȧ-sēz or är-sā′-sēz.
arsenic (adj.)—är-sĕn′-ĭk.
See *arsenic* (*n.*).

Ars Poetica—ärz pō-ĕt′-ĭk-ȧ.
Artemidorus—är-tē-mĭd-ō′-rŭs.
Artemisium—är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-ŭm.
Artevelde, van—vän är′-tā-vĕl-dĕ.
Also spelled *Arteveld*, but pronounced är′-tā-vĕlt.

Arthurian—är-thū′-rĭ-ăn.
Aryabhatta—är-yȧ-bä′-tȧ.
Also spelled *Aryabhata*, but pronounced as above.

Asaph—ā′-săf.
Ascanius—ăs-kā′-nĭ-ŭs.
ascetic—ăs-sĕt′-ĭk.
Asgard—ăs′-gärd.
Ashantee—ăsh-ăn′-tē; äsh-än-tē′(Gaz.).
Ashtavakra—ăsh-tȧ-vä′-krȧ.

Ash-Wednesday—ăsh-wĕnz′-dā, *not* ăsh′-wĕnz-dā.

askance—ȧs-kȧns′, *not* ăs-kăns′.

See *ask*.

Askew (Anne)—ăs′-kū.

Also spelled *Ascue*, but pronounced as above.

aslant—ȧ-slȧnt′.

See *ask*.

Asnières—än-yâr′.

aspen—ăs′-pĕn.

aspergillum—ăs-pĕr-jĭl′-lŭm.

asphodel—ăs′-fō-dĕl.

assault—ăs-sôlt′.

Assaye—ăs-sī′.

Asshur-bani-pal—ăsh′-ûr băn′-ĭ-păl.

assiduity—ăs-sĭ-dū′-ĭt-ĭ.

assiduous—ăs-sĭd′-yū-ŭs.

Assisi—äs-sē′-zē.

The Century Dictionary says ä-sē′-sē. "St. Francis of *Assisi*."

associative—ăs-sō′-shĭ-ȧ-tĭv.

Assollant—ä-sō-läN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Assommoir, L'—lä-sŏm-wär′.

assumption—ăs-sŭmp′-shŭn, *not* ăs-sŭm′-shŭn.

Pronounce the *p* sound.

assurance—ȧ-shūr′-ăns, *not* ȧ-sho͞or′-ăns.
assure—ȧ-shūr′, *not* ȧ-sho͞or′.
Asterope—ăs-tĕr′-ō-pē.
Astolat—ăs′-tō-lăt.
Astolfo—ăs-tŏl′-fō.

Also spelled *Astolpho*, but pronounced as above.

Astorga—äs-tôr′-ḡȧ.
astrogeny—ăs-trŏj′-ē-nĭ.
astrography—ăs-trŏḡ′-rȧ-fĭ.
astrologic—ăs-trō-lŏj′-ĭk.
astronomic—ăs-trō-nŏm′-ĭk.
Astrophel—ăs′-trō-fĕl.

"*Astrophel* and Stella."

astute—ăs-tūt′.
Astyages—ăs-tī′-ȧ-jēz.
Asuncion—ȧ-so͞on-sĭ-ōn′.
Atabalipa—ä-tȧ-vä′-lē-pȧ.

The Century Dictionary says ä-tä-bä′-lē-pä. See *Atahualpa*.

Atala—ä-tä-lä′.
ataxia—ȧ-tăks′-ĭ-ȧ.

"Locomotor *ataxia*."

ateles—ăt′-ē-lēz.
Athalie—ä-tä-lē′.
athanasia—ăth-ȧ-nā′-zhĭ-ȧ.

The Century Dictionary says ăth-ȧ-nā′-sĭ-ȧ, and the Standard ăth-ȧ-nā′-shĭ-ȧ or ăth-a-nȧ′-sĭ-ȧ. See *athanasy*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

athanasy—ȧ-thăn′-ȧ-sĭ.
See *athanasia.*

Athena—ȧ-thē′-nȧ or ȧ-thā′-nȧ.
Athene—ȧ-thē′-nē.
Athene Parthenos—ȧ-thē′-nē pär′-thē-nŏs.
Athene Polias—ȧ-thē′-nē pŏl′-ĭ-ăs.
Atlantides—ăt-lăn′-tĭd-ēz.
Atlantis—ăt-lăn′-tĭs.
Atossa—ȧ-tŏs′-sȧ.
à toute force—ȧ tōōt fôrs′.
à tout prix—ȧ tōō prē′.
Atreus—ā′-trōōs or ā′-trē-ŭs.
Atri—ā′-trē.
Atridæ—ȧ-trī′-dē.
attorney—ăt-tûr′-nĭ.
attune—ăt-tūn′, *not* ăt-tōōn′.
Aube—ōb.
Auberge Rouge—ō-bârzh′ rōōzh.
Aubert du Bayet—ō-bâr′ dü bā-yā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Aubrey—ô′-brĭ.
Aubry—ō-brē′.
Aucassin—ō kȧ-săN′.
For ăN, see p. 26. "*Aucassin* et Nicolette."

Auch—ōsh.
Auchmuty—ŏk′-mū-tĭ.
Aude—ōd.

Audrey—ô′-drĭ.
"As You Like It."

Augeas—ô′-jē-ăs or ô-jē′-ăs.
Augier—ōzh-yā′.
Augusta Victoria—ô-gŭs′-tȧ vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ; Ger. pron., ow-gŏŏs′-tȧ fĕk-tō′-rē-ȧ.
Auld—ôld.
"*Auld* lang syne." See *lang-syne.*

Aumale, d'—dō-mäl′.
aureus (coin)—ô′-rē-ŭs.
aurochs—ôr′-ŏks.
aurora australis—ô-rō′-rȧ ôs-trā′-lĭs.
See *aurora borealis.*

auscultation—ôs-kŭl-tā′-shŭn.
Auteuil—ō-tö′-yŭ.
For ö, see p. 25. See *Boulogne.*

authority—ô-thŏr′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ô-thôr′-ĭt-ĭ.
authorization—ô-thŏr-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.
autobiography—ô-tō-bī-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
autocrat—ô′-tô-krăt.
Autolycus—ô-tŏl′-ĭk-ŭs.
"A Winter's Tale."

automobile—ô-tō-mō′-bĭl; Fr. pron., ō-tō-mō-bēl′.
automobilist—ô-tō-mō′-bĭl-ĭst.
See *automobiliste.*

automobiliste—ō-tō-mō-bē-lēst′.
See *automobilist.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

autonomy—ô-tŏn′-ō-mĭ.
autrefois—ō-trŭ-fwȧ′.
Autun—ō-tŭɴ′.
For ŭɴ, see p. 27.
Auxerrois—ō-sâr-wȧ′.
Auxonne—ō-sŏn′.
Ava—ä′-vä.
Avalokiteshvara—ȧ-vȧ-lō-kī-tāsh′-wä-rȧ.
Avalon—ăv′-ȧ-lŭn.
avant-guard—ȧ-vänt′-gärd.
Aventine (Hill)—ăv′-ĕn-tīn.
Aventinus (Mons)—mŏnz ăv-ĕn-tī′-nŭs.
Avenue de l'Opéra—ăv-nü′ dŭ lŏ-pā-rȧ′.
For ü, see p. 26.
aversion—ȧ-vĕr′-shŭn, *not* ȧ-vĕr′-zhŭn.
Avicenna—ăv-ē-sĕn′-nȧ.
avocado (pear)—ăv-ō-kā′-dō.
awakening—ȧ-wāk′-ĕn-ĭng.
A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.
awkward—ôk′-wĕrd.
Axayacatl—ä-chä-yä-kä′-tl.
Axenstrasse—äks′-ĕn-sträs-sĕ.
axial—ăks′-ĭ-ăl.
axilla—ăks-ĭl′-lȧ.
ay (always)—ā.
See *ay* (*yes*).
Ayeshah—ā′-ĕsh-ȧ or ī′-ĕsh-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Aylmer—āl′-mĕr.
Ayscough—ās′-kū.
Azrael—ăz′-rā-ĕl.

B

Baal—bā′-ăl.
Bab—bäb.
bacchanalian—băk-kȧ-nā′-lĭ-ăn.

The Standard Dictionary gives băk-kȧ-nȧ′-lĭ-ăn as a secondary pronunciation.

Bacciochi—bä-chō′-kē.

See *Bertuccio.*

Bache—bāch.
backslide—băk-slīd′, *not* băk′-slīd.
backslider—băk-slī′-dĕr, *not* băk′-slī-dĕr.
Baconian—bā-kō′-nĭ-ăn.
Baden-Powell—bā′-dĕn pō′-ĕl.
Badinguet—bȧ-dăN-ḡā′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Badroulboudour—bä-drōōl′-bōō-dōōr.
Baer, von—fōn bâr.
bagatelle—băḡ-ȧ-tĕl′.

Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Bagration—bȧ-ḡrā′-shŭn or bä-Grä-tē-ōn′.

For G, see p. 28.

Baiae—bā′-yē.
Baikal (Lake)—bī′-käl ; bī-käl′ (Gaz).

Baillie (Harry)—bā′-lĭ.
"Canterbury Tales." See *Baillie* (*Joanna*).

Bajardo—bä-yär′-dō.
"Orlando Innamorato."

bajocco (coin)—bȧ-yŏk′-kō.
Baldassare—băl-däs-sä′-rā.
Balestier—băl-ĕs-tēr′.
Balfour—băl′-fûr or băl′-fo͞or.
Bali—bä′-lē.
Ballantyne—băl′-ăn-tīn.
bamboo—băm-bo͞o′, *not* băm′-bo͞o.
banal—băn′-ăl; Fr. pron., bä-näl′.
Worcester says bā′-năl.

banditti—băn-dĭt′-tĭ.
banquette—băng-kĕt′; Fr. pron., bäN-kĕt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Banville, de—dŭ bäN-vēl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

baptismal—băp-tĭz′-măl, *not* băp′-tĭz-măl.
Baptiste (Jean)—zhäN bȧ-tēst′.
For äN, see p. 26.

baptistry—băp′-tĭs-trĭ.
See *baptistery*.

Barachias—băr-ȧ-kī′-ăs.
In Scripture proper names, "*ch* is pronounced like *k*; as *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name

being sounded like *ch* in *chest.*"—*Webster's International Dictionary.*

Baradas—bä-rä-dä′.
Baraguay d'Hilliers—bȧr-ȧ-gȧ′ dē-yȧ′.
Barataria—bä-rä-tä′-rē-ä.
"Don Quixote." See *Barataria* (*Bay*).

Barataria (Bay)—băr-ȧ-tā′-rĭ-ȧ.
See *Barataria.*

Barbara (logic)—bär′-bȧ-rȧ.
barbecue—bär′-bē-kū.
Barbier de Séville, Le—lŭ bär-byā′ dŭ sā-vēl′.
See *Barbiere di Seviglia, Il.*

Barbiere di Seviglia, Il—ēl bär-bē-ā′-rā dē sā-vēl′-yä.
See *Barbier de Séville, Le.*

Barbizon—bär-bē-zôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

barcarole—bär′-kȧ-rōl.
See *barcarolle.*

barcarolle—bär′-kȧ-rōl.
See *barcarole.*

Barclay de Tolly—bär-klā′ dŭ tō-lē′.
bargain—bär′-gĕn, *not* bär′-gŭn.
See *captain, damage.*

Bargello—bär-jĕl′-lō.
Baring—bā′-rĭng, *not* bâr′-ĭng.

Bar-le-Duc—bär-lŭ-dük′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Barnay, Herr—hĕr bär′-nī.

Barnegat—bär-nē-ḡăt′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Barneveldt—bär′-nē-vĕlt.

baroque—bȧ-rōk′.

Barrabas—băr′-ăb-ăs.
See *Barabbas.*

barrel—băr′-rĕl, *not* băr′-rŭl.
See *damage.*

Bart (Jean)—zhäN bärt.
For äN, see p. 26.

Barth (Heinrich)—hīn′-rĭK bärt.
For K, see p. 28. See *Luther.*

Bartolozzi—bär-tō-lōt′-sē.

Barye—bä-rē′.

Barzillai—bär-zĭl′-ā-ī or bär′-zĭl-ā.

basal—bā′-săl.

Bashan—bā′-shăn.

Bashi-Bazouk—băsh′-ĭ bȧ-zo͞ok′.

Bashkirtseff (Marie)—mä-rē′ bäsh-kērt′-sĕf.

basic—bā′-sĭk.

basil—băz′-ĭl.

basilar—băz′-ĭl-ẽr ; băs′-ĭl-är (Standard).

basilary—băz′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
The Standard Dictionary says băs′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Basilikon Doron—bä-sĭl′-ĭk-ŏn dō′-rŏn.
bask—bȧsk, *not* băsk.
See *ask.*

Basque—bȧsk.
Worcester and Stormonth say băsk.

Basses-Alpes—bäs-zälp′.
Basses-Pyrénées—bäs-pē-rā-nā′.
Basse-Terre—bäs-târ′.
Bastian (Adolf)—bäst-yän′.
See *Bastian* (*Henry C.*).

Bastian (Henry C.)—băst′-yăn.
See *Bastian* (*Adolf*).

Bastiat (Frédéric)—frā-dā-rēk′ bäs-tē-ä′.
Bastien-Lepage—bäst-yăn′ lŭ-päzh′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Bathurst—băth′-ûrst.
batrachia—bȧ-trā′-kĭ-ȧ.
Batrachomyomachia—băt-rä-kō-mī-ō-mä′-kĭ-ȧ.
battalia—băt-tāl′-yȧ.
See *battalion.*
battalion—băt-tăl′-yŭn.
See *battalia.*

battue—băt′-tū ; Fr. pron., bät-tü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Baucis—bô′-sĭs.
"*Baucis* and Philemon."

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Baudry—bō-drē′.
Bautzen (Battle of)—bowt′-sĕn.
bawbee—bô-bē′.
bayamo (wind)—bȧ-yä′-mō.
Bayazid—bī-ȧ-zēd′.
See *Bajazet*, another spelling.

Bayeux—bä-yö′.
For ö, see p. 25. "The *Bayeux* Tapestry."

Baylen—bī-lĕn′.
Also spelled *Bailen*, but pronounced as above. "The *Baylen* Capitulation."

Bazaine—bä-zān′.
beard—bērd.
Beata Beatrix—bē-ā′-tȧ bē′-ȧ-trĭks.
beatitude—bē-ăt′-ĭ-tūd, *not* bē-ăt′-ĭ-tōōd.
Beatrice Portinari—bā-ä-trē′-chā pōr-tē-nä′-rē.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.

Beaucaire—bō-kâr′.
Beauclerc—bō-klärk′.
"Henry *Beauclerc*."

Beaufort (North Carolina)—bō′-fûrt.
See *Beaufort* (*South Carolina*).

Beaufort (South Carolina)—bū′-fûrt.
See *Beaufort* (*North Carolina*).

Beaufort (Henry)—bū′-fûrt.
Beaulieu—bō-lyö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Beaumarchais, de—dŭ bō-mär-shā′.
Beaumont—bō′-mŏnt.
"*Beaumont* and Fletcher."

Beaumont-sur-Oise—bō-môn′ sür wäz.
For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Beauregard (P. G. T.)—bō′-rŭ-ḡärd; Fr. pron., bō-rŭ-ḡär′ or bōr-ḡär′.
because—bē-kôz′.
Bechuanas—bĕk-ū-ăn′-ȧz or bĕch-yū-ä′-nȧz.
See *Bechuanaland.*

Becket (Thomas à)—bĕk′-ĕt.
bedclothes—bĕd′-klōthz or klōz.
See *clothes.*

bedew—bē-dū′, *not* bē-dōō′.
begonia—bē-ḡō′-nĭ-ȧ.
begrease—bē-ḡrēz′ or bē-ḡrēs′.
See *grease* (*vb.*).

begrime—bē-ḡrīm′.
begum—bē′-ḡŭm or bā′-ḡŭm.
Worcester says bē′-ḡōōm.

Behistun—bā-hĭs-tōōn′.
behoove—bē-hōōv′.
Also spelled *behove*, but pronounced as above.

belch—bĕlch; bĕlsh (Stor.).
Belfort (France)—bĕl-fôr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Belgian—bĕl′-jĭ-ăn, *not* bĕl′-jăn.
A word of *three* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Belgium—bĕl′-jĭ-ŭm, *not* bĕl′-jŭm.
Belgrade—bĕl-ḡrād′.
Bellatrix—bĕl-lā′-trĭks.
Belle Alliance, La—lä bĕl äl-yäns′.
For än, see p. 26.

Belle Ferronière, La—lä bĕl fĕr-rŏn-yâr′
Belle Isle—bĕl-īl′.
Belleisle-en-Mer—bĕl-ēl-än-mâr′.
For än, see p. 26.

Belle Jardinière, La—lä bĕl zhär-dēn-yâr′.
Belle Laitière, La—lä bĕl lā-tyâr′.
Bellingham—bĕl′-ĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

Bellona—bĕl-lō′-nȧ.
"*Bellona's* bridegroom."—*Shakespeare.*

belluine—bĕl′-lū-īn.
"Animal and *belluine* life."
Benedick—bĕn′-ē-dĭk.
"Much Ado about Nothing."

Bénédictine—bā-nā-dēk′-tēn.
beneficiary—bĕn-ē-fĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ-rĭ or bĕn-ē-fĭsh′-ȧ-rĭ; bĕn-ē-fĭsh′-yȧ-rĭ (Wor.).
Beowulf—bā′-ō-wo͝olf or bē′-ō-wo͝olf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

berceau—bâr-sō′.
berceuse—bâr-söz′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Berea (Ohio)—bĕr′-ē-ȧ, *not* bē-rē′-ȧ.
Berengaria—bĕr-ĕn-ḡā′-rĭ-ȧ.
Bérénice—bā-rā-nēs′.
See *Berenice.*

Berenice's Hair—bĕr-ē-nī′-sēz hâr.
Beresina—bĕr-ē-zē′-nȧ.
"The Passage of the *Beresina.*"

Bergerac (Cyrano de)—sē-rä-nō′ dŭ bĕr-zhẽr-äk′.
berlin—bĕr′-lĭn or bĕr-lĭn′.
See *Berlin.*

Bernard de Clairvaux—bĕr-när′ dŭ klâr-vō′.
Bernard de Menthon—bĕr-när′ dŭ mäN-tôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Bernardin—bĕr-när-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Bernardo del Carpio—bĕr-när′-dō dĕl kär′-pĭ-ō.
Berne—bĕrn.
Bernhardt (Sarah)—bẽrn′-härt; Fr. pron., bĕrn-härt′.
berretta—bĕr-rĕt′-tȧ.

Bert (Paul)—pŏl bâr.
Berthier—bâr-tyā′.
Berthollet, de—dŭ bĕr-tō-lā′.
Bertillon—bâr-tē-yôn′ or bâr-tēl-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27. The Century Dictionary gives the last only.

Bertrand—bĕr-trän′.
For än, see p. 26.

Besant (Annie)—bĕz′-ănt.
Besant (Walter)—bē-sănt′.
Bessières—bā-syâr′.

Bethany—bĕth′-ȧ-n.
bevel—bĕv′-ĕl, *not* bĕv′-ŭl.
See *damage*.

bezel—bĕz′-ĕl.
Smart says bĕz′-l, and Worcester gives it as a secondary form.

bezoar—bē′-zōr.
Bhagavadgita—bä-ḡä-väd-ḡē′-tȧ.
Bhagavatapurana—bä-ḡä-vä-tä-pōō-rä′-nä.
Bianchi—bē-än′-kē.
See *Neri*.

Bias—bī′-ăs.
"*Bias* of Priene."

biaxial—bī-ȧks′-ĭ-ȧl.
bibacious—bī-bā′-shŭs.
bibliomaniacal—bĭb-lĭ-ō-mȧ-nī′-ȧ-kăl.

bibliothecal—bĭb-lĭ-ō-thē′-kăl or bĭb-lĭ-ŏth′-ē-kăl.

Webster gives the first only; Worcester prefers the second form.

Bibliothèque Nationale—bē-blē-ō-tāk′ näs-yôN-näl′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

bicarbonate—bī-kär′-bŏn-āt, *not* bē.

Bicester—bĭs′-tẽr.

See *Alnwick*.

Bicêtre—bē-sā′-tr.

Bichat—bē-shä′.

bidden—bĭd′-n, *not* bĭd′-ĕn.

bidet—bĭd-ĕt′ or bē-dā′.

Biela, von—fōn bē′-lȧ.

"*Biela's* comet."

Bigelow—bĭḡ′-ŭ-lō, *not* bĭḡ′-lō.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

bijugous—bĭj′-ū-ḡŭs.

Worcester and the New Imperial say bī-jū′-ḡŭs.

billet—bĭl′-ĕt; Fr. pron., bē-yā′.

See *billet-doux*.

bimana—bĭm′-ȧ-nȧ or bī′-mȧ-nȧ.

See *quadrumana*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bimanous—bĭm′-ȧ-nŭs or bī′-mȧ-nŭs.
See *quadrumanous.*

Bimini—bē′-mē-nē.
The Standard Dictionary accents the *second* syllable.

binocular—bĭn-ŏk′-yū-lĕr or bī-nŏk′-yū-lĕr.
See *monocular.*

binomial—bī-nō′-mĭ-ăl.
biogenesis—bī-ō-jĕn′-ē-sĭs.
See *abiogenesis.*

biometry—bī-ŏm′-ē-trĭ.
bioplasm—bī′-ō-plăzm.
biparous—bĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
bipedal—bĭp′-ē-dăl or bī′-pē-dăl.
biplicate—bĭp′-lĭk-āt or bī′-plĭk-āt.
bipyramidal—bī-pĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ăl.
Birmingham—bĕr′-mĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

Biron—bĭr′-ŏn.
"Love's Labor's Lost."

Bischoff—bĭsh′-ŏf.
Bispham—bĭs′-pȧm.
bisulphate—bī-sŭl′-fāt, *not* bē.
bivious—bĭv′-ĭ-ŭs or bī′-vĭ-ŭs.
blacken—blăk′-n, *not* blăk′-ĕn.
Blanche—blȧnch, *not* blănch.
See *ask.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Blanqui—blän-kē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Blavatsky—blä-vät′-skĭ.
blazon—blā′-zŭn.
blazonry—blā′-zŭn-rĭ.
Bligh—blī.
Blind (Karl)—kärl blĭnt.
Bloemfontein—blōōm′-fŏn-tīn.
Blondel de Nesle—blŏn′-dĕl dŭ nāl.
Blouët (Paul)—pŏl blōō-ā′.
blue—blū, *not* blōō.
Blumenthal, von—fōn blōō′-mĕn-täl.
See *Luther*.

Blyth (Hills)—blīth.
The *th* is subvocal in this word. See *Blythe*.

Blythe—blī.
See *Alnwick*, *Blyth* (*Hills*).

Boabdil—bō-äb-dēl′, *not* bō-ăb′-dĭl.
See *Bobadil* (*Captain*).

Boaz—bō′-ăz.
Bobadil (Captain)—bŏb′-ȧ-dĭl.
See *Boabdil*. "Every Man in his Humor."

Boboli (Gardens)—bō′-bō-lē.
Boccace—bō-käs′.
Bocher—bō-shā′.
Böckh—bökH.
For ö, kH, see pp. 25, 28.

Boehm—böm.
For ö, see p. 25.

Boehmer—böm′-ẽr.
For ö, see p. 25.

Boer—bo͞or, *not* bōr.
"The *Boer* War."

bogey—bō′-ḡĭ.
Bohn—bōn.
Bois de Boulogne—bwä dŭ bo͞o-lŏn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

Boise City—boi′-zā sĭt′-ĭ
Boito—bō-ē′-tō.
bolivar (coin)—bŏl′-ĭv-ẽr; Sp. pron., bō-lē′-vär.
See *Bolivar.*

Bolivia—bō-lĭv′-ĭ-ȧ; Sp. pron., bō-lē′-vē-ä.
boliviano (coin)—bō-lē-vē-ä′-nō.
Bolsover—bŏl′-sō-vẽr or bow′-zẽr.
bombardier—bŏm-bẽr-dẽr′ or bŭm-bẽr-dẽr′.
See *bombard.*

Bombastes Furioso—bŏm-băs′-tēz fo͞o-rĭ-ō′-sō.
bombycinous—bŏm-bĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.
Bonaparte—bō′-nȧ-pärt.
See *Buonaparte.*

boniface—bŏn′-ĭ-fās.
See *Boniface.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bonnat—bō-nä′.
bonnet-rouge—bŏn-ā′ rōōzh.
bonny-clabber—bŏn′-ĭ-klăb-ẽr.
Bon Silène—bôn sē-lān′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

bonze—bŏn′-zē.
Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say bŏnz.

Bopp—bŏp.
bordereau—bôr-dẽr-ō′.
Borodino (Battle of)—bŏr-ō-dē′-nō.
Borrioboola Gha—bŏr-ĭ-ō-bōō′-lä ḡä.
"Bleak House."

borrow—bŏr′-rō, *not* bŏr′-rŭ.
See *damage.*

Boscawen—bŏs′-kȧ-wĕn.
Bosnia—bŏz′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* bŏs′-nĭ-ȧ.
Botticelli—bŏt-tē-chĕl′-lē.
Bouches-du-Rhône—bōōsh-dü-rōn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

bougie—bōō-zhē′.
bouilli—bōō-yē′ or bōōl-yē′.
Boulak (Museum)—bōō-läk′.
boulevardier—bōōl-vär-dyā′.
Boulogne-sur-Mer—bōō-lŏn′-yŭ sür mâr.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

bourdon—bōōr-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Bourdon—bo͞or-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme — bo͞or-zhwä′ zhän-tē-yŭm′.
For än, see p. 26.

bourgeoisie—bo͞or-zhwä-zē′.
Bourget (Lake)—bo͞or-zhā′.
Bourinot—bo͞o-rĭn-ō′.
bourne—bōrn or bo͞orn.
See *bourn.*

Bourrienne, de—dŭ bo͞o-rē-ĕn′.
Bourse, La—lä bo͞ors.
Bovary (Madame)—bō-vä-rē′.
Boyesen (H. H.)—boi′-ĕ-sĕn.
brachiate—brăk′-ĭ-āt.
Braganza—brä-gän′-zȧ.
Brahmaputra—brä-mȧ-po͞o′-trȧ.
Brahms—bräms.
branch—brȧnch, *not* brănch.
See *ask.*

Brandegee—brăn′-dē-ḡē.
Brasenose (College at Oxford)—brāz′-nōz.
Brassington—brȧs′-ɪn.
See *Alnwick.*

Breadalbane—brĕd-ôl′-bŭn.
Breda—brā-dä′.
breech—brēch or brĭch.
breeks—brēks.

Brentano—brĕn-tä′-nō.
Brera (Milan)—brā′-rȧ.
breviature—brē′-vĭ-ȧ-tūr.
brew—brū, *not* brō̄o.
brewer—brū′-ẽr, *not* brō̄o′-ẽr.
Brian de Bois-Guilbert—brē-äN′ dŭ bwä-ḡēl-bâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

bric-à-brac—brĭk′-ȧ-brăk.
Bridlington—bûr′-lĭng-tŭn.
Brighthelmstone—brī′-tŭn.
This is an old spelling of *Brighton.*

Brignoli—brēn-yō′-lē.
See *baignoire.*

Brillant—brē-yäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Brillat-Savarin—brē-yä′ sä-vä-răN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

brocade—brō-kād′.
brocatel—brō′-kȧ-tĕl, *not* brō-kȧ-tĕl′.
broccoli—brŏk′-ō-lĭ.
Brocken—brŏk′-ĕn.
"The Spectre of the *Brocken.*"

Broek (Holland)—broŏk.
brogan—brō′-ḡăn or brō-ḡăn′.
The Century Dictionary gives the latter as a secondary form.

Broke (Sir Philip)—broŏk, *not* brōk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bromic—brō′-mĭk.
bronchi—brŏng′-kī.
bronchia—brŏng′-kĭ-ȧ.
bronchus—brŏng′-kŭs.
Brookline—bro͝ok′-līn.
Brouwer—brow′-ĕr.
Bruch—bro͝oK.
For K, see p. 28.

bruise—bro͞oz, *not* bro͞oz.
Brumaire—brü-mâr′.
For ü, see p. 26. "The Eighteenth *Brumaire*."

brune—brün.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brune (Marshal)—brün.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brunel—brū-nĕl′.
Brunetière—brün-tyâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

brunette—bro͞o-nĕt′; Fr. pron., brü-nĕt′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brunig (Pass)—brü′-nĭG.
For ü, G, see pp. 26, 28.

Brünn—brün.
For ü, see p. 26.

brustle—brŭs′-l, *not* brŭst′-l.
brut—brŭt.
The Standard Dictionary says brūt.

Bruxelles—brü-sĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Bryn-Mawr (Wales)—brŭn-mowr′.
Bryn-Mawr (Penna.)—brĭn-mär′.
Bucephalus—bū-sĕf′-à-lŭs.
Buchan—bŭk′-ăn.
buchu—bū′-kū.
Worcester says bo͝o′-ko͝o.

Buckingham—bŭk′-ĭng-ŭm, *not* bŭk′-ĭng-hăm.
See *Alnwick.*

Bucolics—bū-kŏl′-ĭks.
See *bucolic.* "The *Bucolics* of Virgil."

bulbul—bo͝ol′-bo͝ol.
Buller (General)—bo͝ol′-ẽr.
bumptious—bŭmp′-shŭs.
Bundesrath—bo͝on′-dĕs-rät.
Also spelled *Bundesrat,* but pronounced as above. See *Luther.*

buoyance—bwoi′-ăns or boi′-ăns.
The Standard Dictionary says boi′-ăns, and the Century boi′-ăns or bo͞o′-ĭ-ăns.

bureau—bū′-rō or bū-rō′.
Worcester prefers bū-rō′.

burgeon—bûr′-jŭn.
burgess—bûr′-jĕs.
burglarious—bûr-ḡlā′-rĭ-ŭs.
Burgos—bo͞or′-ḡōs.

Burleigh (Lord)—bûr′-lĭ.
Burmese—bûr-mēz′ or bûr-mēs′.
Burnet—bûr′-nĕt.
See *Burnett.*

Burnett—bûr-nĕt′.
See *Burnet.*

burnoose—bûr′-nōōs or bûr-nōōs′.
burro—bo͝or′-rō.
burst—bûrst.
butte—būt or bo͝ot.
The Century Dictionary says būt. See *Butte.*

Butte—būt.
See *butte.*

Bynkershoek—bīn′-kĕrs-hōōk.

C

Caballero—kä-vȧl-yā′-rō.
Caballos—kä-bäl′-yōs.
Cabanel—kä-bä-nĕl′.
Cabanos—kä-bä′-nōs.
Cabiri—kä-bī′-rī.
cachexia—kȧ-kĕks′-ĭ-ȧ.
See *cachexy.*

cachexy—kȧ-kĕks′-ĭ.
See *cachexia.*

cacoëpy—kăk′-ō-ē-pĭ.
See *orthoëpy.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cadenza—kȧ-dĕn′-zȧ ; It. pron., kȧ-dānt′-sȧ.
Caderousse—käd-ēr-o͞os′.
cadet—kȧ-dĕt′ ; Fr. pron., kä-dā′.
Cadillac—kăd′-ĭl-ăk ; Fr. pron., kä-dēl-yäk′.
Cadogan—kȧ-dŭg̃′-ŭn.
Cadwalader—kăd-wŏl′-ȧ-dĕr.
cæcum—sē′-kŭm.
Cælian—sē′-lĭ-ȧn.
"The *Cælian* Hill."
Cærleon—sĕr′-lē-ŏn.
Cæsar—sē′-zär ; Roman pron., kī′-sär.
Cæsarea Philippi—sĕs-ȧ-rē′-ȧ fĭl-ĭp′-pī.
Cæsarion—sē-zā′-rē-ŏn.
Cagliari—käl-yä′-rē.
See *Bentivoglio.*
Cagliostro, di—dē käl-yŏs′-trō.
See *Bentivoglio.*
Caicos (Islands)—kī′-kōs.
Cailletet—kä-yŭ-tā′.
Ça Ira—sä ē-rä′.
Caius—kā′-yŭs.
See *Caius* (*College at Cambridge*).
calaboose—kăl-ȧ-bo͞os′.
calade—kȧ-lād′.
Calais (Maine)—kăl′-ĭs.
See *Calais.*
calcareous—kăl-kā′-rē-ŭs.
Calchas—kăl′-kăs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

calcinable—kăl-sī′-nȧ-bl or kăl′-sĭn-ȧ-bl.

The second pronunciation is the preference of the Century Dictionary.

calcinatory—kăl-sĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

The Century Dictionary prefers kăl′-sĭn-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

caledonite—kȧ-lĕd′-ō-nīt or kăl′-ē-dō-nit.

Caliban—kăl′-ĭ-băn.

"The Tempest."

calkin—kô′-kĭn.

Worcester prefers kăl′-kĭn.

Callipyge—kȧ-lĭp′-ĭ-jē.

"Venus *Callipyge*."

calorific—kăl-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.

Calpurnia—kăl-pûr′-nĭ-ȧ.

calumet—kăl′-yū-mĕt.

calve—kȧv, *not* kȧf.

Calvé—kȧl-vā′.

Cambon (Jules)—zhül käN-bôN′.

For ü, äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

camel's-hair—kăm′-ĕlz-hâr.

camembert (cheese)—kä-mäN-bâr′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Camille—kȧ-mēl′.

Camisards—kăm′-ĭz-ärdz.

camomile—kăm′-ō-mīl.

Also spelled *chamomile*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

campaign—kăm-pān′.
Campan (Madame)—mȧ-dȧm′ käN-päN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Campanini—käm-pä-nē′-nē.
Campbellite—kăm′-ĕl-īt or kăm′-bĕl-īt.
Campeador, El.
See *Cid Campeador.*

Campos (Martinez)—mär-tē′-nĕth käm′-pōs.
See *Zamacoïs.*

Campus Martius—kăm′-pŭs mär′-shĭ-ŭs.
Canajoharie—kăn-ȧ-jō-hăr′-ē.
can-can—kăn′-kăn ; Fr. pron., käN-käN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

cancel—kăn′-sĕl, *not* kăn′-sl.
See *damage.*

Candide—käN-dēd′.
For äN, see p. 26. "Voltaire's *Candide.*"

canker—kăng′-kĕr.
cannon—kăn′-nŭn.
See *canon.*

canon—kăn′-ŭn.
See *cannon, cañon.*

Canossa—kä-nŏs′-sä.
"We shall not go to *Canossa.*"—*Bismarck.*

Canova—kä-nō′-vä.

Canrobert—kăn-rō-bâr′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Cantab—kăn′-tăb ; kăn-tăb′ (Wor.).

cantabile—kȧn-tā′-bĭl-ē.
Worcester says kăn-tăb′-ĭl-ē.

Cantabrigian—kăn-tȧ-brĭj′-ĭ-ăn.
See *Oxonian.*

Cantacuzene—kăn-tȧ-kū-zēn′; Greek pron., kän-tä-kōō′-zĕn-ĕ.

cantalever—kăn′-tȧ-lĕv-ẽr.
See *cantilever.*

cantaloupe—kăn′-tȧ-lōōp or kăn′-tȧ-lōp.
Also spelled *cantaleup*, but pronounced as above.

cantate—kăn-tā′-tē, or kȧn-tȧ′-tā.

canteen—kăn-tēn′, *not* kăn′-tēn.

cantharides—kăn-thăr′-ĭd-ēz.

cantilever—kăn′-tĭ-lĕv-ẽr.
See *cantalever.*

Capel—kăp′-ĕl.

Capernaum—kȧ-pẽr′-nā-ŭm.

Capet—kā′-pĕt ; Fr. pron., kä-pā′.
"Hugh *Capet.*"

Capetian—kȧ-pē′-shĭ-ăn.
"The *Capetian* Dynasty."

Cappuccini (Church)—käp-pōō-chē′-nē.

Caprera—kä-prā′-rä.

capricious—kȧ-prĭsh′-ŭs.
Caprivi, von—fōn kä-prē′-vē.
capsule—kăp′-sūl.
Capua—kăp′-yū-ȧ ; It. pron., kä′-poŏ-ä.
Capulet—kăp′-yū-lĕt.
Carabas (Marquis of)—kăr′-ȧ-bȧs.
Carácas—kä-rä′-käs.
Caraccioli—kä-rä′-chō-lē.
See *Bertuccio.*

caramel—kăr′-ȧ-mĕl.
caravan—kăr′-ȧ-văn or kăr-ȧ-văn′.
The latter is the pronunciation given by Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth. The former is Webster's preference.

Carbonari—kär-bō-nä′-rē.
carcanet—kär′-kȧ-nĕt.

Cárdenas—kär′-dā-nȧs.
Caribbees—kăr′-ĭb-ēz.
See *Caribbean* (*Sea*).

caricaturist—kăr′-ĭk-ȧ-tū-rĭst ; kăr-ĭk-ȧ-tū′-rĭst (Wor.).
caries—kā′-rĭ-ēz.
carillon—kăr′-ĭl-lŏn ; kăr-ĭl′-lŏn (Wor.); Fr. pron., kä-rēl-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

carmagnole—kăr-mȧn-yŏl′.
Carmen—kär′-mĕn or kär-mȧn′.
Carmen Sylva—kär′-mĕn sĭl′-vȧ.

carminative—kär-mĭn′-ȧ-tĭv.
Carnarvon—kĕr-när′-vŏn.
Also spelled *Caernarvon*, but pronounced as above.
Carnaval de Venise, Le—lŭ kär-nä-väl′ dŭ vŭn-ēz′.
Carneades—kär-nē′-ȧ-dēz.
carnivora—kär-nĭv′-ō-rȧ.
Carolus-Duran—kär′-ō-lüs dü-räN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
carousal (revel)—kȧ-row′-zăl.
See *carousal* (*merry-go-round*).
carousal (merry-go-round)—kăr′-o͞o-zăl.
See *carousal* (*revel*).
carousel—kăr′-o͞o-zĕl.
Carpathian—kär-pā′-thĭ-ăn.
carriage—kăr′-rĭj.
Carrier—kä-rē-ā′.
Carrière—kär-yâr′.
Cartaphilus—kär-tăf′-ĭ-lŭs.
cartel—kär-tĕl′ or kär′-tĕl; kär′-tĕl (C).
cartilage—kär′-tĭl-āj.
cartouche—kär-to͞osh′.
Casabianca—kä-sä-bē-äN′-kȧ.
For äN, see p. 26.
Casa Guidi—kä′-zä ḡwē′-dē.
Cascine—kä-shē′-nā.
Casella—kȧ-sĕl′-lȧ.

Casimir-Périer—kä-zē-mēr′ pā-ryā′.
cask—kȧsk, *not* kăsk.
See *ask*.
casket—kȧs′-kĕt, *not* kăs′-kĕt.
Cassagnac, de—dŭ kä-sȧn-yȧk′.
Cassandra—kăs-săn′-drȧ.
Cassatt—kăs-săt′.
cassava—kăs′-sȧ-vȧ.
cassia—kăsh′-ȧ.
Cassio—kăsh′-ĭ-ō.
Cassius (Caius)—kăsh′-ē-ŭs.
Generally pronounced kăsh′-ŭs.
cast (n. and vb.)—kȧst, *not* kăst.
See *ask*.
Castalia—kăs-tā′-lĭ-ȧ.
Castelar y Rissoll—käs-tā-lär′ ē rēs-sōl′.
Castile—käs-tēl′.
See *castile* (*soap*).
castile (soap)—kăs′-tēl or kăs-tēl′.
See *Castile*.
Castilia—käs-tēl′-yä.
Castrucci—käs-trōō′-chē.
casual—kăzh′-yū-ăl.
cataract—kăt′-ȧ-răkt.
Catawba—kȧ-tô′-bȧ.
Cateau-Cambrésis—kȧ-tō′ käN-brā-zē′.
For äN, see p. 26.
categorical—kăt-ē-ḡŏr′-ĭk-ăl.

category—kăt′-ē-ḡō-rĭ.
caterwaul—kăt′-ẽr-wôl.
cathedra—kăth′-ē-drȧ or kȧ-thē′-drȧ.
See *ex cathedra.*

Catullus—kȧ-tŭl′-ŭs.
Cauterets—kō-tẽr-ā′.
Cauterskill—kô′-tẽr-skĭl.
See *Kaaterskill.*

Cavaignac—kȧ-vān-yȧk′.
cavalcade—kăv′-ăl-kād.
Walker, Smart, Worcester, and the Standard accent the *final* syllable.

cavalero—kăv-ȧ-lē′-rō.
Also spelled *cavaliero*, but pronounced as above.

Cavalleria Rusticana—kä-văl-lā-rē′-ȧ rōōs-tē-kä′-nȧ.

cavatina—kä-vȧ-tē′-nȧ or kăv-ȧ-tē′-nȧ.
Cavite—kȧ-vē′-tā.
Cawdor—kô′-dôr.
"Hail to thee, thane of *Cawdor!*"—*Macbeth.*

Cayster (river)—kā-ĭs′-tẽr.
Cazin—kä-zăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Ceballos—thā-bäl′-yōs.
See *Cervantes, de.*

Cebú—thā-vōō′.
See *Cervantes, de.*

Cecily—sĕs′-ĭ-lĭ.
See *Cicely.*

cedilla—sē-dĭl′-lȧ.
Cedric—kĕd′-rĭk or sĕd′-rĭk.
cedrine—sē′-drĭn.
celandine—sĕl′-ăn-dīn.
Celano—chā-lä′-nō.
"Thomas of *Celano.*"

Celarent (logic)—sĕl′-ȧ-rĕnt; sē-lā′-rĕnt (C.).
celestial—sĕl-ĕs′-chăl.
cellar—sĕl′-lẽr.
cellular—sĕl′-yū-lẽr.
cellulitis—sĕl-yū-lī′-tĭs.
celluloid—sĕl′-yū-loid.
Cenci—chĕn′-chē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

cenobite—sĕn′-ō-bīt or sē′-nō-bīt.
Cenozoic—sē-nō-zō′-ĭk.
The Standard Dictionary says sĕn-ō-zō′-ĭk.

centiliter—sĕn-tĭl′-ĭt-ẽr or sĕn′-tĭl-ē-tẽr.
centime—säN-tēm′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Centlivre—sĕnt-lē′-vẽr or sĕnt-lĭv′-ẽr.
centurion—sĕn-tū′-rĭ-ŭn.
century—sĕn′-tū-rĭ.

ceorl—kĕôrl or chĕrl.
ceremonial—sĕr-ē-mō′-nĭ-ăl.
cervine—sẽr′-vīn.
Worcester and the Century Dictionary say sĕr′-vĭn.

Cesari—chā-sä′-rē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

Céspedes, de—dā thās′-pā-thĕs or dā sās′-pā-thĕs.
See *Cervantes, de ; Guadalquivir.*

Cetewayo—kāch-wä′-yō.
chaff—chȧf ; chăf (Stor.).
chaise—shāz.
chalcedon—kăl′-sē-dŏn.
chalcedonic—kăl-sē-dŏn′-ĭk.
Chaldee—kăl′-dē or kăl-dē′.
Châlons (Battle of)—shä-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

chambre de luxe—shän′-brŭ dŭ lüks.
For ü, än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

chamfer—chăm′-fĕr, *not* chăm′-pĕr.
champagne—shăm-pān′.
Champagne—shän-pän′-yŭ.
For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

Champ-de-Mars—shän-dŭ-märs′.
For än, see p. 26.

Champlain (Lake)—shăm-plān′.

Champlain, de—dŭ shăm-plān′; Fr. pron., dŭ shäɴ-plăɴ′.
For äɴ, ăɴ, see p. 26.

chance—chȧns, *not* chăns.
See *ask*.

chancel—chăn′-sĕl, *not* chăn′-sl.
chancery—chȧn′-sĕr-ĭ.
chandler—chȧn′-dlẽr, *not* chăn′-dlẽr.
channel—chăn′-nĕl, *not* chăn′-nl.
chanson—shăn′-sŏn; Fr. pron., shäɴ-sôɴ′.
For äɴ, ôɴ, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Geste—shäɴ-sôɴ′ dŭ zhĕst.
For äɴ, ôɴ, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Roland—shäɴ-sôɴ′ dŭ rō-läɴ′.
For äɴ, ôɴ, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Roncevaud—shäɴ-sôɴ′ dŭ rôɴs-vō′.
For äɴ, ôɴ, see pp. 26, 27.

chanticleer—chăn′-tĭ-klēr.
Chantilly—shäɴ-tēl-yē′ or shäɴ-tē-yē′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

chaparajos—chä-pä-rä′-hōs.
chaparral—chä-pȧr-rȧl′.
chapel—chăp′-ĕl, *not* chăp′-l.
Chapelle Expiatoire—shȧ-pĕl′ ĕks-pē-ȧ-twär′.
Charicles—kăr′-ĭ-klēz.
"Becker's *Charicles*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

charlatan—shär′-lȧ-tăn.
charnel house—chär′-nĕl hows.
chart—chärt.
The pronunciation kärt is obsolete.

Chartres—shär′-trŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

chassis—shȧs′-sĭs ; Fr. pron., shäs-sēs′.
chastening—chā′-sn-ĭng ; chās′-tn-ĭng (Walker and Knowles).
See *chasten.*

château—shȧ-tō′.
château en Espagne—shȧ-tō′ äN nĕs-pȧn′-yŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

Château-Thierry—shȧ-tō′ tyā-rē′.
châteaux en Espagne—shȧ-tōz′ äN nĕs-pȧn′-yŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

chatelaine—shăt′-ē-lān; Fr. pron., shä-tl-ān′.
Châtillon—shȧ-tē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

chauffeur—shō-för′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Chauncey—chän′-sĭ or chôn′-sĭ.
Chauvin—shō-văN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Chavannes, Puvis de—pü-vēs′ dŭ shȧ-văn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Cheddar—chĕd′-dăr.
cheerful—chēr′-fo͝ol.
Chelmsford—chĕms′-fûrd.
See *Alnwick.*

Cheltenham—chĕlt′-nŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

chemic—kĕm′-ĭk.
chemise—shē-mēz′.
chemisette—shĕm-ē-zĕt′.
chemistry—kĕm′-ĭst-rĭ.
Smart says kĭm′-ĭst-rĭ, and Worcester gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

Chemung—shē-mŭng′, *not* chē-mŭng′.
Chénier, de—dŭ shā-nyā′.
chenille—shē-nēl′.
Chephren—kĕf′-rĕn.
"The Pyramid of *Chephren.*"

Chérif-Pasha—shā-rēf′ pȧ-shä′.
cherup—chĕr′-ŭp, *not* chĭr′-ŭp unless spelled *chirrup.*
chervil—chĕr′-vĭl.
Cheshire—chĕsh′-ẽr.
Chevreul—shŭ-vröl′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Chevy Chase—chĕv′-ĭ chās.
chew—chū, *not* cho͞o.

Cheyne (Thomas Kelly)—chā′-nē.
See *Cheyne* (*George*); *Cheyne* (*Walk*).

Cheyne (Walk)—chān or chīn.
See *Cheyne* (*George*); *Cheyne* (*Thomas Kelly*).

chianti—kē-än′-tē.
In Italian, *ch* is pronounced like *k* in *kid*.

chieftain—chēf′-tĭn.
See *captain*, *damage*.

chiffon—shĭf-fŏn′; Fr. pron., shē-fôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

chignon—shĭn′-yŏn; Fr., pron., shēn-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Chilo—kī′-lō.
"*Chilo* of Lacedæmon."

Chimay, de—dŭ shē-mā′.
Chinchaycocha (Lake)—chēn-chī-kō′-chȧ.
Chinchilla (Spain)—chĭn-chēl′-yȧ.
See *llano*, *chinchilla*.

Chingachgook—chĭn-ḡäk′-ḡo͝ok.
chiromanist—kī′-rō-măn-ĭst.
chirrup—chĭr′-ŭp.
See *cherup*.

chisel—chĭz′-ĕl, *not* chĭz′-l.
See *damage*.

Chisolm—chĭz′-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.

Chloe—klō′-ē.
"Daphnis and *Chloe*."

choir—kwīr.
Choiseul-Praslin—shwä-zöl′-prä-lăN′.
For ö, ăN, see pp. 25, 26.

choose—chōōz.
chore—chōr.
chorus—kō′-rŭs, *not* kôr′-ŭs.
Chouan—shōō-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Chrestien de Troyes—krā-tyăN′ dŭ trwä.
For ăN, see p. 26. Also written *Chrétien*, but pronounced as above.

Chriemhild—krēm′-hĭlt.
See *Chriemhilde.*

Chriemhilde—krēm-hĭl′-dĕ.
See *Chriemhild.*

Christabel—krĭs′-tȧ-bĕl.
christening—krĭs′-n-ĭng, *not* krĭst′-n-ĭng.
Christiana—krĭs-chăn′-ȧ or krĭs-chĭ-ăn′-ȧ.
Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Christophorus—krĭs-tō′-fō-rŭs.
Christus—krĭs′-tŭs.
chromosphere—krō′-mō-sfēr.
chronogram—krŏn′-ō-ḡrăm.
chronologic—krŏn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk.
chronology—krō-nŏl′-ō-jĭ; krŏn-ŏl′-ŏj-ĭ (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chrononhotonthologos — krō-nŏn-hō-ton-thŏl′-ō-ḡŏs.
See *Aldiborontephoscophornio.*

chylifactive—kī-lĭ-făk′-tĭv.

chylification—kĭl-ĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn or kī.
Worcester says kī only.

chymification—kĭm-ĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn or kī.
Worcester says kĭm only.

Cialdini—chäl-dē′-nē.

Cicely—sĭs′-ĕ-lĭ.
See *Cecily.*

Cicero—sĭs′-ẽr-ō ; Roman pron., kĭk′-ę̆r-ō.

Cid (The)—sĭd ; Sp. pron., thēth.
See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir.*

Cid Campeador—thēth käm-pā-ä-thōr′.
See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir.*

ci-devant—sē-dŭ-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Cienfuégos—sē-ĕn-fwā′-ḡōs.

Cimmerian—sĭm-mē′-rĭ-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary gives sĭm-mā′-rĭ-ăn as a secondary pronunciation.

cincture—sĭngk′-tūr.

cinematograph—sĭn-ē-măt′-ō-ḡrȧf.

Cinque-cento—chēn′-kwā chĕn′-tō.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

Cinq-Mars, de—dŭ săNk-märs′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Cintra—sĭn′-trä or sēn′-trä.
"The Convention of *Cintra*."

Cipango—sĭp-ăng′-ḡō.

circumstance—sĕr′-kŭm-stăns.
There is a tendency to pronounce the *final* syllable of this word—stŭns.

cirrhosis—sĭr-rō′-sĭs.

Cispadane—sĭs′-pȧ-dān.
See *Transpadane.*

citadel—sĭt′-ȧ-dl, *not* sĭt′-ȧ-dĕl.

citoyen—sē-twä-yăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *citoyenne.*

citoyenne—sē-twä-yĕn′.
See *citoyen.*

Ciudad Real—thē-o͝o-thäth′ rā-äl′.
See *Caceres, Guadalquivir.*

Ciudad Rodrigo—thē-o͝o-thäth′ rō-drē′-ḡō.
See *Caceres, Guadalquivir.*

Clairvaux—clâr-vō′.

Clapham—klăp′-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

clarion—klăr′-ĭ-ŭn.

clasp—clȧsp, *not* clăsp.
See *ask.*

class—klȧs, *not* klăs.
See *ask.*

classicist—clăs′-sĭs-ĭst.

Cleckheaton—klĕk′-ĕt-ŭn.
See *Alnwick.*

clef—klĕf.
Walker and Smart say klĭf, and Worcester gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

Cleishbotham—klēsh′-bōth-ȧm.
clemency—klĕm′-ĕn-sĭ.
Cleombrotus—klē-ŏm′-brō-tŭs.
Cleopas—klē′-ō-pȧs.
clergy—klĕr′-jĭ.
clerical—klĕr′-ĭk-l.
clew—klū, *not* klōō.
cliché—klē-shā′.
clientele—klī-ĕn-tēl′ or klī′-ĕn-tēl.
clientèle—klē-ȧ̃N-tāl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Clio—klī′-ō.
Cloaca Maxima—klō-ā′-kȧ măks′-ĭm-ȧ.
Clootz—klōts.
See *Anacharsis Clootz.*

Clytemnestra—klĭt-ĕm-nĕs′-trȧ.
Cnidian—nĭd′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Cnidian* Aphrodite."

coadjuvancy—kō-ăd′-jū-văn-sĭ.
coadjuvant—kō-ăd′-jū-vănt.
Coahuila—kō-ä-wē′-lä.
Also spelled *Cohahuila*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cochituate—kō-chĭt′-yū-āt.
Cockagne—kō-kān′.
Cocles (Horatius)—kō′-klēz.
codify—kō′-dĭf-ī or kŏd′-ĭf-ī.
Worcester and Stormonth give the latter only.
Cœlian (Hill)—sē′-lĭ-ăn.
Coello—kō-āl′-yō.
Cœnties—kwĭn′-chēz.
cohesion—kō-hē′-zhŭn.
See *adhesion.*
Colchester—kōl′-chĕs-tẽr, *not* kŏl′-chĕs-tẽr.
Colchis—kŏl′-kĭs, *not* kŏl′-chĭs.
Colin Clout—kŏl′-ĭn klowt.
Colleen Bawn—kŏl′-ēn bôn..
collogue—kŏl-lōg′.
Collot d'Herbois—kō-lō′ dĕr-bwä′.
Colombo (Cristoforo)—krĭs-tō′-fō-rō kō-lŏm′-bō.
colon—kō′-lŏn, *not* kō-lŏn′.
See *Colon.*
Colon, Cristóbal—krēs-tō′-bäl kō-lōn′.
colonel—kûr′-nĕl; old pron., kŏl-ō-nĕl′ (C.).
columbary—kŏl′-ŭm-bā-rĭ.
Worcester gives kō-lŭm′-bā-rĭ as a *secondary* form.
Colwick—kŏl′-wĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Coma Berenices—kō′-mȧ bĕr-ē-nī′-sēz.
combustion—kŏm-bŭs′-chŭn.
Comédie Française—kŏm-ā-dē′ fräN-sāz′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Comédie Humaine—kŏm-ā-dē′ ü-mān′.
For ü, see p. 26.

comma—kŏm′-mȧ.
command—kŏm-mȧnd′.
See *ask.*

commandment—kŏm-mȧnd′-mĕnt.
See *ask.*

comment (n.)—kŏm′-mĕnt.
comment (vb.)—kŏm′-mĕnt.
In the *intransitive* form of the verb Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, kŏm-mĕnt′.

commissural—kŏm-mĭsh′-yū-răl or kŏm′-mĭ-shōō-răl.
See *commissure.*

communal—kŏm′-mū-năl or kŏm-mū′-năl.
comose—kō′-mōs or kō-mōs′.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique—kôN-pän-yē′ zhā-nā-räl′ träNz-ät-läN-tēk′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

comparative—kŏm-păr′-ȧ-tĭv.
compelled—kŏm-pĕld′.
compendious—kŏm-pĕn′-dĭ-ŭs.

Compiègne—kôɴ-pē-ĕn′-yŭ.
For ôɴ, see p. 27. See *Boulogne.*

complaisantly—kŏm′-plā-zăn-tlĭ.
comport—kŏm-pōrt′.
compos mentis—kŏm′-pŏs mĕn′-tĭs.
compote—kŏm′-pōt.
compotier—kôɴ-pō-tyā′.
For ôɴ, see p. 27.

Concepcion—kŏn-sĕp′-shŭn; Sp. pron., kōn-thĕp-thē-ōn′.
C, in Spanish, before *e* and *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin.*

conclude—kŏn-klūd′, *not* kŏn-klo͞od′.
concupiscence—kŏn-kū′-pĭs-ĕns.
condemn—kŏn-dĕm′.
condyle—kŏn′-dĭl or kŏn′-dīl.
confessary—kŏn-fĕs′-ȧ-rĭ.
Confessio Amantis—kŏn-fĕs′-sĭ-ō ȧ-măn′-tĭs.
confiserie—kôɴ-fē-zĕr-ē′.
For ôɴ, see p. 27.

confiseur—kôɴ-fē-zör′.
For ö, ôɴ, see pp. 25, 27.

congener—kŏn′-jē-nĕr or kŏn-jē′-nĕr.
Congleton—kŏng′-ḡl-tŭn.
Congo—kŏng′-ḡō.
congruency—kŏng′-ḡro͞o-ĕn-sĭ or kŏng-ḡro͞o′-ĕn-sĭ.

conical—kŏn′-ĭk-ăl, *not* kō′-nĭk-ăl.

Coniston—kŏn′-ĭs-tŭn.

conium—kō-nī′-ŭm or kō′-nĭ-ŭm; kō-nī′-ŭm (Wor., C.).

conjurator—kŏn′-jū-rā-tĕr.

connaisseur—kŏ̄n-nā-sör′.

For ö, see p. 25. See *connoisseur*.

conservatoire—kôN-sĕr-vä-twär′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Consolato del Mare—kŏn-sō-lä′-tō dĕl mä′-rā.

Constant (Benjamin)—bäN-zhä-mäN′ kôN-stäN′.

For äN, äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Constantine (Algeria)—kôN-stäN-tēn′.

For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27. See *Constantine* (*Emperor*).

Constantine (Emperor)—kŏn′-stăn-tīn.

See *Constantine* (*Algeria*).

constellate—kŏn′-stĕl-lāt or kŏn-stĕl′-lāt; kŏn-stĕl′-lāt (Wor.).

The Century Dictionary prefers the second pronunciation. See *contemplate*.

consul—kŏn′-sŭl, *not* kown′-sŭl.

consume—kŏn-sūm′, *not* kŏn-sōōm′.

consummator—kŏn-sŭm′-mā-tĕr.

contemn—kŏn-tĕm′.

contemptuous—kŏn-tĕmp′-tū-ŭs.

contiguity—kŏn-tĭg̃-yū′-ĭt-ĭ.
continuity—kŏn-tĭ-nū′-ĭt-ĭ.
contractile—kŏn-trăk′-tĭl.
contralto—kŏn-trăl′-tō or kŏn-trȧl′-tō.
controvert—kŏn′-trō-vẽrt ; kȯn-trō-vẽrt′ (C.).
conventicle—kŏn-vĕn′-tĭk-l.
conventual—kŏn-vĕnt′-yū-ăl.
Conybeare—kŭn′-ĭ-bâr.
coop—kō͝op, *not* kŏ͝op.
Coos (county)—kō-ŏs′, *not* kō͝os.
The Standard Dictionary says kō′-ŏs.

Copley—kŏp′-lĭ.
Coppée (François)—fräN-swä′ kō-pā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Cordelia—kôr-dē′-lĭ-ȧ or kôr-dēl′-yȧ.
Cordeliers—kôr-dē-lēr′ ; Fr. pron. kôr-dŭ-lyā′.
Corinne—kō-rēn′.
corkscrew—kôrk′-skrū, *not* kôrk′-skrō͝o.
cornucopia—kôr-nū-kō′-pĭ-ȧ.
Corona Australis—kō-rō′-nȧ ôs-trā′-lĭs.
Corona Borealis—kō-rō′-nȧ bō-rē-ā′-lĭs.
coronel (armor)—kŏr′-ō-nĕl or kûr′-nĕl.
Corps Législatif—kôr lā-zhēs-lä-tēf′.
corpuscule—kŏr-pŭs′-kūl.
corrugate—kŏr′-rō͝o-g̃āt.
corsage—kôr′-sāj ; Fr. pron. kōr-säzh′.

Cortelyou—kôr′-tĕl-yo͞o.
Coruña—kō-ro͞on′-yä.
See *cañon.*

Corunna—kō-rŭn′-nȧ.
See *Coruña.*

corvette—kŏr-vĕt′; kôr-vĕt′ (Wor., C.).
corypheus—kŏr-ĭ-fē′-ŭs or kŏr-ĭ-fā′-ŭs.
cosmorama—kŏz-mō-rä′-mȧ or kŏz-mō-rā′-mȧ.
costean—kŏs′-tēn.
cotillion—kō-tĭl′-yŭn.
See *cotillon.*

cotillon—kō-tē-yôn′ or kō-tēl-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27. See *cotillion.*

Coudert—ko͞o-dâr′.
couleur de rose—ko͞o-lör′ dŭ rōz.
For ö, see p. 25.

coup—ko͞o.
coup de main—ko͞o dŭ măn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

coup de soleil—ko͞o dŭ sō-lā′-yŭ.
See *Cologne.*

couronne (coin)—ko͞o-rŏn′.
courrier—ko͞or-yā′.
See *courier.*

Couthon—ko͞o-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Coutts (Burdett).
See *Burdett-Coutts.*

coxcomb—kŏks′-kōm.
coyote—kī′-ō-tē or kī′-ōt.
The Century Dictionary says kō-yō′-tē.

Cracovienne—krȧ-kō-vē-ĕn′.
craft—krȧft, *not* krăft.
See *ask.*

Craigenputtock—krā-ḡĕn-pŭt′-ŏk.
cranial—krā′-nĭ-ăl.
Crapaud, Jean—zhäN krȧ-pō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Cratylus—krăt′-ĭl-ŭs.
creasote—krē′-ȧ-sōt.
See *creosote.*

Crécy (Battle of)—crĕs′-sĭ; Fr. pron. krā-sē′.
credent—krē′-dĕnt.
"If with too *credent* ear you list his songs."
Shakespeare.

credulity—krē-dū′-lĭt-ĭ.
Creighton—krī′-tŭn.
crème de menthe—krām dŭ mäNt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

creole—krē′-ōl.
creosote—krē′-ō-sōt.
See *creasote.*

crêpe-de-chine—krāp-dŭ-shēn′.

cretaceous—krē-tā′-shŭs.
crew—krū, *not* krōō.
cricoid—krī′-koid.
"The *cricoid* cartilage."
criterion—krī-tē′-rĭ-ŭn.
Critias—krĭsh′-ĭ-ăs.
Cronje—krōn′-yĕ.
croquet—krō-kā′.
See *croquette.*
croquette—krō-kĕt′.
See *croquet.*
croquis—krō-kē′.
crosier—krō′-zhĕr, *not* krō′-zĭ-ĕr.
Also spelled *crozier*, but pronounced as above.
cross—krôs, *not* krŏs *nor* krŏs.
See *accost.*
crucial—krōō′-shăl.
crucifix—krū′-sĭf-ĭks.
crude—krūd, *not* krōōd.
cruel—krū′-ĕl, *not* krōō′-ĕl.
crusado (coin)—krōō-sā′-dō.
The Standard Dictionary says krōō-zä′-dō.
crustaceous—krŭs-tā′-shŭs.
cui bono—kī bō′-nō.
culverin—kŭl′-vĕr-ĭn.
Cumæ—kū′-mē.
cumulative—kū′-mū-lā-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cunctative—kŭngk′-tȧ-tĭv.
Cunctator—kŭngk-tā′-tĕr.
cupboard—kŭb′-bĕrd.
curare—kū-rā′-rē.

Also spelled *curari*, but pronounced as above.

curé—kū-rā′; Fr. pron., kü-rā′.

For ü, see p. 26. Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

curriculum—kŭr-rĭk′-yū-lŭm.
cursory—kûr′-sō-rĭ.
curvet—kûr′-vĕt or kŭr-vĕt′.
Cuxhaven—kŭks-hā′-vn; Ger pron., kŏoks-hä′-fĕn.

cyanide—sī′-ȧ-nĭd or nīd.

Webster says: "As regards the pronunciation of the *i* of the endings *-ine*, *-ide*, in the terminology of chemistry, the usage is unsettled as between *ī* (*īce*) and *ĭ* (*ĭll*) and *ï* (*pïque*). But the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889 passed a vote in favor of the *ĭ* (*ĭll*); and then, further, voted to drop the final *e* in the spelling; as *bromĭn*, *chlorĭn*, *iodĭn*, *iodĭd*, *chlorĭd*, *bromĭd*, etc.,—the spelling offered by Dr. Webster in 1828.

cymose—sī′-mōs.
Cyrenian—sī-rē′-nĭ-ăn.
Cythera—sī-thē′-rȧ.
czarevitch—zär′-ē-vĭch.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

czaritza—zȧ-rēt′-sȧ.
czarowitch—zär′-ō-vĭch.
Czernowitz—chĕr′-nō-vĭts.

D

dachshund—däks′-hōōnt.
Daghestan—dä-ḡĕs-tän′.
See *Kurdistan.*
Dagobert—dăḡ′-ō-bĕrt ; Fr. pron., dä-ḡō bâr′.
Dagon—dā′-ḡŏn.
dairy—dā′-rĭ, *not* dâr′-ĭ.
Dalhousie (Marquis of)—dăl-how′-zĭ.
See *Dalhousie* (*Australia*).
Damascus—dȧ-măs′-kŭs.
Dame aux Camélias, La—lä däm ō kä māl-yä′.
dammar—dăm′-mär.
Worcester says dăm-mär′.
Damoclean—dăm-ō-klē′-ăn.
Damnation de Faust, La—lä däm-nä syôn′ dŭ fowst.
For ôn, see p. 27.
damosel—dăm′-ō-zĕl.
See *damozel.*
damozel—dăm′-ō-zĕl.
See *damosel.*
Damrosch—däm′-rōsh, *not* dăm′-rŏsh.

Dandin (George)—zhôrzh dän-dăn′.
For ăn, ăn, see p. 26.

Dantès (Edmond)—ĕd-môn′ dän-tās′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Daphne—dăf′-nē.
Daphnis—dăf′-nĭs.
See *Chloe.*

D'Arblay—där′-blā or där-blā′.
Darboy—där-bwä′.
Dardanus—där′-dä-nŭs.
daric (coin)—dăr′-ĭk.
Darjiling—där-jē′-lĭng.
Darley—där′-lĭ.
Dartagnan—där-tän-yān′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Dartmouth—därt′-mŭth, *not* därt′-mowth.
See *Alnwick.*

Darwinian—där-wĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* där-wĭn′-yăn.
Das Rheingold—däs rīn′-gōlt.
dauntless—dänt′-lĕs.
Dauphiné—dō-fē-nā′.
See *Dauphiny.*

Dauphiny—dô′-fĭn-ĭ.
See *Dauphiné.*

Davidde Penitente—dä-vēd′-dā pā-nē-tān′-tā.
Deák—dā′-äk.

débauché—dā-bō-shā′.
See *debauchee.*

debauchery—dē-bô′-chĕr-ĭ.

débonnaire—dā-bŏn-âr′.
See *debonair.*

de bonne grâce—dŭ bŏn ḡräs′.

débouchure—dā-bo͞o-shür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

decaliter—dĕk′-ȧ-lē-tĕr or dē-kăl′-ĭt-ĕr.
Also spelled *decalitre*, but pronounced as above.

decameter—dēk′-ȧ-mē-tĕr.
Also spelled *decametre*, but pronounced as above.

decanal—dĕk′-ȧ-năl.
Worcester gives dē-kā′-năl as a secondary pronunciation.

deceased—dē-sēst′.

Decelean (War)—dĕs-ē-lē′-ăn.

Decembrist—dē-sĕm′-brĭst.

decent—dē′-sĕnt, *not* dē′-sŭnt.
See *damage.*

decidence—dĕs′-ĭd-ĕns or dē-sī′-dĕns.

deciliter—dĕs′-ĭ-lē-tĕr or dē-sĭl′-ĭt-ĕr.
Also spelled *decilitre*, but pronounced as above.

declarative—dē-klăr′-ȧ-tĭv.

declinal—dē-klī′-năl.
Worcester prefers děk′-lĭn-ăl.
declination—děk-lĭn-ā′-shŭn.
declinatory—dē-klī′-nȧ-tō-rĭ or dē-klĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
decussate—dē-kŭs′-sāt.
decussation—dē-kŭs-sā′-shŭn.
dedicatory—děd′-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
deduce—dē-dūs′, *not* dē-dōōs′.
default—dē-fôlt′.
definitive—dē-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭv.
deflagrable—dē-flā′-grȧ-bl or děf′-lȧ-grȧ-bl.
deflagrate—děf′-lȧ-grāt.
De Imitatione Christi—dē ĭm-ĭt-ā-shĭ-ō′-nē krĭs′-tī.
Deimos—dī′-mŏs.
Dejazet—dŭ-zhä-zā′.
déjeuner à la fourchette—dā-zhö-nā′ ä lä fōōr-shĕt′.
For ö, see p. 25.
De la Ramé—dŭ lä rä-mā′.
Delavigne—dŭ-lȧ-vēn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*
deleble—dĕl′-ē-bl or dē-lē′-bl.
delectation—dē-lĕk-tā′-shŭn.
deletive—dĕl′-ē-tĭv.
The Standard Dictionary says dē-lē′-tĭv.
delicatessen—dĕl-ĭ-kȧ-tĕs′-sĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

delirium tremens—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭm trē′-mĕnz.
Della Crusca—dĕl′-lȧ krŭs′-kȧ; It. pron., dāl′-lȧ kro͝os′-kȧ.
Delorme (Marion)—mä-rē-ôn′ dŭ-lôrm′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Delos—dē′-lŏs.
Delphi—dĕl′-fī.
Delphine—dĕl-fēn′.
"Madame de Staël's *Delphine*."
Delsarte—dĕl-särt′, *not* dĕl′-särt.
Del Sarto (Andrea)—än-drā′-ä dĕl sär′-tō.
delude—dē-lūd′, *not* dē-lo͝od′.
delusive—dē-lū′-sĭv.
demand—dē-mȧnd′, *not* dē-mănd′.
See *ask*.
demi-monde—dŭ-mē-môNd′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Democritus—dē-mŏk′-rĭt-ŭs.
See *Heraclitus*.
demoiselle—dŭ-mwȧ-zĕl′.
demonology—dē-mŏn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ or dĕm-ŏn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
denarius (coin)—dē-nā′-rĭ-ŭs.
denationalize—dē-năsh′-ŭn-ăl-īz.
Denderah—dĕn′-dĕr-ä.
dengue—dĕng′-ḡā; dĕn′-ḡā (Wor.).
Denio—dē-nī′-ō.

Dent du Midi—dän dü mē-dē′.
For än, ü, see p. 26.

denunciate—dē-nŭn′-shĭ-āt.

denunciation — dē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shun or dē-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
See *denunciate.*

departmental — dē-pärt-mĕnt′-ăl ; dĕp-ärt-mĕnt′-ăl (Wor.).

depilous—dĕp′-ĭl-ŭs or dē-pī′-lŭs.

Dépit Amoureux, Le — lŭ dā-pēt′ ä-mo͞o-rö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

depletive—dē-plē′-tĭv.

deplumate—dē-plū′-māt.
The Standard Dictionary prefers dē-plū′-mĕt.

deplumation—dĕp-lū-mā′-shŭn or dē-plū-mā′-shŭn.

deportation—dē-pōr-tā′-shŭn or dĕp-ōr-tā′-shŭn.
These are Webster's pronunciations. Worcester says dĕp, and the Century Dictionary, dē.

depositary—dē-pŏz′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.
See *depository.*

depository—dē-pŏz′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
See *depositary.*

deprecatory—dĕp′-rē-kȧ-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

dermato (prefix)—dĕr′-mȧ-tō or dĕr-măt′-ō.
dernier—dār-nyā′ or dĕr′-nĭ-ĕr.
dernier ressort—dĕr-nyā′ rŭs-sôr′.
dervis—dĕr′-vĭs.
Desbrosses—dā-brŏs′.
See *Desbrosses* (*Street*).

Desbrosses (Street)—dĕs-brŏs′-ĕs.
See *Desbrosses*.

descry—dē-skrī′; dĕs-krī′ (Stor., C.).
Desgoffe—dā-ḡŏf′.
déshabillé—dā-zä-bē-yā′.
See *deshabille*, *dishabille*.

designatory—dĕs′-ĭḡ-nā-tō-rĭ; dē-sĭḡ′-nā-tō-rĭ (Wor.).
despumate—dĕs′-pū-māt or dē-spū′-māt; dē-spū′-māt (Wor.); dē-spū′-māt or dĕs′-pū-māt (C.).
See *contemplate*.

desquamate—dĕs′-kwȧ-măt or dē-skwā′-māt.
desquamation—dĕs-kwȧ-mā′-shŭn or dē-skwȧ-mā′-shŭn.
desquamative—dē-skwăm′-ȧ-tĭv.
Dessalines—dā-sȧ-lēn′.
destine—dĕs′-tĭn.
detestable—dē-tĕst′-ȧ-bl.
detonate—dĕt′-ō-nāt.
Dettingen (Battle of)—dĕt′-tĭng-ĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

deus ex machina—dē′-ŭs ĕks măk′-ĭn-ȧ.
Deutsch—doich.
Deutschland—doich′-länt.
deutzia—dūt′-zĭ-ȧ or doit′-sĭ-ȧ.
devastation—dĕv-ăs-tā′-shŭn.
Deventer—dā′-vĕn-tĕr.
diabolic—dī-ȧ-bŏl′-ĭk.
diallage—dī′-ăl-lāj or dī-ăl′-lā-jē.

Webster and Stormonth give the first pronunciation; Worcester, the Century Dictionary, and Smart the second.

dialogism—dī-ăl′-ō-jĭzm.
dialogist—dī-ăl′-ō-jĭst.
dialogize—dī-ăl′-ō-jīz.
diameter—dī-ăm′-ē-tĕr.
Diane de Poitiers—dē-ăn′ dŭ pwä-tya′.
diaphragmatic—dī-ȧ-frăg̃-măt′-ĭk.

See *diaphragm.*

diarrhea—dī-ȧ-rē′-ȧ.

Also spelled *diarrhœa*, but pronounced as above.

Diaz—dē′-äs or dē′-äth.

See *Zamacoïs.*

didrachm (coin)—dī′-drăm.
dietist—dī′-ĕt-ĭst.
Dieudonné—dyö-dŏn-nā′.

For ö, see p. 25.

digitigrade—dĭj′-ĭt-ĭ-grād.

dilapidate—dĭ-lăp′-ĭ-dāt or dī-lăp′-ĭ-dāt.
diligence (coach)—dē-lē-zhäns′.
For äN, see p. 26. In addition to the above pronunciation, the Century Dictionary gives dĭl′-ĭ-jĕns.

dilute—dĭ-lūt′; dĭ or dī (C.).
dilution—dĭ-lū′-shŭn, *not* dĭ-lo͞o′-shŭn.
The Century Dictionary says dĭ or dī.

diluvial—dĭ-lū′-vĭ-ăl.
diluvian—dĭ-lū′-vĭ-ăn.
dimeter—dĭm′-ē-tẽr.
dimissory—dĭm′-ĭs-sō-rĭ.
dimity—dĭm′-ĭ-tĭ.
Dinorah—dē-nō′-rä.
Diodorus Siculus—dī-ō-dō′-rŭs sĭk′-yū-lŭs.
Dion-Bouton—dē-ôN′ bo͞o-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Dionysian—dī-ō-nĭsh′-ăn.
"The *Dionysian* Period."

Dircæan—dẽr-sē′-ăn.
directly—dĭ-rĕkt′-lĭ, *not* dī-rĕkt′-lĭ.
See *direct*.

dirigible—dĭr′-ĭ-jĭb-l, *not* dĭr-ĭj′-ĭb-l.
dis (prefix)—dĭs or dĭz; dĭs (C.).
"There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the *z* or the sharp *s* sound should be employed in some of the

words formed with the prefix dis—(Walker, etc., favoring dĭz; late orthoëpists, dĭs)." —*Webster.*

disauthorize—dĭs-ô′-thŏr-īz; dĭz (Wor.).
disbark—dĭs-bärk′; dĭz (Wor.).
disbelieve—dĭs-bē-lēv′.
discharge (n.)—dĭs-chärj′.
discharge (vb.)—dĭs-chärj′.
disclosure—dĭs-klō′-zhūr.
discretion—dĭs-krĕsh′-ŭn.
discursive—dĭs-kûr′-sĭv.
disenfranchise—dĭs-ĕn-frăn′-chĭz or dĭs-ĕn-frăn′-chīz.
See *enfranchise.*
disgorge—dĭs-ḡôrj′; dĭz-ḡôrj′ (Wor.).
disguise—dĭs-ḡīz′; dĭz-ḡīz′ (Wor.).
disgust—dĭs-ḡŭst′; dĭz-ḡŭst′ (Wor.).
dishumor—dĭs-hū′-mĕr or dĭs-ū′-mĕr.
disintegrate—dĭs-ĭn′-tē-ḡrāt; dĭz (Wor.).
disjoin—dĭs-join′; dĭz (Wor.).
disjoint—dĭs-joint′; dĭz (Wor.).
disjunctive—dĭs-jŭngk′-tĭv; dĭz (Wor.).
dislike—dĭs-līk′; dĭz (Wor.).
dislodge—dĭs-lŏj′; dĭz (Wor.).
disloyal—dĭs-loi′-ăl; dĭz (Wor.).
dismantle—dĭs-măn′-tl; dĭz (Wor.).
dismast—dĭs-mȧst′; dĭz (Wor.).
dismay (n. and vb.)—dĭs-mā′; dĭz (Wor.).
dismember—dĭs-mĕm′-bĕr; dĭz (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

dismiss—dĭs-mĭs′; dĭz (Wor.).
dismount—dĭs-mownt′; dĭz (Wor.).
disoblige—dĭs-ō-blīj′.
disorder—dĭs-ôr′-dẽr; dĭz (Wor.).
disorganize—dĭs-ôr′-ḡăn-īz; dĭz (Wor.).
disown—dĭs-ōn′ or dĭz-ōn′; dĭz (Wor.).
disperse—dĭs-pẽrs′.
dispersion—dĭs-pẽr′-shŭn.
dispossess—dĭs-pŏz-zĕs′ or dĭs-pŏs-sĕs′.
Worcester and the Century Dictionary give the latter only.

dispossession—dĭs-pŏz-zĕsh′-ŭn or dĭs-pŏs-sĕsh′-ŭn.
disputative—dĭs-pū′-tȧ-tĭv.
disqualify—dĭs-kwŏl′-ĭf-ī.
disrelish—dĭs-rĕl′-ĭsh; dĭz (Wor.).
disreputable—dĭs-rĕp′-ū-tȧ-bl.
disrobe—dĭs-rōb′; dĭz (Wor.).
disruption—dĭs-rŭp′-shŭn; dĭz (Wor.).
dissoluble—dĭs′-sō-lū-bl.
dissolute—dĭs′-sō-lūt, *not* dĭs′-sō-lo͞ot.
dissyllable—dĭs-sĭl′-lȧ-bl or dĭs′-sĭl-lȧ-bl.
distraught—dĭs-trôt′.
diva—dē′-vȧ.
divagation—dĭv-ȧ-ḡā′-shŭn.
divalent—dĭv′-ȧ-lĕnt.
diversion—dĭv-ẽr′-shŭn, *not* dĭv-ẽr′-zhŭn.
divest—dĭ-vĕst′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Divina Commedia—dē-vē′-nä kŏm-mā′-dē-ä.
divulge—dĭv-ŭlj′, *not* dī′-vŭlj.
docible—dŏs′-ĭb-l.
doge—dōj.
Dolbear—dōl′-bēr.
dolce—dōl′-chā or dŏl′-chā.
doldrums—dŏl′-drŭmz; dōl′-drŭmz (Stor.).
Dolgorouki—dȧl-ḡȧ-rōō′-kē.
Dolores—dō-lō′-rĕs.
dolorific—dŏl-ŏr-ĭf′-ĭk.
doloroso—dō-lō-rō′-zō or dŏl-ō-rō′-zō; dō-lō-rō′-sō (C.).
Dom (title)—dŏm; Port. pron., dōm.
domical—dŏm′-ĭk-ăl or dō′-mĭk-ăl.
Domitian—dō-mĭsh′-ĭ-ăn or dō-mĭsh′-ăn.
Dom Pedro de Alcantara—dōm pā′-drō dā äl-kän′-tä-rä.
Domremy-la-Pucelle—dôN-rā-mē′ lä pü-sĕl′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Donati—dō-nä′-tē.
"*Donati's* comet."
Don César de Bazan—dôN sā-zär′ dŭ bä-zäN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Don Cleofas—dŏn klē′-ō-făs.
Don Giovanni—dōn jō-vän′-nē.

Don José—dŏn jō′-zā ; Sp. pron., dōn hō′-sā.
Donna (title)—dŏn′-nȧ ; It. pron., dŏn′-nä.
Don Pasquale—dōn päs-kwä′-lā.
D'ooge—dō′-ḡĕ.
Dordogne—dôr-dōn′ ; Fr. pron., dôr-dŏn-′ yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

Doré (Gustave)—ḡüs-täv′ dō-rā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Doria (Andrea)—än′-drā-ä dō′-rē-ä.
Doris—dō′-rĭs.
dormitory—dôr′-mĭt-ō-rĭ.
D'Orsay—dōr-sā′.
dos-à-dos—dō-zȧ-dō′.
doth—dŭth.
doubloon (coin)—dŭb-lo͞on′.
Douma—do͞o′-mȧ.
Also spelled *Duma*, but pronounced as above.

dour—do͞or.
doyen—dwä-yăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

drachma (coin)—drăk′-mȧ.
Draco—drā′-kō.
dragonnades—drăḡ-ôN-näd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

dragoon—drȧ-ḡo͞on′.
Drawcansir—drô′-kăn-sĕr.

drawers—drô′-ẽrz, *not* drôrz.
Dreibund—drī′-bo͝ont.
Dromio—drō′-mĭ-ō.
Druses—dro͞o′-zĕz.
Drysdale—drĭz′-dŭl.
dual—dū′-ăl.
See *duel.*

Du Barry—dü bä-rē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

dubious—dū′-bĭ-ŭs, *not* do͞o′-bĭ-ŭs.
Du Boisgobey—dü bwä-g̃ō-bā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Dubois-Reymond—dü-bwä′ rā-mÔN′.
For ü, ÔN, see pp. 26, 27.

Dubuque—do͞o-būk′.
Ducrot—dü-krō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

due—dū, *not* do͞o.
duel—dū′-ĕl, *not* do͞o′-ĕl.

dueña—do͞o-ān′-yä.
See *cañon.*

duet—dū-ĕt′.
Du Guesclin—dü g̃ā-klĂN′.
For ü, ĂN, see p. 26.

Dulcamara (Dr.)—do͞ol-kä-mä′-rä.
"*L'Elisir d'Amore.*"

dulcinea—dŭl-sĭn′-ē-ȧ or dŭl-sĭn-ē′-ȧ.

Dulcinea del Toboso—dŭl-sĭn′-ē-ȧ dĕl tō-bō′-zō; Sp. pron., dōōl-thē-nā′-ä dĕl tō-bō′-sō.

See *Caceres.*

duly—dū′-lĭ, *not* dōō′-lĭ.

Du Maurier—dü mō-ryā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Dundee—dŭn-dē′.

Dunsinane—dŭn-sĭn-ān′.

To conform with the meter, the accent is shifted to the *second* syllable, in the following lines from *Macbeth:*

"——until
Great Birnam wood to high *Dunsi′-nane* hill
Shall come against him."

See *Andronicus, Lupercal.*

Duomo—dwō′-mō.

Dupré (Jules)—zhül dü-prā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Dupuy—dü-pwē′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Duroc—dü-rŏk′.

For ü, see p. 26.

durst—dûrst.

Duse—dōō′-sā.

duteous—dū′-tē-ŭs.

Duval (Armand)—är-mäN′ dü-văl′.

For ü, äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dvorak—dvō-räk′.

This is Webster's marking. In Chambers's Encyclopædia the word is spelled Dvořák and pronounced dvôr-zhäk′.

dynamics—dī-năm′-ĭks or dĭn-ăm′-ĭks.
Dysart—dī′-zärt.
dyspnœa—dĭsp-nē′-ä.
dysuria—dĭs-ū′-rĭ-ȧ.

E

Eames (Emma)—āmz, *not* ēmz.
eastward—ēst′-wĕrd.
eau de cologne—ō dŭ kō-lōn′.
Eblis—ĕb′-lēs.
eburnation—ē-bŭr-nā′-shŭn.
Ecclefechan—ĕk-kl-fĕk′-ăn.
Eckmühl (Battle of)—ĕk′-mül.

For ü, see p. 26.

éclaircissement—ē-klâr′-sĭs-mĕnt; Fr. pron. ā-klâr-sēs-mäɴ′.

For äɴ, see p. 26.

École des Beaux Arts—ā-kŏl′ dā bōz är.
École Polytechnique—ā-kŏl′ pŏl-ē-tĕk-nēk′.
écu (coin)—ā-kü′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Eden—ē′-dn, *not* ē′-dĕn.
education—ĕd-yū-kā′-shŭn.

effort—ĕf′-fûrt.

The Century Dictionary prefers ĕf′-fōrt, the only form given by Worcester.

effusive—ĕf-fū′-sĭv, *not* ĕf-fū′-zĭv.

Égalité—ā-ḡăl-ē-tā′.

"Philippe *Égalité*."

egg-nog—ĕḡ-nŏḡ′.

ego—ē′-ḡō.

egoism—ē′-ḡō-ĭzm or ĕḡ′-ō-ĭzm.

egoist—ē′-ḡō-ĭst.

Eiffel (Tower)—ĕf′-fĕl ; ĕf-fĕl′ (Web.).

"The name is of German origin, but M. Eiffel, the designer and builder of the tower, is a Frenchman, and his countrymen pronounce his name nearly like Effel, with the accent on the first syllable."—*New York Tribune.*

Eikon Basilike—ī′-kŏn bȧ-sĭl′-ĭk-ē.

eland—ē′-lănd.

The Standard Dictionary prefers ĕl′-ănd.

El Caney—āl kä-nā′.

electrotypy—ē-lĕk′-trō-tī-pĭ ; ē-lĕk-trŏt′-ĭ-pĭ (Wor.).

elegiacal—ĕl-ē-jī′-ȧ-kăl.

elephantoid—ĕl′-ē-făn-toid.

The Standard Dictionary says ĕl-ē-făn′-toid.

Eleusinian—ĕl-yū-sĭn′-ĭ-ăn.

Eleusis—ĕ-lū′-sĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

élève—ā-lāv′.
Eli—ē′-lī.
"The Sons of *Eli*."
Elias—ē-lī′-ăs.
Elihu—ē-lī′-hū or ĕl′-ĭ-hū.
Elijah—ē-lī′-jȧ.
See *Elisha*.
Elisha—ē-lī′-shȧ.
See *Elijah*.
Elisir d'Amore, L'—lā-lē′-sēr dä-mō′-rā.
Ellora—ĕl-lō′-rȧ.
elocution—ĕl-ō-kū′-shŭn.
elongation—ē-lŏng-gā′-shŭn, *not* ē-lŏn-gā′-shŭn.
See *elongate*.
Elsass-Lothringen—ĕl′-säs lōt′-rĭng-ĕn.
Elsinore—ĕl-sĭn-ôr′, *not* ĕl′-sĭn-ôr.
Élysée, L'—lā-lē-zā′.
emblazon—ĕm-blā′-zŭn.
emblematize—ĕm-blĕm′-ȧ-tīz.
emboss—ĕm-bŏs′.
embroglio—ĕm-brōl′-yō.
Worcester says ĕm-brōl′-yē-ō. See *imbroglio*
embryonal—ĕm′-brĭ-ō-năl.
emersion—ē-mĕr′-shŭn.
See *immersion*.
emigrant—ĕm′-ĭ-grănt.
See *immigrant*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

émigré—ā-mē-ḡrā′.
Émile—ā-mēl′.
"Rousseau's *Émile*."

Éminence Grise, L'—lā-mē-näns′ ḡrēz.
For äN, see p. 26.

Éminence Rouge, L'—lā-mē-näns′ rōōzh.
For äN, see p. 26.

eminent—ĕm′-ĭn-ĕnt.
See *imminent*.

Emma—ĕm′-mȧ.
Emmanuel—ĕm-măn′-yū-ĕl.
See *Immanuel*.

emphasis—ĕm′-fȧ-sĭs.
employee—ĕm-ploi-ē′ or ĕm-ploi′-ē.
See *employé*.
empress—ĕm′-prĕs, *not* ĕm′-prŭs.
See *damage*.

empyema—ĕm-pī-ē′-mȧ.
empyreal—ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăl.
See *empyrean*.

empyreumatic—ĕm-pĭ-rōō-măt′-ĭk.
emu—ē′-mū.
emulsion—ē-mŭl′-shŭn.
emulsive—ē-mŭl′-sĭv.
enceinte—äN-sănt′ or äN-sānt′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

Enceladus—ĕn-sĕl′-ȧ-dŭs.

enclasp—ĕn-klȧsp′, *not* ĕn-klăsp′.
See *ask*.

encomium—ĕn-kō′-mĭ-ŭm.
Encyclopédie, L'—läN-sē-klō-pā-dē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

encyclopedism—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭzm.
endogenous—ĕn-dŏj′-ē-nŭs.
See *exogenous*.

en evidence—äN nā-vē-däNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enfilade—ĕn-fĭl-ād′.
enfranchisement—ĕn-frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.
Engis (Skull)—äN-zhēs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enhance—ĕn-hȧns′.
See *ask*.

Enid—ē′-nĭd.
en règle—äN rĕg̅′-l.
For äN, see p. 26.

ensign—ĕn′-sīn, *not* ĕn′-sĭn.
See *ensigncy*.

ensigncy—ĕn′-sīn-sĭ; ĕn′-sĭn-sĭ (Wor.).
See *ensign*.

entelechy—ĕn-tĕl′-ē-kĭ.
entourage—äN-to̅o̅-räzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enveloppe—äN-vlŏp′.
For äN, see p. 26. See *envelope.*

environment—ĕn-vī′-rŭn-mĕnt.
eohippus—ē-ō-hĭp′-pŭs.
Eolic—ē-ŏl′-ĭk.
See *Æolic.*

Eothen—ē-ō′-thĕn.
Eozoic—ē-ō-zō′-ĭk.
epaulet—ĕp′-ô-lĕt.
See *epaulette.*

epencephalic—ĕp-ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk.
epencephalon—ĕp-ĕn-sĕf′-â-lŏn.
Épernay—ā-pâr-nā′.
ephah—ē′-fâ, *not* ĕf′-â.
Also spelled *epha*, but pronounced as above.

Ephialtes—ĕf-ī-ăl′-tēz.
ephor—ĕf′-ŏr.
epilepsy—ĕp′-ĭ-lĕp-sĭ.
epilogism—ē-pĭl′-ō-jĭzm.
See *epilogize.*

epilogize—ē-pĭl′-ō-jīz.
See *epilogism.*

e mysium—ĕp-ĭ-mĭzh′-ĭ-ŭm.
Épinay, d'—dā-pē-nā′.
epithalamium—ĕp-ĭ-thâ-lā′-mĭ-ŭm.
epithelial—ĕp-ĭ-thē′-lĭ-ăl.
equability—ē-kwâ-bĭl′-ĭ-tĭ; ĕk (Stor.); ē or ĕk (C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

equably—ē′-kwȧ-blĭ.
equestrienne—ē-kwĕs-trĭ-ĕn′.
equilibrate—ē-kwĭ-lī′-brāt.
equilibration—ē-kwĭ-lī-brā′-shŭn.
equilibrist—ē-kwĭl′-ĭ-brĭst, *not* ē-kwĭl-ĭb′-rĭst.
equine—ē′-kwīn.
equinoctial—ē-kwĭ-nŏk′-shăl.
equivoke—ĕk′-wĭ-vōk or ē′-kwĭ-vōk; ĕk′-wĭ-vōk (C.).
See *equivoque.*

Érard—ā-rär′.
Ercilla y Zúñiga, de—dā âr-thēl′-yȧ ē thōōn′-yē-ḡä.
See *Caceres, Zamacoïs.*

Erckmann-Chatrian—ĕrk-män′ shä-trē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

eremacausis—ĕr-ē-mȧ-kô′-sĭs.
eremite—ĕr′-ē-mīt.
ergot—ĕr′-ḡŏt.
Erie—ē′-rĭ.
Erin Go Bragh—ē′-rĭn ḡō brô.
Erskine—ĕrs′-kĭn.
escalop—ĕs-kŏl′-ŭp.
Stormonth says ĕs-kăl′-ŏp. Also spelled *escallop*, but pronounced as above.

Escorial—ĕs-kō-rē-äl′.
See *Escurial.*

escudo—ās-kōō′-thō.
See *Guadalquivir.*

escutcheon—ĕs-kŭch′-ŭn.
espial—ĕs-pī′-ăl.
Esprémesnil—ā-prā′-mā-nēl.
Also spelled *Épréménil*, but pronounced as above.

Esquiline (Hill)—ĕs-kē-lēn′.
esquire—ĕs-kwīr′ or ĕs′-kwīr.
Esquirol—ĕs-kē-rōl′.
estate—ĕs-tāt′, *not* ĕs′-tāt.
Esterházy—ĕs-tĕr-hä′-zē.
Also spelled *Eszterházy*, but pronounced as above.

Estienne—ā-tē-ĕn′.
See *Étienne*, another spelling.

estival—ĕs′-tĭv-ăl or ĕs-tī′-văl.
Estrées, Gabrielle d'—gä-brē-ĕl′ dĕs-trā′.
etacism—ā′-tȧ-sĭzm.
Etesian—ē-tē′-zhăn ; ē-tē′-zhē-ăn (Wor.).
ethene—ĕth′-ēn.
ethid—ĕth′-ĭd or ĕth′-īd.
ethine—ĕth′-ĭn or ē′-thēn.
ethyl—ĕth′-ĭl.
Étienne—ā-tē-ĕn′.
eudemonism—yū-dē′-mŏn-ĭzm.
Also spelled *eudæmonism*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Euergetes (Ptolemy)—yū-ẽr′-jē-tēz.
Eugen—oi-ḡān′.
See *Eugène.*

Eulalia—ā-o͞o-lä′-lē-ä.
Eulalie—ö-lä-lē′.
See *Eulalia.* For ö, see p. 25.

Eulengspiegel—oi-lĕn-spē′-ḡĕl.
euphemism—yū′-fē-mĭzm.
euphemistic—yū-fē-mĭs′-tĭk.
euphonic—yū-fŏn′-ĭk.
euphony—yū′-fō-nĭ.
Eurasia—yū-rā′-shĭ-ȧ.
See *Eurasian.*

Eurasian—yū-rā′-shăn.
See *Eurasia.*

Euroclydon—yū-rŏk′-lĭd-ŏn.
Euryalus—yū-rī′-ȧ-lŭs.
Eustachian—yū-stā′-kĭ-ăn.
"The *Eustachian* Tubes."

Euterpean—yū-tẽr′-pē-ăn.
Eveline—ĕv′-ē-līn, *not* ĕv-ĕl-ēn′.
See *Evelyn.*

Evelyn—ĕv′-ē-lĭn.
See *Eveline.*

even—ēv′-n.
eversion—ē-vẽr′-shŭn.
eversive—ē-vẽr′-sĭv.

Ewart—yū′-ĕrt.
"William *Ewart* Gladstone."

ewe—yū.
Also spelled *ew*, but pronounced as above.

exaggeration—ĕḡz-ăj-ĕr-ā′-shŭn.
exaltation—ĕgz-ôl-tā′-shŭn ; ĕks (C.).
examination—ĕḡz-ăm-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.
exarchate—ĕks-ăr′-kāt or ĕks′-ȧr-kāt.
exarillate—ĕks-ăr′-ĭl-lāt.
exasperation—ĕḡz-ăs-pĕr-ā′-shŭn.
Excalibur—ĕks-kăl′-ĭb-ŭr.
excarnificate—ĕks-kär′-nĭf-ĭk-āt or ĕks-kär-nĭf′-ĭk-āt.
excerpt—ĕks-sĕrpt′.
excitant—ĕks-sī′-tănt.
excitation—ĕk-sĭ-tā′-shŭn.
excrement—ĕks′-krē-mĕnt.
excretin—ĕks′-krē-tĭn or ĕks-krē′-tĭn.
execute—ĕks′-ē-kūt.
execution—ĕks-ē-kū′-shŭn.
exécutoire—āḡz-ā-kü-twär′.
For ü, see p. 26.

exegetist—ĕks-ē-jē′-tĭst ; eks′-ē-jē-tĭst (Wor.).
exemplify—ĕḡz-ĕm′-plĭ-fī.
exemption—ĕḡz-ĕmp′-shŭn.
exequies—ĕks′-ē-kwĭz.

Exeter—ĕks′-ĕt-ēr, *not* ĕks′-tēr.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

exhaustion—ĕg̃z-ôs′-chŭn.

Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth say ĕg̃z-hôst′-yŭn.

exhaustive—ĕg̃z-ôs′-tĭv.

exhibitive—ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt-ĭv or ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt-ĭv.

exhibitor—ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt-ēr or ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt-ēr.

exhibitory—ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ or ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.

exhilaration—ĕg̃z-ĭl′-ȧ-rā-shŭn or ĕks-hĭl′-ȧ-rā-shŭn.

exhorter—ĕg̃z-ôrt′-ēr or ĕks-hôr′-tēr; ĕg̃z-hôrt′-ēr (Wor.).

exigeant—āg̃-zē-zhäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

exigeante—āg̃-zē-zhäN′-tŭ.

For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

exigence—ĕks′-ĭj-ĕns.

exiguous—ĕks-ĭg̃′-yū-ŭs or ĕg̃z-ĭg̃′-yū-ŭs.

existence—ĕg̃z-ĭst′-ĕns.

ex libris—ĕks lī′-brĭs.

Exodus—ĕks′-ō-dŭs.

exogenous—ĕks-ŏj′-ē-nŭs.

See *endogenous.*

exoneration—ĕg̃z-ŏn-ēr-ā′-shŭn.

See *exonerate.*

expatiate—ĕks-pā′-shĭ-āt.

expiratory—ĕks-pīr′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
exploratory—ĕks-plōr′-ȧ-tō-rĭ or ĕks-plŏr′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
Worcester gives the second only.

expository—ĕks-pŏz′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
exsiccate—ĕks′-sĭk-kāt or ĕks-sĭk′-kāt.
extravaganza—ĕks-trăv-ȧ-ḡăn′-zȧ.
extrude—ĕks-trūd′, *not* ĕks-tro͞od′.
exuberance—ĕks-yū′-bĕr-ăns or ĕḡz-yū′-bĕr-ăns.
exudate—ĕḡz′-yū-dāt or ĕks′-yū-dāt.
exultant—ĕḡz-ŭl′-tănt.
exultingly—ĕḡz-ŭl′-tĭng-lĭ.
Eylau—ī′-low.
Eytinge—ĕt′-tĭng.

F

Faber—fā′-bĕr.
Fabliaux—fä-blē-ō′.
facient—fā′-shĕnt.
facies—fā′-shĭ-ēz.
factious—făk′-shŭs.
Faenza—fȧ-ĕnt′-sȧ.
Fagin—fā′-ḡĭn.
"Oliver Twist."

Fainéants (Les Rois)—lā rwä fā-nā-äɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26. See *fainéant.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fait accompli—fāt ȧ-kôN-plē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Falkland—fôk′-lănd.
fallen—fôl′-ŭn, *not* fôl′-ĕn.
false—fôls.
familiar—fȧ-mĭl′-yĕr.
fanatic—fȧ-năt′-ĭk.
fancy—făn′-sĭ, *not* fȧn′-sĭ.
fandango—făn-dăng′-gō.
fantassin—făn′-tȧ-sĭn.
Fantine—fäN-tēn′.
For äN, see p. 26. "*Les Misérables.*"

faquir—fȧ-kēr′.
See *fakir.*

far-fetched—fär′-fĕcht.
Accent the *first* syllable.

Farrar (Canon)—fär′-rär, *not* fär-**rär′**.
farthingale—fär′-thĭng-gāl.
fasces—făs′-sēz.
fast—fȧst, *not* fȧst.
See *ask.*

fasten—fȧs′-n, *not* fȧs′-n.
See *ask.*

fatuity—fȧ-tū′-ĭt-ĭ.
faubourg—fō′-bo͝org ; fō-bo͝org′ (Wor.) ;
Fr. pron., fō-bo͝or′.

Faubourg St. Antoine—fō-bōōr′ săNt äN-twän′.
For ăN, äN, see p. 26.

Faubourg St. Germain—fō-bōōr′ săN zhâr-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

fault—fôlt, *not* fŏlt.
The Century Dictionary says: "fôlt, formerly fôt."

Fauntleroy—fônt′-lē-roi, *not* fŏnt′-l-roi.
"Little Lord *Fauntleroy*."

Faure—fōr.
Faustina—fôs-tī′-nȧ, *not* fôs-tē′-nȧ.
Faustus (Dr.)—fôs′-tŭs.
fayalite—fā′-ȧl-īt.
febrifugal—fē-brĭf′-yū-ḡăl or fĕb-rĭf-yū′-ḡăl.
fecial—fē′-shăl.
Felice—fā-lē′-chā.
Félice—fā-lēs′.
Felicia—fē-lĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ or fē-lĭsh′-ȧ.
fellow—fĕl′-lō, *not* fĕl′-lŭ.
See *damage*.

feme-covert—fĕm- or făm-kŭv′-ĕrt; fām-kō-vĕrt′ or fĕm′-kŭv-ĕrt (Wor.).
feme-sole—fĕm- or făm-sōl′; fām-sōl′ (Wor.).
Fenwick—fĕn′-ĭk, *not* fĕn′-wĭk.

ferine—fē′-rīn.
The Century prefers fē′-rĭn.

Ferrara—fĕr-rä′-rä.
Ferry (Jules)—zhul fā-rē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

fête-champêtre—fāt shäN-pā′-trŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

fiat—fī′-ăt.
fibrilla—fī-brĭl′-là.
fibrillar—fī′-brĭl-lĕr.
fibrillary—fī′-brĭl-lā-rĭ or fĭb′-rĭl-lā-rĭ.
fibrillous—fī-brĭl′-lŭs or fī′-brĭl-lŭs.
fibrinogen—fī-brĭn′-ō-jĕn.
fibrinous—fī′-brĭn-ŭs or fĭb′-rĭn-ŭs.
Worcester gives the latter only, and the Century Dictionary the former only.

fico (fig)—fē′-kō.
"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakespeare.*

Fidelio—fē-dā′-lē-ō.
fieldfare—fēld′-fār.
Fierabras—fyā-rä-bräs′.
Fiji—fē′-jē.
filet de bœuf—fē-lā′ dŭ böf.
For ö, see p. 25.

Filioque (Controversy)—fĭl-ĭ-ō′-kwē.
Filipino—fĭl-ĭ-pē′-nō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fille du Régiment, La—lä fē′-yŭ dü rā-zhē-mäN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

fillipeen—fĭl′-lĭ-pēn.
See *philopena.*

film—fĭlm, *not* fĭl′-ŭm.
See *elm.*

filoselle—fĭl-ō-zēl′.

fin du siècle—făN dü syā′-kl.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.

fingrigo—fĭng′-grĭ-gō.

finochio—fĭn-ō′-chĭ-ō.
Stormonth says fĭn-ō′-kē-ō.

fiorite—fī′-ō-rīt.
See *ite.*

Firenze—fē-rĕnt′-sā.

firman—fĕr′-măn or fēr-män′.

Firmin-Didot—fēr-măN′ dē-dō′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

fissure—fĭsh′-o͝or ; fĭsh′-yŭr (Wor.) ; fĭsh-′yŭr (C.).

fistula—fĭs′-tū-lȧ.

Fiume—fē-o͝o′-mā.

Flammarion—flȧ-mȧ-rē-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

flânerie—flä-nĕr-ē′.
See *flâneur.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

flask—flȧsk, *not* flăsk.
See *ask.*

flat-iron—flăt′-ī-ŭrn.
Flaubert (Gustave)—ḡüs-täv′ flō-bâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Fleurus (Battle of)—flö-rüs′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

flew—flū, *not* flo͞o.
Floréal—flō-rā-ȧl′.
flour—flowr.
flue—flū, *not* flo͞o.
fluency—flū′-ĕn-sĭ, *not* flo͞o′-ĕn-sĭ.
fluent—flū′-ĕnt, *not* flo͞o′-ĕnt.
fluid—flū′-ĭd, *not* flo͞o′-ĭd.
flume—flūm, *not* flo͞om.
fluoride—flū′-ŏr-ĭd or flū′-ŏr-īd.
See *bromide.*

fluorine—flū′-ŏr-ĭn or flū′-ŏr-ēn.
See *aniline.*

fluorite—flū′-ŏr-īt.
See *ite.*

flute—flūt, *not* flo͞ot.
fluviatile—flū′-vĭ-ȧ-tĭl.
fœticide—fē′-tĭ-sīd ; fĕt′-ĭ-sīd (Wor.).
Also spelled *feticide*, but pronounced as above.

fœtus—fē′-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Folkestone—fōk′-stŭn.
See *Alnwick.*

Fontevrault—fôn-tŭ-vrō′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

foray—fŏr′-ā or fō-rā′.
Stormonth says fŏr′-rā. See *forray.*

forecast (n.)—fōr′-kȧst.
See *forecast* (*vb.*).

forecast (vb.)—fōr-kȧst′.
See *forecast* (*n.*).

forerunner—fōr-rŭn′-nĕr or fōr′-rŭn-nĕr.
foresaid—fōr′-sĕd.
See *aforesaid.*

forest—fŏr′-ĕst, *not* fŏr′-ŭst.
See *damage.*

forked (adj.)—fôrkt or fôrk′-ĕd.
forked (part.)—fôrkt.
See *learned.*

form—fôrm, *not* fôm.
Pronounce the *r.*

forray—fŏr′-rā or fŏr-rā′.
Stormonth says fŏr′-rā. See *foray.*

forte (n.)—fōrt.
forte (adj.)—fôr′-tā or fōr′-tā ; fōr′-tĕ (C.).
forthwith—fōrth-wĭth′ or fōrth-wĭth′.
fortissimo—fŏr-tĭs′-sĭm-ō or fôr-tēs′-sē-mō.
fortuitous—fŏr-tū′-ĭt-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fortune—fôr′-tūn ; fôrt′-yūn (Wor.).
forty—fôr′-tĭ.
fosse—fŏs.
Foucault—fo͞o-kō′.
four—fōr.
fourchette—fo͞or-shĕt′.
foutra—fo͞o′-trȧ.

"A *foutra* for the world and worldlings base."—*Shakespeare.*

foveolate—fō′-vē-ō-lāt or fō-vē′-ō-lāt.
Fra Angelico—frä än-jĕl′-ē-kō.
Fra Bartolommeo—frä bär-tō-lŏm-mā′-ō.
Fracasse (Capitaine)—kä-pē-tān′ frä-käs′.
fragrant—frā′-g̅rȧnt.
franc (coin)—frăngk ; Fr. pron., fräN.

For äN, see p. 26.

France (Anatole)—ä-nä-tŏl′ fräNs.

For äN, see p. 26

Franche-Comté—fräNsh-kôN-tā′.

For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

franchisement—frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.

See *enfranchisement.*

François—fräN-swä′.

See *Françoise.*

Françoise—fräN-swäz′.

See *François.*

frangipani—frăn-jĭ-păn′-ĭ.
Franz-Josef—fränts-yō′-zĕf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Franz Joseph d'or (coin)—fränts yō'-sĕf dôr.
frappé—frȧ-pā'.
frate—frä'-tā.
fraternal—frȧ-tĕr'-năl.
fraternizer—frăt'-ĕr-nī-zĕr.
Worcester says frā-tĕr'-nī-zĕr.

fratricidal—frăt'-rĭ-sī-dăl.
frau—frow.
freemason—frē'-mā-sn ; frē-mā'-sn (Stor.).
Fremont—frē-mŏnt'.
frequentage—frē-kwĕnt'-āj or frē'-kwĕnt-āj.
Frère—frâr.
Frey (Elizabeth)—frī.
Freya—frī'-ȧ.
Freytag (Gustav)—gōŏs-täv' frī'-täG.
For G, see p. 28.

fricandeau—frĭk-ăn-dō' ; Fr. pron., frē-käN-dō'.
For äN, see p. 26.

friendship—frĕnd'-shĭp, *not* frĕn'-shĭp.
frijol—frē'-hōl.
Frimaire—frē-mâr'.
Fronde—frŏnd ; Fr. pron., frôNd.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Frondeurs (Les)—lā frôN-dör'.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fructidor—frük-tē-dôr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

fructiferous—frŭk-tĭf′-ĕr-ŭs.
frugivorous—frū-jĭv′-ō-rŭs.
fruit—frūt, *not* frōōt.
Fuegians—fū-ē′-jĭ-ănz.
fuel—fū′-ĕl, *not* fū′-ŭl.
See *damage*.

fugato—fōō-gä′-tō.
funicle—fū′-nĭk-l.
fusillades—fü-zē-yäd′.
For ü, see p. 26.

future—fū′-tūr; fūt′-yūr (Wor.); fū′-tūr or fū′-chŏor (Stor.).
Fyt (Jan)—yän fīt.

G

Gaboriau (Émile)—ā-mēl′ gä-bō-rē-ō′.
Gabriel—gā′-brĭ-ĕl.
Gade—gä′-dĕ.
Gades (Cadiz)—gā′-dēz.
gadoid—gā′-doid.
gainsaid—gān-sĕd′ or gān-sād′.
'gainst—gĕnst.
gairish—gâr′-ĭsh.
See *garish*.

Galahad (Sir)—găl′-ȧ-hăd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Galashiels—ḡăl-ȧ-shēlz′.
Galatea—ḡăl-ȧ-tē′-ȧ.
See *Galatia*. "Pygmalion and *Galatea*."

Galatia—ḡȧ-lā′-shĭ-ȧ.
See *Galatea*.

galiot—ḡăl′-ĭ-ŏt; ḡăl′-yŏt (Wor.).
Gallaudet—ḡăl-lô-dĕt′.
gallic—ḡăl′-lĭk.
See *Gallic*.

Gallic—ḡăl′-lĭk.
See *gallic*.

Gallifet, de—dŭ ḡä-lē-fā′.
Gallinger—ḡăl′-ĭn-jẽr.
gallivant—ḡăl′-lĭv-ănt.
The Century Dictionary and Stormonth accent the *final* syllable.

gallop—ḡăl′-ŭp.
See *galop* (*dance*).

galop (dance)—ḡä-lō′.
Commonly pronounced ḡăl′-ō. The Century Dictionary says: "ḡăl′-ŭp, Fr. pron., ḡăl′-ō." See *gallop*.

galoshe—ḡȧ-lŏsh′.
See *galoche*.

galsome—ḡôl′-sŭm.
Galveston—ḡăl′-vĕs-tŭn.
Gambrinus—ḡăm-brī′-nŭs.
Gananoque—ḡä-nä-nōk′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gand—gän.
For äN, see p. 26.

ganglia—găng′-glĭ-ȧ.
ganglion—găng′-glĭ-ŏn.
gangrenous—găng′-grē-nŭs.
Gans—gäns.
gantlet—gănt′-lĕt.
See *gauntlet.*

garage—gär-äzh′.
Garcia—gär′-sē-ä ; Sp. pron., gär-thē′-ä.
See *Concepcion.*

Gargantua—gär-găn′-tū-ȧ ; Fr. pron., gär-gäN′-tü-ä.
For äN, ü, see p. 26.

Gargantuan—gär-găn′-tū-ăn.
gargle—gär′-gl.
garish—gâr′-ĭsh ; gā′-rĭsh (Stor.).
See *gairish.*

Gaston—gäs-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

gastritis—găs-trī′-tĭs.
gastrula—găs′-troo-lȧ.
gavelkind—găv′-ĕl-kīnd.
gavelock—găv′-ē-lŏk.
Also written *gaveloche*, but pronounced as above.

gavot—găv′-ŏt or gȧ-vŏt′.

gazon—ḡȧ-zo͞on′; Fr. pron., ḡä-zôn′
For ôn, see p. 27.

Geber—ḡā′-bĕr.
Gebhardt—ḡĕb′-härt.
geisha—ḡā′-shȧ.
gelatinate—jē-lăt′-ĭn-āt.
Gelée (Claude)—klōd zhŭ-lā′.
Gelon—jē′-lŏn.
genealogist—jĕn-ē-ăl′-ō-jĭst; jē-nē-ăl′-ō-jĭst (Stor.).
See *genealogy*.

Genesis—jĕn′-ē-sĭs.
Genevese—jĕn-ē-vēz′ or jĕn-ē-vēs′.
See *Chinese*.

Genoese—jĕn-ō-ēz′ or jĕn-ō-ēs′.
See *Chinese*.

Genova—jĕn′-ō-vä.
Gentilism—jĕn′-tĭl-ĭzm.
The Standard Dictionary says jĕn′-tīl-ìzm.

gentlemen—jĕn′-tl-mĕn, *not* mŭn.
See *damage*.

Geoffrey Crayon—jĕf′-frĭ krā′-ŭn.
Georges (M'd'lle)—zhôrzh.
Georgics—jôr′-jĭks.
"The *Georgics* of Virgil."

Geraint (Sir)—ḡē-rānt′.
Gérard—zhā-rär′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gerhardt—zhā-rär′ or ḡĕr′-härt.
Germinal—zhâr-mē-nȧl′.
Géronte—zhā-rôNt′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Gerry—ḡĕr′-rĭ.
See *gerrymander*.

Gertrude—ḡĕr′-trūd.
Gesta Romanorum—jĕs′-tȧ rō-mä-nō′-rŭm.
gesture—jĕs′-tūr; jĕst′-yūr (Wor.).
get—ḡĕt, *never* ḡĭt.
Gethsemane—ḡĕth-sĕm′-ȧ-nē.

ghastly—ḡȧst′-lĭ, *not* ḡăst′-lĭ.
See *ask*.

Giacomo—jä′-kō-mō.
gib (n.)—ḡĭb.
See *gib* (*vb.*).

gib (vb.)—jĭb.
See *gib* (*n.*).

gibe—jīb.
giblet—jĭb′-lĕt.
Gibraltar—jĭb-rôl′-tär; Sp. pron., hē-brȧl-tär′.
See *Gila*.

Gide—zhēd.
Giers—ḡērs.
Gilchrist—ḡĭl′-krĭst.
Giles—jīlz.

gin (machine)—jĭn, *not* gĭn.
"Cotton-*gin*."

gin (snare)—jĭn, *not* gĭn.

Gioconda, La—lä jō-kōn′-dȧ.
See *Gioja*.

Giorgio—jŏr′-jō.
See *Gioja*.

Girardin—zhē-rär-dȧN′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

gird—gĕrd.

Girolamo—jē-rō′-lä-mō.

Girondin—zhē-rôN-dȧN′.
For ȧN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Girondist—jĭr-ŏn′-dĭst.
See *Girondiste*.

Girondiste—zhē-rôN-dēst′.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Girondist*.

girth—gĕrth.

Giulia—jōō′-lē-ä.
See *Gioya*.

Giulio Romano—jōō′-lē-ō rō-mä′-nō.
See *Gioya*.

Gladys—glȧd′-ĭs.

Glamis—glä′-mĭs.
"Hail to thee, thane of *Glamis!*"—*Macbeth*.

Glasgow—glȧs′-gō, *not* glȧs′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

glassy—glȧs′-ĭ, *not* glăs′-ĭ.
See *ask.*

Glauber's Salts—glô′-bĕrz sŏlts.
See *accost.*

globule—glŏb′-yūl.
glower—glow′-ĕr.
glucose—glū′-kōs.
glue—glū, *not* glōō.
gluteal—glū′-tē-ăl or glū-tē′-ăl.
gluten—glū′-tĕn.
gnomic—nŏm′-ĭk.
Stormonth and the Standard Dictionary say nō′-mĭk.

gnu—nū, *not* nōō.
go-bang—gō-băng′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Godoy, de—dŭ gō-doi′; Sp. pron., dā gō-thō′-ē.
See *Guadalquivir.*

Goelet—gō-lĕt′.
Golconda—gŏl-kŏn′-dȧ.
golden—gōld′-n, *not* gōld′-ĕn.
Goldschmidt (Mrs.)—gōlt′-shmĭt.
golf—gŏlf or gôf.
gonfalon—gŏn′-fȧ-lŏn.
gonfalonier—gŏn-fȧ-lŏn-ēr′.
Goriot (Père)—pâr gō-rē-ō′.
Gosse—gŏs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gothamist—ḡō′-thăm-ĭst or ḡŏth′-ăm-ĭst.
Gothamite—ḡō′-thăm-īt.
Götterdämmerung—ḡöt-tĕr-dâ′-mĕr-o͝ong.
For ö, see p. 25.

gouge—ḡowj or ḡo͝oj.
gourde (coin)—ḡo͝ord.
Also spelled *gourd*, but pronounced as above.

Gourgaud—ḡo͝or-ḡō′.
gouvernante—ḡo͝o-vâr-näN′-tŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Gouverneur—ḡŏo͝v-ẽr-nēr′ ; Fr. pron., ḡo͝o-vĕr-nör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

governante — ḡŭv′-ẽr-nănt ; ḡŭv-ẽr-nănt′ (Wor.).
The Century Dictionary places the accent on the *first* syllable, but pronounces the *final* one, nȧnt.

Gracias á Dios—ḡrä′-thē-äs ä dē-ōs′.
See *Concepcion*.

graft—ḡrȧft, *not* ḡrăft.
See *ask*.

grafter—ḡrȧf′-tẽr, *not* ḡrăf′-tẽr.
See *ask*.

graminivorous—ḡrăm-ĭn-ĭv′-ō-rŭs.

granddaughter—grănd′-dô-tĕr, *not* grăn′-dô-tĕr.

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable. The same remark applies to *grandson*.

Grande Chartreuse, La—lä grän̊d shär-tröz′.

For ö, än̊, see pp. 25, 26.

Grande Mademoiselle, La—lä grän̊d mäd-mwä-zĕl′.

For än̊, see p. 26.

Grandet (Eugénie)—ö-zhā-nē′ grän̊-dā′.

For ö, än̊, see pp. 25, 26.

grandeur—grăn′-dūr.

The Standard Dictionary prefers grăn′-jŭr.

Grand Monarque, Le—lŭ grän̊ mŏn-ärk′.

For än̊, see p. 26.

Grand-Prix—grän̊-prē′.

For än̊, see p. 26.

grandson—grănd′-sŭn, *not* grăn′-sŭn.

See *granddaughter*.

granivorous—grȧ-nĭv′-ō-rŭs.

grass—grȧs, *not* grăs.

See *ask*.

gratitude—grăt′-ĭ-tūd, *not* tōōd.

gratuitous—grȧ-tū′-ĭ-tŭs.

gratuity—grȧ-tū′-ĭ-tĭ.

gratulatory—grăt′-yū-lȧ-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gregorian—ḡrē-ḡō′-rĭ-ăn, *not* ḡrē-ḡôr′-ĭ-ăn.
Grenada (West Indies)—ḡrĕn-ā′-dȧ.
Grenada (Mississippi)—ḡrĕn-ä′-dȧ.
Grenoble—ḡrŭ-nŏb′-l.
Grétry—ḡrā-trē′.
Greville—ḡrĕv′-ĭl.
See *Gréville.*

Gréville—ḡrā-vēl′.
See *Greville.*

gridiron—ḡrĭd′-ī-ûrn, *not* ḡrĭd′-ī-rŭn.
Grimaldi—ḡrē-mäl′-dē.
grimly—ḡrĭm′-lĭ.
grindstone—ḡrīnd′-stōn.
Worcester gives ḡrĭnd′-stōn as a secondary form; and the Century Dictionary says: "Popularly ḡrĭn′-stōn."

Grolier—ḡrō-lyā′ or ḡrō′-lyā.
Groot (Gerard)—hä′-rärt ḡrōt.
In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long (*ō*).

Gros—ḡrō.
groschen (coin)—ḡrŏsh′-ĕn.
The Standard Dictionary says ḡrō′-shĕn.

Grütli—ḡrüt′-lē.
For ü, see p. 26. "The Men of *Grütli.*"

Guadalajara—ḡwä-thȧ-lȧ-hä′-rȧ.
See *Guadalquivir.*

Guam—ḡwăm; Sp. pron., ḡwäm.

Gueber—ḡē′-bĕr or ḡā′-bĕr.

Also spelled *Gheber*, *Ghebre*, *Guebre*, but pronounced as above.

Guercino—ḡwâr-chē′-nō.
Guerrière, La—lä ḡâr-yâr′.
guiac—ḡwī′-ăk.
guiacum—ḡwī′-ȧ-kŭm.
guidon—ḡī′-dŭn ; Fr. pron., ḡē-dôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Guildenstern—ḡĭl′-dĕn-stĕrn.
guilder (coin)—ḡĭl′-dĕr.
Guillaume—ḡē-yōm′.
Guiney—ḡī′-nē.
Guinness—ḡĭn′-ĕs.
Guiscard—ḡēs-kär′.
Guiscardo—ḡwĭs-kär′-dō.
gulden (coin)—ḡo͞ol′-dĕn.
gunstock—ḡŭn′-stŏk, *not* ḡŭn′-stôk.
Guthrie (Dr.)—ḡŭth′-rĭ.
Guy Fawkes—ḡī fôks.
gybe—jīb.

Also spelled *jibe*, but pronounced as above

gymkhana—jĭm-kä′-nä.
gynecologist—jĭn-ē-kŏl′-ō-jĭst or ḡī-nē-kŏl′-ō-jĭst.

See *gynecology*.

gynecology—jĭn-ē-kŏl′-ō-jĭ or ḡī-nē-kŏl′-ō-jĭ.
gyratory—jī′-rȧ-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gyula—dyo͝o′-lŏ.
Gyulai—dyo͝o′-lŏ-ĕ.

H

Haas—häs.
haberdine—hăb-ĕr-dēn′ or hăb′-ĕr-dĭn.
habergeon—hȧ-bĕr′-jē-ŏn or hăb′-ĕr-jŭn.
habitat—hăb′-ĭt-ăt.
Hackert—häk′-ĕrt.
Hading (Jane)—ȧ-dăɴ′.
For ăɴ, see p. 26.

Hadrian—hā′-drĭ-ăn.
See *Adrian.*

hæmoglobin—hĕm-ō-ḡlō′-bĭn.
Also spelled *hemoglobin*, but pronounced as above.

Hafiz—hä′-fĭz or hȧ-vēz′.
Hagen—hä′-ḡĕn.
hagiarchy—hā′-jĭ-är-kĭ or hȧ′-jĭ-är-kĭ.
hagiography—hā-jĭ-ŏḡ′-rȧ-fĭ.
haha—hä-hä′.
See *aha.*

Hainan—hī-nän′.
Halicarnassus—hăl-ĭ-kär-năs′-sŭs.
"Dionysius of *Halicarnassus.*"

Hals (Frans)—fräns häls.
Halsbury—hôlz′-brē.

Halstead (Murat)—mū-răt′ hôl′-stĕd.
Halys (river)—hā′-lĭs.
hamadryad—hăm′-ȧ-drī-ăd.
hamadryades—hăm-ȧ-drī′-ȧ-dēz.
hamadryas—hȧ-mā′-drĭ-ăs.
Hamelin—hä′-mŭ-lĭn.
"The Pied Piper of *Hamelin.*"

handbook—hănd′-bo͝ok, *not* hăn′-bo͝ok.
handcuff—hănd′-kŭf, *not* hăn′-kŭf.
Pronounce the *d.*

handful—hănd′-fo͝ol, *not* hăn′-fo͝ol.
handkerchiefs—hăng′-kĕr-chĭfs, *not* hăng′-kĕr-chēvz.
See *handkerchief.*

Hans Sachs—häns säks.
Hanukka—hä′-nŭk-kä.
Haphtarah—hȧf-tä′-rȧ.
Harleian—här′-lē-ăn or här-lē′-ăn.
"The *Harleian* Collection."

harmonic—här-mŏn′-ĭk.
Harpagon—är-pȧ-gôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Hartz (Mountains)—härts.
haruspex—hȧ-rŭs′-pĕks.
See *haruspice.*

Hasdrubal—hăs′-drū-băl.

haslet—hăs′-lĕt.
Worcester prefers hä′-slĕt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hatchel—hăch′-ĕl.

Worcester gives hăk′-kl as a secondary pronunciation.

Hauck (Minnie)—howk or hôk.
Hauser (Kaspar)—how′-zĕr.
Haussmann (Baron)—ōs-män′.
Hautes-Alpes—ōt-zälp′.
Hautes-Pyrénées—ōt-pē-rā-nā′.
Hawaiian—hä-wī′-yän.

See *Hawaii.*

Hawarden—här′-dĕn.

See *Alnwick.*

Haweis—hois.
hawse—hôz or hôs.
hawser—hôz′-ĕr or hôs′-ĕr.
Haytian—hā′-tĭ-ăn.

See *Hayti.*

heathy—hēth′-ĭ.
heaume—hōm.
heaven—hĕv′-n, *not* hĕv′-ĕn.

See *evil.*

Hébert—ā-bâr′.
hebetudinous—hĕb-ē-tū′-dĭn-ŭs.
Hebraism—hē′-brā-ĭzm.

Worcester gives hĕb′-rā-ĭzm as a secondary form.

Hebraize—hē′-brā-īz.
Hegeman—hĕg̃′-ŭ-mŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hegemony—hē-jĕm′-ō-nĭ or hē′-jē-mō-nĭ.
heir—âr.
heliacal—hē-lī′-ȧ-kăl.
Helicon (Mount)—hĕl′-ĭ-kŏn.
heliochromy—hē′-lĭ-ō-krō-mĭ or hē-lĭ-ŏk′-rō-mĭ.
heliotrope—hē′-lĭ-ō-trōp.
heliotypy—hē′-lĭ-ō-tī-pĭ; hē-lĭ-ŏt′-ĭ-pĭ (Wor.).
helix—hē′-lĭks.
Smart and Stormonth say hĕl′-ĭks.
Hellas—hĕl′-lăs.
Hellene—hĕl′-lēn.
Hellespont—hĕl′-lĕs-pŏnt.
Hellespontine—hĕl-lĕs-pŏn′-tĭn.
Helmholtz—hĕlm′-hōlts.
Helvetia—hĕl-vē′-shĭ-ȧ.
Helvetic—hĕl-vĕt′-ĭk.
hemiopia—hĕm-ĭ-ō′-pĭ-ȧ.
hemiplegy—hĕm′-ĭ-plē-jĭ; hĕm′-ĭ-plĕj-ĭ (Wor.).
henceforth—hĕns-fōrth′ or hĕns′-fōrth.
Hennepin—hĕn′-nē-pĭn; Fr. pron., ĕn-păN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Henner—ĕn-ā′; ĕn-âr′ (C.).
Henriade, La—lä äN-rē-ăd′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Henriot—äN-rē-ō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Henriquez—ān-rē′-kĕth.
See *Zamacoïs.*

Henry—hĕn′-rĭ, *not* hĕn′-ĕr-ĭ.
A word of *two* syllables.

hepatic—hē-păt′-ĭk.
hepatite—hĕp′-ȧ-tīt.
Stormonth says hē-pă′-tīt.

hepatize—hĕp′-ȧ-tīz.
Hephæstus—hē-fĕs′-tŭs.
heptateuch—hĕp′-tȧ-tūk.
Heraclean—hĕr-ȧ-klē′-ăn.
Heracles—hĕr′-ȧ-klēz.
Hérault de Séchelles—ā-rō′ dŭ sā-shĕl′.
hereditament—hĕr-ē-dĭt′-ȧ-mĕnt.
herein—hēr-ĭn′.
hereinto—hēr-ĭn-tōō′.
The Standard Dictionary gives hēr-ĭn′-tōō, and Worcester prefers it.

hereunto—hēr-ŭn-tōō′.
hereupon—hēr-ŭp-ŏn′.
Hermias—hĕr-mī′-ăs or hĕr′-mĭ-ăs.
Hernandez—ĕr-nän′-dĕth.
See *Zamacoïs.*

Hérold—ā-rōld′.
Heruli—hĕr′-yū-lī.
Herzegovina—hĕrt-sē-ḡō-vē′-nä.
Hessian—hĕsh′-ăn.
hetaira—hē-tā′-rȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hetairæ—hē-tā′-rē.
hetairism—hē-târ′-ĭzm.
See *hetarism.*

hetarism—hĕt′-ȧ-rĭzm.
See *hetairism.*

heterochromous—hĕt-ẽr-ō-krō′-mŭs.
heterophyllous—hĕt-ẽr-ŏf′-ĭl-ŭs or hĕt-ẽr-ō-fĭl′-ŭs.
heteroscian—hĕt-ẽr-ŏsh′-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary says hĕt-ẽr-ŏsh′-ĭ-ăn.

hexastich—hĕks′-ȧ-stĭk.
hexateuch—hĕks′-ȧ-tūk.
hey—hā.
Hiawatha—hī-ȧ-wô′-thȧ or hē-ȧ-wô′-thȧ.
hidalgo—hĭ-dăl′-gō ; Sp. pron., ē-däl′-gō.
hierarchy—hī′-ẽr-är-kĭ.
hieroglyphist—hī-ẽr-ŏg′-lĭ-fĭst or hī′-ẽr-ō-glĭf-ĭst.
hierophant—hī-ẽr′-ō-fănt or hī′-ẽr-ō-fănt.
highway—hī′-wā.
See *highwayman.*

highwayman—hī′-wā-măn, *not* hī-wā′-măn.
Hilary (Term)—hĭl′-ȧ-rĭ.
Himalayan—hĭ-mä′-lȧ-yăn or hĭm-ȧ-lā′-yăn.
See *Himalaya.*

hinder (adj.)—hīn′-dẽr.
See *hinder* (*vb.*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hinder (vb.)—hĭn′-dĕr.
See *hinder* (*adj.*).

Hinterland—hĭn′-tĕr-lănd; Ger. pron., hĭn′-tĕr-länt.

Hippolyta—hĭp-pŏl′-ĭ-tȧ.
"Midsummer Night's Dream." See *Hippolytus.*

Hippolytus—hĭp-pŏl′-ĭt-ŭs.
See *Hippolyta.*

Hispania—hĭs-pā′-nĭ-ȧ.
historiographer—hĭs-tō-rĭ-ŏḡ′-rȧ-fĕr.
Hobbema—hŏb′-bĕm-ȧ.
Hobbesian—hŏbz′-ĭ-ăn.
Hobbesism—hŏbz′-ĭzm.
hobo—hō′-bō.
Also spelled *hoboe*, but pronounced as above.

hoch—hŏ̆K.
For K, see p. 28.

Hohenstaufen—hō′-ĕn-stow-fĕn.
Holborn—hō′-bûrn.
See *Alnwick.*

Holm (Saxe)—săks hōm.
Homburg—hŏm′-bo͡orG.
For G, see p. 28.

homiletics—hŏm-ĭ-lĕt′-ĭks.
homœopath—hō′-mē-ō-păth.
See *homœopathist.*

(*For Key of Signs, see* p. 37.)

homonym—hŏm′-ŏ-nĭm.
The Standard Dictionary says hō′-mō-nĭm.

homoousian—hō-mō-ow′-sĭ-ăn.
Stormonth says hō-mō-ōō′-zĭ-ăn.

homoplasy — hō-mŏp′-lȧ-sĭ ; hō′-mō-plȧ-sĭ (C.).

Honiton (lace)—hŏn′-ĭ-tŭn.

Honolulu—hō-nō-lōō′-lōō, *not* hŏn.

Hooge, de—dŭ hō′-ge.
For G, see p. 28. See *Groot.*

Hoogh—hōg̃.

Horæ—hō′-rē.

Horicon—hŏr′-ĭk-ŏn.

horrid—hŏr′-rĭd, *not* hôr′-rĭd.

hostel—hŏs′-tĕl ; hō-tĕl′ (Wor.).

Hôtel de Cluny—ō̆-tĕl′ dŭ klü-nē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Hotham—hŏth′-ăm.

Houdin—ōō-dăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Houghton—hō′-tŭn.

housewifery—hows′-wĭf-ẽr-ĭ.
Worcester says hŭz′-wĭf-rĭ or hows′-wĭf-rĭ. This last is the pronunciation given by the Standard Dictionary. See *housewife.*

Hughenden—hū′-ĕn-dĕn.

Huguenots, Les—lā ü-g̃ẽ-nō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Huidekoper—hī′-dē-kō-pĕr.
Humboldt, von—vŏn hŭm′-bōlt; Ger. pron., fōn hŏŏm′-bōlt.
hungry—hŭng′-grĭ.
Hunker—hŭng′-kĕr.
Huysmans—üs-mänN′.
For ü, änN, see p. 26.
Hybla—hī′-blȧ.
"But, for your words, they rob the *Hybla* bees,
And leave them honeyless."—*Shakespeare.*
hybrid—hī′-brĭd or hĭb′-rĭd.
hydatid—hī′-dȧ- tĭd or hĭd′-ȧ-tĭd.
Hygeia—hī-jē′-yȧ; hī-jē′-ä (C.).
Hylas—hī′-lȧs.
Hymettus (Mount)—hī-mĕt′-ŭs.
hyperbola—hī-pĕr′-bō-lȧ.
hypericum—hī-pĕr′-ĭk-ŭm.
hypogene—hĭp′-ō-jēn.
hypostasis—hī-pŏs′-tȧ-sĭs.
hypothecate—hī-pŏth′-ē-kāt.
hypothesis—hī-pŏth′-ē-sĭs.
Smart says hĭp-ŏth′-ē-sĭs.
hypothetic—hī-pō-thĕt′-ĭk.
hypoxanthin—hī-pō-zăn′-thĭn.
Hyrcanus—hĕr-kā′-nŭs.

I

ibid—ĭb′-ĭd.

ibidem—ĭb-ī′-dĕm, *not* ĭb′-ĭd-ĕm.
Ibrahim Bey—ĭb-rȧ-hēm′ bā.
Ibsen—ĭb′-sĕn, *not* īb′-sĕn.
ice-cream—īs′-krēm, *not* īs-krēm′.
See *oatmeal.*

Icilius—ī-sĭl′-ĭ-ŭs.
Icolmkill—ī-kōm-kĭl′.
icon—ī′-kŏn.
iconoclast—ī-kŏn′-ō-klăst.
idiosyncrasy—ĭd-ĭ-ō-sĭng′-krȧ-sĭ.
idocrase—ĭd′-ō-krās.
Worcester says ĭd′-ō-krāz.

idol—ī′-dŏl, *not* ī′-dl.
Iéna (Battle of)—ē-ā′-nȧ.
See *Jena.*

If—ēf.
"The Château *d'If.*"

Ignatius—ĭg̃-nā′-shĭ-ŭs.
Île de France—ēl dŭ fräns′.
For än, see p. 26.

Il Flauto Magico—ēl flow′-tō mä′-jē-kō.
iliopsoas—ĭl-ĭ-ō-psō′-ȧs.
The Century Dictionary says ĭl-ĭ-ŏp′-sō-ăs.

Illimani—ēl-yē-mä′-nē.
Iloilo—ē-lō-ē′-lō.
illusory—ĭl-lū′-sō-rĭ, *not* ĭl-lū′-zō-rĭ.
illustrator—ĭl-lŭs′-trā-tĕr.
Stormonth says ĭl′-lŭs-trā′-tĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

illuxurious—ĭl-lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ŭs or ĭl-lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ŭs.
Il Penseroso—ēl pĕn-sĕ-rō′-sō.
Il Pensiero—ēl pĕn-sē-ā′-rō.
Il Poliuto—ēl pŏ̄-lē-ōō′-tō.
image—ĭm′-āj.

Immanuel—ĭm-măn′-yū-ĕl.
See *Emmanuel.*

immigrant—ĭm′-mĭ-g̃rănt.
See *emigrant.*

imminent—ĭm′-mĭn-ĕnt.
See *eminent.*

immortality—ĭm-mŏr-tăl′-ĭt-ĭ ; môr (C.).
immortelle—ĭm-mŏr-tĕl′ ; môr (C.).
impasse—ĭm-pȧs′ ; Fr. pron., ăN-päs′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

impeccable—ĭm-pĕk′-kȧ-bl.
imposthume — ĭm-pŏst′-hūm ; ĭm-pŏs′-tūm (Wor., Stor.).
imprecatory—ĭm′-prē-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
improvisation—ĭm-prŏv-ĭ-sā′-shŭn.
improviser—ĭm-prō-vī′-zĕr, *not* ĭm′-prō-vī-zẽr.
improvvisatore—ēm-prŏv-vē-zȧ-tō′-rā.
See *improvisatore.*

improvvisatrice—ēm-prŏv-vē-zȧ-trē′-chā.
See *improvisatrice.*

inca—ĭng′-kȧ.
Stormonth says ĭng′-kă.

incensory—ĭn-sĕn′-sō-rĭ.
Worcester prefers ĭn′-sĕn-sō-rĭ.

incivism—ĭn-sĭv′-ĭzm.
inclement—ĭn-klĕm′-ĕnt.
include—ĭn-klūd′, *not* ĭn-klo͞od′.
incognizable — ĭn-kŏg̅′-nĭz-ȧ-bl or ĭn-kŏn′-ĭz-ȧ-bl.

inconclusive—ĭn-kŏn-klū′-sĭv.
incondite—ĭn′-kŏn-dīt or ĭn-kŏn′-dĭt.
incongruent — ĭn - kŏng′ - g̅rū - ĕnt ; kŏn′ (Stor.).
See *incongruence.*

inconvenience—ĭn-kŏn-vēn′-yĕns.
Worcester gives ĭn-kŏn-vē′-nē-ĕns as a secondary form. See *inconvenient.*

incorporal—ĭn-kôr′-pō-răl.
See *incorporeal.*

incorporeal—ĭn-kôr-pō′-rē-ăl.
See *incorporal.*

incredulous—ĭn-krĕd′-yū-lŭs.
incremate—ĭn′-krē-māt, *not* ĭn-krē′-māt.
increment—ĭn′-krē-mĕnt ; ĭng′-krē-mĕnt (Wor.).
incroyable—ăn-krwä-yȧ′-bl.
For ăn, see p. 26.

incubate—ĭng′-kū-bāt; ĭn′-kū-bāt (Stor., C.).
inculcate—ĭn-kŭl′-kāt.
indefinable—ĭn-dē-fī′-nȧ-bl.
India—ĭn′-dĭ-ȧ or ĭnd′-yȧ.
indusium—ĭn-dū′-shĭ-ŭm or ĭn-dū′-zhĭ-ŭm.
infamously—ĭn′-fȧ-mŭs-lĭ.
Inferno—ĭn-fĕr′-nō.
infundibuliform—ĭn-fŭn-dĭb′-ū-lĭ-fôrm.
ingenuity—ĭn-jē-nū′-ĭ-tĭ.
ingrain (n. and adj.)—ĭn′-ḡrān.
ingrain (vb.)—ĭn′-ḡrān or ĭn-ḡrān′.
See *absent*.

ingrate (n.)—ĭn′-ḡrāt.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

ingrate (adj.)—ĭn′-ḡrāt or ĭn-ḡrāt′.
Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

ingredient—ĭn-ḡrē′-dĭ-ĕnt.
Ingres—ăN′-ḡr.
For ăN, see p. 26.

inimical—ĭn-ĭm′-ĭ-kăl.
Worcester's secondary pronunciation is ĭn-ĭm-ī′-kăl.

initiate—ĭn-ĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
inlay (n.)—ĭn′-lā.
inlay (vb.)—ĭn-lā′.
See *absent*.

inmost—ĭn′-mōst.

Innamorato (Orlando)—ōr-län′-dō ĭn-näm-ō-rä′-tō.

innocent—ĭn′-nō-sĕnt, *not* ĭn′-nō-sŭnt.

See *damage.*

insatiate—ĭn-sā′-shĭ-āt.

inscience—ĭn′-shĕns ; ĭn-sī′-ĕns (Wor.).

insectivorous—ĭn-sĕk-tĭv′-ō-rŭs.

insects—ĭn′-sĕkts, *not* ĭn′-sĕks.

insignia—ĭn-sĭg̃′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* ĭn-sĭn′-yȧ.

inspiratory—ĭn-spīr′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

Worcester prefers ĭn′-spĭr-ȧ-tō-rĭ. It is the secondary pronunciation in the Century Dictionary.

in statu quo—ĭn stă′-tū kwō ; ĭn stā′-tū kwō (Wor., C.).

institute—ĭn′-stĭ-tūt, *not* ĭn′-stĭ-tōōt.

instrument—ĭn′-strū-mĕnt, *not* ĭn′-strōō-mĕnt.

insure—ĭn-shūr′.

integrity—ĭn-tĕg̃′-rĭ-tĭ.

interlocutory—ĭn-tẽr-lŏk′-yū-tō-rĭ.

interloper—ĭn′-tẽr-lō-pẽr.

Walker, Smart, and Worcester say ĭn-tẽr-lō′-pẽr.

interminable—ĭn-tẽr′-mĭ-nȧ-bl.

interposition—ĭn-tẽr-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn.

intransigeant—ăN-träN-zē-zhäN′.

For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

intricacy—ĭn′-trĭ-kȧ-sĭ.
Inverness—ĭn-vẽr-nĕs′.
Accent the *final* syllable of this word.
invocatory—ĭn-vō′-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
involucel—ĭn-vŏl′-yū-sĕl or ĭn′-vō-lū-sĕl.
involucellate—ĭn-vō-lū′-sĕl-lāt or ĭn-vŏl-yū-sĕl′-lāt.

Io—ī′-ō.
Iolanthe—ī-ō-lăn′-thē.
ion—ī′-ŏn.
Ion—ī′-ŏn.
Iona—ē-ō′-nȧ, *not* ī-ō′-nȧ.
Ione—ī-ō′-nē.
Ione (*nereid*) is accented on the *first* syllable.
I Puritani—ē pōō-rē-tä′-nē.
Iquique—ē-kē′-kā.
Iranian—ī-rā′-nĭ-ăn or ē-rä′-nĭ-ăn.
See *Iran.*
Irawadi—ē-rä-wä′-dē.
iridal—ī′-rĭd-ăl.
iridescent—ĭr-ĭ-dĕs′-ĕnt.
Stormonth says ī′-rĕ-dĕs′-sĕnt.
Irkutsk—ĭr-kōōtsk′.
irreconcilable—ĭr-rĕk′-ŏn-sī-lȧ-bl; ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī′-lȧ-bl (Wor.).
irremeable—ĭr-rē′-mē-ȧ-bl.
irresoluble—ĭr-rĕz′-ō-lū-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Isabey—ē-zä-bā′.
Isaiah—ī-zā′-yȧ or ī-zä′-yȧ.
isatis—ī′-sȧ-tĭs ; ī-sā′-tĭs (Wor.).
The Standard Dictionary says ī′-sä-tĭs or ĭs′-ä-tĭs.

Iselin—ĭz′-lĭn.
Iseult—ē-sūlt′.
See *Isolde.*

Isla de Pinos—ēs′-lä dȧ pē′-nōs.
Islay (Scotland)—ī′-lā.
Also spelled *Isla,* and pronounced ī′-lȧ.

Islip—īs′-lĭp.
Ismaïlia—ēs-mä-ēl′-yä.
See *Ismail.*

isolable—ī′-sō-lȧ-bl or ĭs′-ō-lȧ-bl.
Issachar—ĭs′-sȧ-kär.
Istamboul—ēs-täm-bo͞ol′.
See *Stamboul.*

Iturbide, de—dā ē-to͞or-bē′-ṯhā.
See *Guadalquivir.*

Iulus—ī-yū′-lŭs.
Ivanhoe—ī′-vȧn-hō.
Iveagh—ī′-vä.
Iviça—ē-vē′-sä.
Ixtlilxochitl—ēst-lēl-hō-chēt′-l.
Iyar—ē′-är.
Izdubar (Epic of)—ĭz-do͞o-bär′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

J

Jacobin—jăk′-ō-bĭn.

Jacobinism—jăk′-ō-bĭn-ĭzm.

Jacobite—jăk′-ō-bīt.

Jacobitism—jăk′-ō-bĭt-ĭzm.

The Standard Dictionary says jăk′-ō-bīt-ĭzm.

Jacquerie—zhȧk-rē′; zhăk-ẽr-ē′ (C.).

Jacques Bonhomme—zhäk bŭn-ŭm′.

Jahveh—jä′-vā; properly yä-vā.

jamesonite—jā′-mē-sŭn-īt.

Jamshid—jăm′-shĭd; Persian pron., jĕm-shēd′.

Also written *Giamschid* and pronounced *zhäm′-shĭd.*

Janet (Paul)—pŏl zhȧ-nā′.

Janiculum—jăn-ĭk′-yū-lŭm.

Janin (Jules)—zhül zhȧ-năn′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Jansen—yän′-sĕn.

janty—jän′-tĭ.

See *jaunty.*

Jardin des Plantes—zhär-dăn′ dā plänt.

For än, ăn, see p. 26.

jardinière—zhȧr-dē-nyȧr′.

jarl—yärl.

Jarndyce—järn′-dĭs.
"Bleak House."

jarosite—hȧ-rō′-sīt.
jasponyx—jăsp-ō′-nĭks.
Javan—jä′-vȧn; Bib., jā′-văn.
Javanese—jăv-ȧ-nēz′ or jăv-ȧ-nēs′.
Javert—zhȧ-vâr′.
Jean Jacques—zhäN zhäk.
For äN, see p. 26.

Jehoshaphat—jē-hŏsh′-ȧ-făt.
jejunum—jē-jū′-nŭm.
Jekyll (Dr.)—jē′-kĭl, *not* jĕk′-ĭl.
"The family in England so pronounce it."
—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

jeopardize—jĕp′-ẽrd-īz.
jerfalcon—jĕr′-fô-kn.
See *gyrfalcon.*

Jessica—jĕs′-ĭk-ȧ.
jet d'eau—zhā-dō′.
jeunesse dorée—zhö-nĕs′ dôr-ā′.
For ö, see p. 25.

jewel—jū′-ĕl or jo͞o′-ĕl.
jeweler—jū′-ĕl-ẽr or jo͞o′-ĕl-ẽr.
Also spelled *jeweller*, but pronounced as above.

Jeypoor—jī-po͞or′.
Also spelled *Jyepoor*, *Jypoor*, but pronounced as above.

jinrikisha—jĭn-rĭk′-ĭ-shȧ.
jiu jitsu—jū′-jĭts′.
Joaquin (Miller)—wä-kēn′.
Johannes—jō-hăn′-ēz; Ger. pron., yō-hän′-nĕs.
John o'Groat—jŏn ō-grôt′.
Joliet (Louis)—zhō-lē-ā′.
Joliet (U.S.)—jō′-lĭ-ĕt.
Jomini—zhō-mē-nē.′
José—hō-zā′.
Jost—yōst.
Jourdain, M.—mŭs-yö′ zhōōr-dăn′.
For ö, ăn, see pp. 25, 26. "*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.*"

Jourdan—zhōōr-dän′.
For än, see p. 26.

jowler—jō′-lĕr or jow′-lĕr.
Juan Fernandez—jū′-än fĕr-năn′-dĕz; Sp. pron., hōō-än′ fĕr-nän′-dĕth.
See *Don Juan; Zamacoïs.*

Judaism—jū′-dȧ-ĭzm.
judgment—jŭj′-mĕnt, *not* jŭj′-mŭnt.
See *damage.*

Judic—zhü-dēk′.
For ü, see p. 26.

judicatory—jū′-dĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
judiciary—jū-dĭsh′-ȧ-rĭ or jū-dĭsh′-ĭ-ā-rĭ.

Juif Errant, Le—lŭ zhü-ēf′ ĕr-räN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.

Juillard—jōōl′-yärd.
Juive, La—lä jü-ēv′.
For ü, see p. 26.

julep—jū′-lĕp, *not* jū′-lŭp.
See *damage.*

Jules—zhül.
For ü, see p. 26.

Julia—jū′-lĭ-ȧ or jūl′-yȧ.
Julian—jū′-lĭ-ăn or jūl′-yăn.
Julie—zhü-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Julien—zhü-lē-ăN′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.

Julienne (soup)—jū-lĭ-ĕn′; Fr. pron., zhül-yĕn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

June—jūn, *not* jōōn.
junior—jūn′-yēr.
Stormonth makes it a word of *three* syllables, jōō′-nĭ-ēr.

Junta—jŭn′-tȧ.
See *Jorullo.*

jupon—jŏŏp-ŏn′; Fr. pron., zhü-pôN′.
The Standard Dictionary says jū-pŏn′ or jōō′-pŏn. For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Jurassic—jū-răs′-sĭk.
jurisconsult—jū-rĭs-kŏn′-sŭlt.
juror—jū′-rẽr, *not* jū′-rôr.
Jusserand—zhü-sẽr-äN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.

just (adv.)—jŭst, *never* jĕst.
justiciable—jŭs-tĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ-bl or jŭs-tĭsh′-ȧ-bl.
justificative—jŭs-tĭf′-ĭ-kȧ-tĭv.

K

Kabyle—kȧ-bēl′ or kȧ-bĭl′.
Kadesh Barnea—kā′-dĕsh bär′-nē-ȧ.
kadi—kā′-dĭ ; Turkish pron. kä′-dē.
See *cadi*.

Kafir—kä′-fẽr.
Worcester says kăf′-ẽr or kä′-fẽr.

Kaiser—kī′-zẽr.
Kaiserin—kī′-zẽr-ĭn.
Kalakaua—kä-lä-kow′-ȧ.
Kalevala—kăl-ē-vä′-lȧ.
kalsomine—kăl′-sō-mīn.
See *calcimine*.

Kamehameha—kä-mā-hä-mā′-hä or kä-mē-hä′-mē-hä.
Kashmir—kăsh-mēr′.
See *Cashmere*, another spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Kaulbach—kowl′-bäK.
For K, see p. 28.

Kazan—kä-zän′.
Kekewich—kĕk′-wĭch.
Kellermann, de—dŭ kĕl′-ĕr-măn; Fr. pron., dŭ kā-lĕr-mänN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Kempis (Thomas à)—tŏm′-ȧs ȧ kĕm′-pĭs.
Kenilworth—kĕn′-ĭl-wĕrth.
Kensington—kĕn′-sĭng-tŭn, *not* kĕn′-zĭng-tŭn.
Keswick—kĕz′-ĭk.
See *Alnwick*.

khaki—kä′-kē.
Khorsabad—KŏR-sä-bäd′.
For K, see p. 28.

Kiang-si—kĭ-äng-sē′.
Kibroth-hattaavah—kĭb′-rŏth hăt-tā′-ȧ-vȧ.
Kilimanjaro—kĭl-ē-män-jä′-rō.
kimono—kĭm-ō′-nō, *not* kĭm-ō′-nȧ.
kindness—kīnd′-nĕs, *not* kyīnd′-nĕs.
See *kind*.

kind of—kīnd ŏv, *not* kīnd ŭr.
See *sort of*.

kinematic—kĭn-ē-măt′-ĭk or kī-nē-măt′-ĭk.
kinetic—kĭn-ĕt′-ĭk or kī-nĕt′-ĭk.

kinetoscope—kī-nē′-tō-skōp, *not* kī-nĕt′-ō-skōp.

kinic—kī′-nĭk or kĭn′-ĭk.

knebelite—nē′-bĕl-īt.

Koerner—kör′-nĕr.

For ö, see p. 25. Also spelled *Körner*, but pronounced as above.

Kohinoor—kōō-ĭ-nōōr′.

Also written *Kohinur*, but pronounced as above.

Königgrätz (Battle of)—kö-nĭG-ḡrāts′.

For ö, G, see pp. 25, 28.

kopje—kŏp′-ĭ.

"The Dutch pronunciation of this word would regularly be kŏp′-yĕ, but kŏp′-ĭ is the pronunciation current in South Africa and England." — *Webster's International Dictionary.*

kotow—kō-tow′.

The Century Dictionary gives kō-tō′ as a secondary pronunciation.

Kountze—kōōnts.

Koutouzof—kōō-tōō′-zŏf.

Kouyunjik (Gallery)—kōō′-ŭn-jĭk.

Krag-Jorgensen—krăḡ-yŏr′-ḡĕn-sĕn.

Krapotkin—krä-pŏt′-kĭn.

Kremlin—krĕm′-lĭn.

Kronstadt—krōn′-stȧt.

Kubla Khan—kōōb′-lä kän.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ku-klux—kū-klŭks′.
kumiss—kō̄o′-mĭs.
Also spelled *koumiss*, *kumyss*, *koomiss*, *kumys*, *koumys*, but pronounced as above.

kümmel—küm′-ĕl.
For ü, see p. 26.

Kunersdorf (Battle of)—kō̄o′-nĕrs-dôrf.
Kutusoff—kō̄o-tō̄o′-zŏf.
Kyoto—kyō′-tō.
Also spelled *Kioto*, but pronounced as above.

L

laager—lô′-ḡĕr or lä′-ḡĕr.
label—lā′-bĕl, *not* lā′-bl.
See *damage*.

Lablache—lȧ-bläsh′.
laborer—lā′-bĕr-ĕr, *not* lā′-brĕr.
Laccadive (Islands)—lăk′-ȧ-dīv.
Lacerda e Almeida—lä-sār′-dä ē äl-mā′-dä.
lacrymose—lăk′-rĭ-mōs.
See *lachrymose*.

lacunose—lăk′-yū-nōs.
Laennec—lĕn-nĕk′.
La Farge—lä färzh′.
La Gazza Ladra—lä ḡäd′-zä lä′-drä.
Lagos—lä′-ḡōs.
Lais—lā′-ĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Lajeunesse (Gabriel)—ḡä-brē-ĕl′ lä-zhön-ĕs′.

For ö, see p. 25.

lama—lä′-mȧ.

Smart says lā′-mȧ.

lamantin—lȧ-măn′-tĭn; Fr. pron. lä-mäɴ-tăɴ′.

For äɴ, ăɴ, see p. 26.

Lamartine, de—dŭ lä-mär-tēn′.

Lamballe, de—dŭ läɴ-bäl′.

For äɴ, see p. 26.

Lambert (Louis)—lo͞o-ē′ läɴ-bȧr′.

For äɴ, see p. 26.

lambrequin—lăm′-bĕr-kĭn.

The Century Dictionary says lăm′-brŭ-kĭn.

lamellar—lăm′-ĕl-lĕr.

Lameth, de—dŭ lȧ-mā′.

Lamia—lā′-mĭ-ȧ or lä′-mĭ-ȧ.

Lamoricière, de—dŭ lä-mō-rē-syȧr′.

La Motte-Fouqué, de—dŭ lȧ mŏt-fo͞o-kā′.

Lancastrian—lăng-kăs′-trĭ-ăn.

lanceolate—lăn′-sē-o-lāt.

lanciers (dance)—lȧn′-sĕrz.

landlord—lănd′-lôrd, *not* lăn′-lôrd.

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.

Lanfrey—läɴ-frā′.

For äɴ, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

laniate—lā′-nĭ-āt or lăn′-ĭ-āt.
Lanjuinais—läɴ-zhwē-nā′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

Laomedon—lā-ŏm′-ē-dŏn.
Laos—lä′-ōs.
Lao-tse—lä′-ō-tsĕ.
Lapithae—lăp′-ĭ-thē.
Laramie—lăr′-ȧ-mē.
larghissimo—lär-ḡē′-sē-mō.
larine—lā′-rīn.
La Rochelle—lä rō-shĕl′.
laryngean—lăr-ĭn-jē′-ăn or lăr-ĭn′-jē-ăn.
laryngologist—lăr-ĭng-ḡŏl′-ō-jĭst.
La Salle, de—dŭ lȧ sȧl′.
Las Casas, de—dā läs kä′-säs.
See *Las Cases, de.*

Lateran—lăt′-ẽr-ăn.
"St. John *Lateran.*"

Latium—lā′-shĭ-ŭm.
Latmus—lăt′-mŭs.
Latour d'Auvergne, de—dŭ lȧ-tōōr′ dō-vārn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

latria—lȧ-trī′-ȧ.
Laughlin (Prof.)—lăf′-lĭn.
Launfal (Sir)—län′-fôl.
Laurier (Sir Wilfrid)—lō′-rĭ-ā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

La Vallière, de—dŭ là và-lyâr′.
Lavigerie—là-vēzh-rē′.
law—lô.
Layamon—lā′-ä-mŭn.
layette—lā-ĕt′.
Leah—lē′-à.
leapt—lēpt.
Worcester prefers lĕpt. See *leaped.*

Le Boeuf—lŭ-böf′
For ö, see p. 25.

lecanomancy—lē-kăn′-ō-măn-sĭ.
lecher—lĕch′-ĕr.
lecherous—lĕch′-ĕr-ŭs.
Leconte de Lisle—lŭ-kôNt′ dŭ lēl.
Leda—lē′-dà.
legator—lĕḡ-à-tôr′.
The Standard and Century say lē-ḡā′-tôr.

legged—lĕḡd or lĕḡ′-ḡĕd.
Leighton—lā′-tŭn.
Leipsic (U.S.)—līp′-sĭk.
leman—lē′-măn or lĕm′-ăn.
See *Leman* (*Lake*).

Le Moine—lē-moin′.
Lemoine—lŭ-mwän′.
Le Moyne—lŭ-mwän′.
leniency—lē′-nĭ-ĕn-sĭ or lēn′-yĕn-sĭ.
See *lenient.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

l'envoi—än-vwä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Leon (Spain)—lē′-ŏn ; Sp. pron., lā-ōn′.
Leonid—lē′-ō-nĭd.
Leonidas—lē-ŏn′-ĭd-ȧs.
Leonora d'Este—lā-ō-nō′-rä dĕs′-tā.
Leopardi—lā-ō-pär′-dē.
Lepanto—lĕ-păn′-tō or lā-pän′-tō.
lepidolite—lē-pĭd′-ō-līt.
Worcester prefers lĕp′-ĭd-ō-līt.

leporine—lĕp′-ō-rīn or lĕp′-ō-rĭn.
Lesbian—lĕs′-bĭ-ăn.
Lesdiguières, de—dŭ lā-dē-ḡyâr′.
lèse majesté—lās mä-zhĕs-tā′.
Lespinasse, de—dŭ lā-pē-näs′.
Leszczynski—lĕsh-chĭn′-skē.
Leucothea—lū-kŏth′-ē-ä.
Leucothoe—lū-kŏth′-ō-ē.
Leuctra—lūk′-trȧ.
Leuthen—loi′-tĕn.
See *Neumann, Luther.*

levant—lē′-vănt.
See *couchant.*

L'Hôpital, de—dŭ lō-pē-täl′.
See *L'Hospital, de.*

L'Hospital, de—dŭ lō-pē-täl′.
See *L'Hôpital, de.*

liana—lī-ä′-nȧ.
libel—lī′-bĕl, *not* lī′-bl.
See *damage*.

libelant—lī′-bĕl-ănt.
liber—lī′-bẽr.
Libra—lī′-brȧ.
library—lī′-brā-rĭ, *not* lī′-brĭ.
A word of *three* syllables.

Licinus—lĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.
lieutenancy—lū-tĕn′-ăn-sĭ.
Worcester prefers lĕv-tĕn′-ăn-sĭ.

Ligny (Battle of)—lēn-yē′.
ligure—lĭg̃′-yūr.
Worcester says lī′-g̃ūr.

Li Hung Chang—lē ho͝ong chȧng.
Lilis—lī′-lĭs.
See *Lilith*.

Lilith—lī′-lĭth, *not* lĭl′-ĭth.
See *Lilis*.

Liliuokalani—lē-lē-o͝o-ō-kȧ-lä′-nē.
Lillibullero—lĭl-lĭ-bo͝ol-lȧ′-rō.
Lilliput—lĭl′-lĭ-pŭt.
Limburger—lĭm′-bûr-g̃ẽr.
limning—lĭm′-nĭng or lĭm′-ĭng.
limonin—lī-mō′-nĭn.
limousine—lē-mo͞o-zēn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

lingerie—lăN-zhĕr-ē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

linotype—lĭn′-ō-tīp or lī′-nō-tīp.
Liotard—lē-ō-tär′.
liquor—lĭk′-ẽr.
"Latin pronunciation—lī′-kwôr" (C.).

lira (coin)—lē′-rȧ ; *pl.* lire (lē′-rā).
lis (lily)—lēs, *not* lē.
See *fleur-de-lis.*

L'Isle, Rouget de—rōō-zhā′ dŭ lēl.
lis pendens—lĭs pĕn′-dĕnz.
listerine—lĭs′-tĕr-ĭn or lĭs′-tĕr-ēn.
liter (measure)—lē′-tẽr.
See *litre* (*measure*).

lithotrity—lĭth-ŏt′-rĭ-tĭ or lĭth′-ō-trī-tĭ.
Littell—lĭt′-l, *not* lĭt-tĕl′.
little—lĭt′-l, *not* lē′-tl.
Littré—lē-trā′.
liturgic—lĭt-ûr′-jĭk.
liturgist—lĭt′-ŭr-jĭst.
Llywelyn—lē-wĕl′-ĭn.
See *Llewellyn.*

Lobau, de—dŭ lō-bō′.
locative—lŏk′-ȧ-tĭv.
The New Imperial and Stormonth say lō′-kȧ-tĭv.

lochia—lō-kī′-ȧ or lō′-kĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Loch Leven—lŏK lĕv′-ĕn.
For K, see p. 28.

Locle—lō′-kl.

locomobile—lō-kō-mō′-bĭl; Fr. pron., lō-kō-mō-bēl′.

locomobilist—lō-kō-mō′-bĭl-ĭst.
See *locomobiliste.*

locomobiliste—lō-kō-mō-bē-lēst′.
See *locomobilist.*

locomotive—lō′-kō-mō-tĭv.
Worcester says lō-kō-mō′-tĭv.

Locrine—lō-krēn′.

locutory—lŏk′-yū-tō-rĭ.

Lodore—lō-dōr′.
"The Cataract of *Lodore.*"

logaoedic—lŏg̃-ȧ-ĕd′-ĭk.

logos—lŏg̃′-ŏs.

Lohengrin—lō′-ĕn-g̃rĭn.

Lola—lō′-lȧ.

Lola Montez—lō′-lȧ mŏn′-tĕz.

Lombard—lŏm′-bärd.
The Standard Dictionary says lŏm′-bĕrd or lŭm′-bĕrd.

Longchamp—lôN-shäN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

longevity—lŏn-jĕv′-ĭt-ĭ.

Longinus—lŏn-jī′-nŭs.
"Caius *Longinus* Cassius."

Longjumeau—lôn-zhü-mo′.
For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27. "Le Postillon de *Longjumeau.*"

lord—lôrd.
Lorelei—lō′-rā-lī.
See *Lurlei.*

L'Orient—lō-rē-än′.
For än, see p. 26.

Lorrain (Claude)—klôd lō-rān′ ; Fr. pron., klōd lō-răn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

losel—lōō′-zĕl ; lō′-zĕl (C.).
Lothians—lō′-thĭ-ănz.
Loti (Pierre)—pyâr lō-tē′.
Loubet (Émile)—ā-mēl′ lōō-bā′.
Loudon—low′-dŏn.
lough—lŏk ; lŏk (C.).
For k, see p. 28.

louis d'or—lōō′-ĭ-dôr.
Louis Philippe—lōō-ē′ fē-lēp′.
Louvois—lōō-vwä′.
Louvre—lōō′-vrŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

low (vb.)—lō.
"The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea."—*Gray.*

loyal—loi′-ăl.
Lucania—lū-kā′-nĭ-ȧ.

Lucca—lo͝ok′-kä.

Lucerne (Switzerland)—lo͝o-sèrn′; Fr. pron., lü-sȧrn′.

For ü, see p. 26. See *Luzerne* (*U.S.*).

Lucia di Lammermoor—lo͝o-chē′-ä dē lä′-mĕr-mo͝or.

lucid—lū′-sĭd, *not* lo͝o′-sĭd.

Lucifer—lū′-sĭf-ēr, *not* lo͝o′-sĭf-ēr.

Lucrece (Rape of)—lū′-krēs.

Lucullus—lū-kŭl′-ŭs.

Lucy—lū′-sĭ, *not* lo͝o′-sĭ.

lugubrious—lū-g̅ū′-brĭ-ŭs.

Luini—lo͝o-ē′-nē.

Luiz—lo͝o-ēs′.

Lunéville—lü-nā-vēl′.

For ü, see p. 26.

lure—lūr, *not* lo͝or.

lurid—lū′-rid, *not* lo͝o′-rid.

Lurlei—lo͝or′-lī.

See *Lorelei*, another spelling.

Lusiad—lū′-sĭ-ăd.

Lusitania—lū-sĭ-tā′-nĭ-ȧ.

Lussan de (Julie)—zhü-lē′ dŭ lü-säN′.

For ü, äN, see p. 26.

Lutetia Parisiorum—lū-tē′-shĭ-ȧ pä-rĭs-ĭ-ō′-rŭm.

Lutheran—lū′-thĕr-ăn, *not* lo͝o′-thĕr-ăn.

Lutzen (Battle of)—lo͝ot′-sĕn.

Lützow—lüt′-sō.
For ü, see p. 26.

Luxemburg—lŭks′-ĕm-bûrḡ ; Dutch pron., lüks′-ĕm-bŭrḡ.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Luxembourg*.

Luynes, de—dŭ lü-ēn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Luzerne (U. S.)—lū-zĕrn′.
See *Lucerne* (*Switzerland*).

Luzerne, de la—dŭ lä lü-zârn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Luzon—lo͞o-zŏn′ ; Sp. pron., lo͞o-thōn′.
See *Zamacoïs*.

Lycæus—lī-sē′-ŭs.
lycée—lē-sā′.
Lynde—līnd.
Lys—lēs.
Lyte—līt.

M

Maas—mäs.
Also witten *Maes*, but pronounced as above.
Mably, de—dŭ mȧ-blē′.

macédoine—mä-sā-dwän′.
Machias—mä-chī′-äs.
machicolation—măk-ĭk-ō-lā′-shŭn.

machinal—mȧ-shē′-năl.
Mackinac—măk′-ĭn-ô.
MacMahon—mäk-mä-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Macmonnies—măk-mŭn′-nĭz.
Mâcon (Fr.)—mä-kôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Macon* (*U. S.*).

Macon (U. S.)—mā′-kŭn.
See *Mâcon* (*Fr.*).

mâcon (wine)—mä-kôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

madrier—mȧ-drēr′ or măd′-rĭ-ẽr.
maennerchor—mân′-nĕr-kōr.
maestoso—mä-ĕs-tō′-zō; mȧ-ĕs-tō′-sō (C.).
Maestricht—mäs′-trĭKt.
For K, see p. 28.

Maeterlinck—mâ′-tẽr-lĭngk.
Maffia—mäf′-fē-ȧ.
ma foi—mä fwä.
Magalhaens—mä-g̃äl-yä′-ăNs.
For ăN, see p. 26.

magazine—măg̃-ȧ-zēn′.
Magdalene (College at Cambridge)—môd′-lĭn.
See *Magdalen* (*College at Oxford*).

Magdeburg—măg′-dĕ-bŭrg ; Ger. pron., mäg′-dĕ-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.

Magellanic—măj-ĕl-lăn′-ĭk ; măj- or măg- (C.).
"The *Magellanic* Clouds."

Magi—mā′-jī.
"The Three *Magi*.

Magnesia—măg-nē′-shĭ-ȧ.
See *magnesia*.

magneto (prefix)—măg′-nĕt-ō.
"*Magneto*-electricity."

magnolia—măg-nō′-lĭ-ȧ, *not* măg-nōl′-yȧ.
Magog—mā′-gŏg.
Mahableshwur—mä-hä-blĕsh-wŭr′.
Mahan—mȧ-hăn′.
mahatma—mȧ-hät′-mȧ.
Mahdi, El—āl mä′-dē.
Mahdism—mä′-dĭzm.
Mahdist—mä′-dĭst.
Mahmoud—mä-mo͝od′.
Also spelled *Mahmud*, but pronounced as above.

Mahony—mä′-ō-nĭ or mä′-nĭ.
Maillard—mä-yär′.
Maimonides—mī-mŏn′-ē-dēz.
Maistre, de—dŭ mä′-tr ; dŭ mĕt′-r (Biog.).

Malachi—măl′-ȧ-kī.
malaise—mȧl-āz′.
Malakhoff—mä-lä-kŏf′.
Malaprop (Mrs.)—măl′-ȧ-prŏp.
malapropos—măl-ăp′-rō-pō.
Malchus—măl′-kŭs.
mal de mer—mȧl dŭ mâr′.
Maldive (Islands)—măl′-dīv.
malefactor—măl-ē-făk′-tĕr, *not* măl′-ē-făk-tĕr.
malice—măl′-ĭs, *not* măl′-ŭs.
See *damage*.

mallard (duck)—măl′-lĕrd.
malodorous—măl-ō′-dĕr-ŭs.
Malpighian—măl-pē′-jĭ-ăn.
"The *Malpighian* Capsules."

Malplaquet (Battle of)—mäl-plä-kā′.
Malvern (Eng.)—mô′-vĕrn.
See *Alnwick*.

Malvern (Hill)—măl′-vĕrn.
Mamertine (Prison)—măm′-ĕr-tīn or măm′-ĕr-tēn.
managerial—măn-ȧ-jē′-rĭ-ăl.
Manchuria—măn-chōō′-rĭ-ȧ.
Mandalay—män′-dä-lā.
mandat—mäN-dȧ′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mandragora—măn-drăg'-ō-ra.

"Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday."—*Othello.*

manege—ma-nāzh'.
manger—mān'-jēr.
mangrove—măng'-grōv.
Stormonth says măn'-grōv.
mania—mā'-nĭ-a, *not* mān'-ya.
manioc—mā'-nĭ-ŏk.
The Standard and Century say măn'-ĭ-ŏk.

Manon Lescaut—mä-nôn' lĕs-kō'.
For ôn, see p. 27.

mansuetude—măn'-swē-tūd.
mantelet—măn'-tĕl-ĕt.
Manteuffel—män'-toif-fĕl.
Mantinea—măn-tĭn-ē'-a.
Maranatha—măr-a-năth'-a.
"Anathema *Maranatha.*"

marchande de modes—mär-shän'-dŭ dŭ mŏd.
For än, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

marchesa—mär-kā'-za.
marchese—mär-kā'-zā.
Marcke, von—fōn mär'-kĕ.
Marconi—mär-kō'-nē.
mare clausum—mā'-rē klô'-sŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mareotis (Lake)—mär-ē-ō′-tĭs.
Margot, La Reine—lä rān mär-ḡō′.
Marist—mā′-rĭst.
marmoset—mär′-mō-zĕt.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

marmot—mär′-mŏt.
Worcester gives mär-mŏt′ as a secondary pronunciation.

Marquand—mär-kwänd′.
marquess—mär′-kwĕs.
Martin (Henri)—äN-rē′ mär-tăN′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

martinet—mär′-tĭn-ĕt.
The Century and the Standard accent the *final* syllable.

Martinez Campos—mär-tē′-nĕth käm′-pōs
See *Zamacoïs*.

marvel—mär′-vĕl, *not* mär′-vŭl.
See *damage*.

Mascagni—mäs-kän′-yē.
Mascarille—mäs-kä-rē′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne*.

masseur—mȧ-sẽr′ ; Fr. pron. mȧ-sör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

masseuse—mȧ-sẽz′ ; Fr. pron. mȧ-söz′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Matabele—măt-ȧ-bē′-lē.

matelassé—măt-lȧ-sā′.
mathesis—mȧ-thē′-sĭs.
matinée—măt-ĭn-ā′; Fr. pron. mȧ-tē-nā′.
Matthias—măt-thī′-ȧs; Ger. pron., mät-tē′-äs.
maunder—män′-dĕr or môn′-dĕr.

Stormonth and the Century Dictionary give môn′-dĕr only.

Maundy (Thursday)—môn′-dĭ.
Maupassant (Guy de)—ḡē dŭ mō-päs-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Mauretania—mô-rē-tā′-nĭ-ȧ.
Mauser—mow′-zĕr.
mauvais goût—mŏ̄-vā′ ḡo͞o.
Mauvais Pas—mŏ̄-vā′ pȧ.
mauvais quart d'heure—mŏ̄-vā′ kär-dör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

mauvaise honte—mŏ̄-vāz′ ôN′-tŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27. See *Boulogne*.

Mauvaises Terres—mŏ̄-vāz′ târ.
mavournin—mȧ-vo͞or′-nĕn.

Also written *mavourneen*, but pronounced as above. "Erin *Mavournin*."

maxilla—măks-ĭl′-lȧ.
maxillar—măks′-ĭl-lĕr.

Worcester gives măks-ĭl′-lär as a secondary pronunciation. See *maxillary*.

Maya—mä′-yä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mayer—mā′-ẽr ; Ger. pron. mī′-ẽr.
Mazzaroth—măz′-zȧ-rŏth.

"Canst thou bring forth *Mazzaroth* in his season?"—*Job xxxviii., 32.*

McCrea—mȧ-krā′, *not* mȧ-krē′.
Meagher—mä′-hẽr, *not* mē′-ḡẽr.

The *h* is slightly aspirated.

measles—mēz-lz.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin — mĕk′-lĕn-bo͝orG shvā-rēn′.

For G, see p. 28.

medal—mĕd′-l ; mĕd′-ăl (Stor.).
Medea—mē-dē′-ȧ.
mediastinum—mē-dĭ-ăs-tī′-nŭm.
mediocrity—mē-dĭ-ŏk′-rĭ-tĭ.
medium—mē′-dĭ-ŭm, *not* mē′-jŭm.
medoc (wine)—mē′-dŏk ; Fr. pron. mŭ-dŏk′.
medullary — mĕd′-ŭl-lā-rĭ ; mĕ-dŭl′-lĕr-ĭ (Stor.).
Meilhac—mā-läk′.
Mejnoun—mĕj′-nō͞on.

"*Mejnoun* and Leila."

meliorate—mēl′-yō-rāt.
mellow—mĕl′-lō, *not* mĕl′-lŭ.

See *damage*.

melodeon—mē-lō′-dē-ŭn or mĕl-ō-dē′-ŭn
melodic—mē-lŏd′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

melodious—mē-lō′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* mē-lō′-jŭs.

Stormonth makes the *first* syllable short (mĕl).

Melos—mē′-lŏs.

Melton Mowbray—mĕl′-tŭn mō′-brā.

Melusina—mĕl-yū-sē′-nȧ.

Mendelejeff—mĕn-dā-lā′-yĕf.

Mendès—mäN-dā′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Mendoza, de—dā mĕn-dō′-zȧ; Sp. pron., dā mĕn-dō′-thä.

See *Zamacoïs.*

Menelaus—mĕn-ē-lā′-ŭs.

menhir—mĕn′-hēr.

Stormonth says mē′-nēr.

mensuration—mĕn-shoŏr-ā′-shŭn or mĕns-yū-rā′-shŭn.

Mentone—mĕn-tō′-nā.

Mephistopheles—mĕf-ĭs-tŏf′-ē-lēz.

Mephistophelian — mĕf-ĭs-tō-fē′-lĭ-ăn or mĕf-ĭs-tō-fēl′-yăn.

Mercator—mēr-kā′-tôr or mēr-kä′-tôr.

Mercedes (city)—mĕr-sā′-dĕs.

Mercedes (Queen)—mēr′-sā-dĕs.

mere (lake)—mēr.

Mérimée (Prosper)—mā-rē-mā′.

merismatic—mĕr-ĭz-măt′-ĭk.

Merlin—mēr′-lĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Merovingian—mĕr-ō-vĭn′-jĭ-ăn, *not* mĕr-ō-vĭn′-ĭ-ăn.

Merveilleuse—mâr-vā-yöz′.

For ö, see p. 25.

mesencephalic—mĕs-ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk.

The Century Dictionary gives mĕs-ĕn-sĕf′-ȧ-lĭk as a secondary form.

mesentery—mĕs′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

Worcester says mĕz′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, and the Standard gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

mesial—mē′-zhăl.

Worcester says mĕz′-ē-ăl and the Standard mĕs′-ĭ-ăl.

mesolite—mĕs′-ō-līt.

Mesopotamia—mĕs-ō-pō-tā′-mĭ-ȧ.

Mesozoic—mĕs-ō-zō′-ĭk.

messeigneurs—mĕs-sĕn′-yĕrz ; Fr. pron., mā-sān-yör′.

For ö, see p. 25. See *monseigneur*.

Messidor—mĕs′-sĭd-ôr ; Fr. pron., mā-sē-dôr′.

Messina—mĕs-sē′-nä.

messuage—mĕs′-swāj.

metallurgic—mĕt-ăl-ûr′-jĭk.

metallurgist—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭst.

meteoroscope—mē-tē-ŏr′-ō-skōp or mē-tē′-ō-rō-skōp.

methyl—mĕth′-ĭl.

metic—mĕt′-ĭk or mē′-tĭk.
meticulous—mē-tĭk′-yū-lŭs.
mezza majolica—mĕd′-zȧ mȧ-jŏl′-ĭ-kȧ.
mezza voce—mĕd′-zȧ vō′-chā.
mezzo-relievo—mĕz′-zō rē-lē′-vō.
mezzo-rilievo—mĕd′-zō rē-lyā′-vō.
mho—mō.
micaceous—mī-kā′-shŭs.
Micah—mī′-kȧ.
Mickiewicz—mĭts-kyā′-vĭch.
microcosm—mī′-krō-kŏzm.
micron—mĭk′-rŏn ; mī′-krŏn (C.).
Micronesia—mī-krō-nē′-shĭ-ȧ.
midsummer—mĭd′-sŭm-mĕr.
midwife—mĭd′-wīf.
midwinter—mĭd′-wĭn-tĕr.
Mierevelt—mē′-rĕv-ĕlt.
Mignon—mēn-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

mignonette—mĭn-yŭn-ĕt′.
migraine—mĭ-grān′.
Miguel—mē-gĕl′.
milady—mĭ-lā′-dĭ.
milan d' or—mē′-lȧn dôr.
Milesian—mĭl-ē′-zhăn or mī-lē′-shăn.
miliary—mĭl′-yȧ-rĭ ; mĭl′-ĭ-ĕr-ĭ (Standard).
milieu—mēl-yē′.
millet—mĭl′-lĕt.

Millet (F. D.)—mĭl′-lĕt.
See *Millet.*

millimeter—mĭl-lĭm′-ē-tĕr or mĭl′-lĭm-ē-tĕr.

Milne-Edwards—mĭln-ĕd′-wȧrdz; Fr. pron. mēl-nā-dōō-är′ or -ärs′.

Milo—mē′-lō.
"Venus of *Milo.*"

milord—mĭ-lôrd′.

milreis (coin)—mĭl′-rēs; Port. pron., mēl-rā′-ēs.

Miltiades—mĭl-tī′-ȧ-dēz.

mimetic—mī-mĕt′-ĭk.
The Standard Dictionary says mĭm-ĕt′-ĭk.

mimosa—mī-mō′-sȧ; mē-mō′-sȧ (Wor.).
The Standard Dictionary says mĭm-ō′-sȧ or mī-mō′-sȧ.

Mincio—mēn′-chō.

minie (rifle)—mĭn′-ē.
See *Minié.*

Minié—mē-nē-ā′ or mĭn′-ē.
See *minie* (*rifle*).

minium—mĭn′-ĭ-ŭm.

Minuit (Peter)—mĭn′-ū-ĭt.
Also spelled *Minnewit*, and pronounced mĭn′-nē-wĭt.

Miot de Melito—mē-ō′ dŭ mĕl′-ē-tō.

Mirza—mēr′-zȧ.

miserable—mĭz′-ẽr-ȧ-bl, *not* mĭz′-rȧ-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Misérables (Les)—lā mē-zā-rä′-bl.
misogamist—mĭs-ŏg′-ȧ-mĭst.
misogamy—mĭs-ŏg′-ȧ-mĭ.
mitten—mĭt′-tĕn, *not* mĭt′-n.
See *damage*.

Mizar—mī′-zär or mē′-zär.
moble—mŏb′-l.
Worcester gives mō′-bl as a secondary pronunciation.

mobled — mŏb′-ld; mŏb′-ld or mō′-bld (Wor.).
"The *mobled* queen."—*Hamlet.*

moderato—mŏd-ĕ-rä′-tō.
modest—mŏd′-ĕst, *not* mŏd′-ŭst.
See *damage*.

modiolar—mō-dī′-ō-lĕr.
Modjeska—mŏd-jĕs′-kȧ.
modus operandi—mō′-dŭs ŏp-ĕr-ăn′-dī.
modus vivendi—mō′-dŭs vī-vĕn′-dī.
Mohave—mō-hä′-vā.
moidore (coin)—moi′-dōr.
Moir (David M.)—moir.
moiré—mwä-rā′.
Moki—mō′-kē.
Written also *Moqui*, but pronounced as above.

Molino del Ray—mō-lē′-nō dĕl rā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mollient—mŏl′-yĕnt or mŏl′-lĭ-ĕnt.
See *emollient.*

Molokai—mō-lō-kī′.
Mona Lisa—mō′-nä lē′-zä.
Moncey—môn-sē′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Monge—mônzh.
For ôn, see p. 27.

monocle—mŏn′-ō-kl.
monoclinal—mŏn-ō-klī′-năl.
monocotyledonous — mŏn-ō-kŏt-ĭ-lĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.
See *monocotyledon.*

monocular—mō-nŏk′-yū-lĕr.
See *binocular.*

monogamous—mō-nŏg′-ȧ-mŭs.
monophthong—mŏn′-ŏf-thŏng.
Worcester prefers mō-nŏf′-thŏng.

monoptote—mŏn′-ŏp-tōt or mō-nŏp′-tōt.
monosyllable—mŏn′-ō-sĭl-lȧ-bl.
monotheism—mŏn′-ō-thē-ĭzm.
monseigneur — mŏn-sĕn′-yĕr; Fr. pron., môn-sā-nyör′.
For ö, ôn, see pp. 25, 27. See *messeigneurs.*

monsoon—mŏn-sōōn′.
Montague—mŏn′-tȧ-ḡū.
Montana—mŏn-tä′-nȧ, *not* mŏn-tăn′-ȧ.

Montecuccoli, de—dā mŏn-tā-kōō′-kō-lē.
Montereau—môn-tĕr-ō′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Monterey (Mexico)—mōn-tā-rā′.
See *Monterey* (*U.S.*).

Monterey (U.S.)—mŏn-tĕr-ā′.
See *Monterey* (*Mexico*).

Montfort (Simon de)—sī′-mŏn dŭ mont′-fôrt; Fr. pron., sē-môn′ dŭ môn-fôr′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Montholon, de—dŭ môn-tō-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Montmirail—môn-mē-rä′-yŭ.
For ôn, see p. 27. See *Boulogne.*

Montpensier, de—dŭ môn-pän-syā′.
For än, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

morceau—môr-sō′.
Morea—mō-rē′-ȧ.
morganatic—môr-ḡȧ-năt′-ĭk.
Morgante—mōr-ḡän′-tā.
Morgarten (Battle of)—môr-ḡär′-tĕn.
Moroccan—mō-rŏk′-kăn.
Morosini—mō-rō-zē′-nē.
morsel—môr′-sĕl, *not* môr′-sl.
See *damage.*

mortal—môr′-tl; mŏr′-tăl (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mortemar, Julie de—zhü-lē′ dŭ môr-tŭ-mär′.
For ü, see p. 26.

mortise—môr′-tĭs, *not* môr′-tŭs.
See *damage*.

morula—mŏr′-yū-lȧ.
mosasaurus—mŏs-ȧ-sôr′-ŭs or mō-sȧ-sôr′-ŭs.
Moskva—mäsk-vä′.
mosquito—mŏs-kē′-tō.
mot (witticism)—mŏt or mō.
moth—mŏth.
See *accost*, *moths*.

motocycle—mō′-tō-sī-kl.
Moulin Rouge—mo͞o-lăɴ′ ro͞ozh.
For ăɴ, see p. 26.

Mounet-Sully—mo͞o-nā′ sül-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

mousquetaire—mo͞os-kĕ-târ′.
mousseline de soie—mo͞os-lēn′ dŭ swä.
mouth (vb.)—mowth, *not* mowth.
Mtesa—mtā′-sä.
mucedin—mū-sē′-dĭn or mū′-sē-dĭn.
Mudie—mū′-dē; Scotch pron., mo͞o′-dē.
Muette de Portici, La—lä mü-ĕt′ dŭ pōr′-tē-chē.
Muir—mūr.
mulct—mŭlkt.

mullein—mŭl′-lĭn.

multijugous—mŭl-tĭj′-ū-ḡŭs.

The Standard Dictionary gives mŭl-tĭ-jū′-ḡŭs.

multipartite—mŭl-tĭp′-ȧr-tīt or mŭl-tĭ-pär′-tīt.

multiplicate—mŭl′-tĭ-plĭk-āt or mŭl-tĭ-plĭk′-āt.

multitude—mŭl′-tĭ-tūd, *not* mŭl′-tĭ-tōōd.

Murcia—mûr′-shĭ-ȧ; Sp. pron., mōōr′-thē-ȧ.

See *Cervantes*.

Murfreesborough — mûr′-frēs-bŭr-rō, *not* mûr′-fēz-bŭr-rō.

muscadine—mŭs′-kȧ-dīn or mŭs′-kȧ-dĭn.

muscat—mŭs′-kăt.

muscatel—mŭs′-kȧ-tĕl.

Musée des Thermes—mü-zā′ dā târm.

For ü, see p. 26.

Museo Nazionale—mōō-sā′-ō nät-sē-ō-nä′-lā.

musicale—mū-zē-kȧl′.

mustachio—mŭs-tä′-shō.

See *mustache*.

muzhik—mōō-zhĭk′.

Mycale—mĭk′-ȧ-lē.

Mynderse—mīn′-dĕrs.

myopia—mī-ō′-pĭ-ȧ.

See *presbyopia*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

myopic—mī-ŏp′-ĭk.
See *presbyopic.*

myosin—mī′-ō-sĭn.
myrrhic—mĭr′-rĭk or mẽr′-rĭk.
myrrhine—mĭr′-rĭn or mẽr′-rĭn.
Mysia—mĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
mythoplasm—mĭth′-ō-plăzm.
mytiloid—mĭt′-ĭ-loid or mī′-tĭ-loid.

N

Naaman—nā′-ȧ-măn.
Nablus—năb′-lŭs.
Naegeli, von—fōn nā′-ḡē-lē.
Nagasaki—nä-ḡä-sä′-kĭ.
Nana Sahib—nä′-nä sä′-hĭb.
Nancy—năn′-sĭ ; Fr. pron., näN-sē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Nansen—nän′-sĕn, *not* năn′-sĕn.
napiform—nā′-pĭ-fôrm.
Worcester says năp′-ē-fôrm.

Napoleon—nă-pō′-lē-ŏn ; Fr. pron., nä-pō-lā-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Napoli—nä′-pō-lē.
narrate—năr-rāt′ or năr′-rāt.
Worcester prefers năr′-rāt.

narrow—năr′-rō, *not* năr′-rŭ.
See *damage.*

Narvaez, de—dā när-vä′-ĕth.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary accents the final syllable. See *Zamacoïs.*

Nasby (Petroleum V.)—năz′-bĭ.
See *Naseby.*

Nasr-ed-Din—näs-r-ĕd-dēn′.
Nassau—năs′-sô.
nasturtium—năs-tûr′-shŭm; Latin pron., năs-tûr′-shĭ-ŭm.
nasute—nā′-sūt.
natal—nā′-tl.
See *Natal.*

natatorium—nā-tȧ-tō′-rĭ-ŭm, *not* năt.
Natick—nā′-tĭk, *not* năt′-ĭk.
nationalize—năsh′-ŭn-ăl-īz.
natrolite—nā′-trō-līt; năt′-rō-līt (Wor.).
natural—năt′-yū-răl.
Naugatuck—nô′-ḡȧ-tŭk.
The Standard Dictionary accents the final syllable.

nauseation—nô-shė-ā′-shŭn.
Nausicaa—nô-sĭk′-ā-ä.
Navajo—năv′-ȧ-hō.
Navesink—nāv′-sĭngk.
"The Highlands of *Navesink.*"

navicular—nȧ-vĭk′-yū-lẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, p. see* 37.)

Nazarite—năz′-ȧ-rīt.
Nazaritism—năz′-ȧ-rīt-ĭzm.
Nazimova—nä-zē′-mō-vȧ.
Neanderthal (Skull)—nā-än′-dĕr-täl.
Neapolis—nē-ăp′-ō-lĭs.
necessarily—nĕs′-ĕs-sĕr-ĭl-ĭ, *not* nĕs-ĕs-sĕr′-ĭl-ĭ.
necessary—nĕs′-ĕs-sā-rĭ.
Necker—nĕk′-ĕr ; Fr. pron., nĕk-kâr′.
necrologic—nĕk-rō-lŏj′-ĭk.
necrologist — nē-krŏl′-ō-jĭst ; nĕk (Stor. and C.).
négligé—nā-ḡlē-zhā′.
See *negligee.*
negotiable—nē-ḡō′-shĭ-ȧ-bl or nē-ḡō′-shȧ-bl.
negotiation—nē-ḡō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
Negritos—nē-ḡrī′-tōz.
Negropont—nēḡ′-rō-pŏnt.
Neilson—nēl′-sŭn.
See *Nilsson.*
Nélaton—nā-lä-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Nemea—nē′-mē-ȧ, *not* nē-mē′-ȧ.
Nephelococcygia—nĕf-ĕl-ō-kŏk-sĭj′-ĭ-ȧ.
nephrite—nĕf′-rīt.
Neri—nā′-rē.
"*Neri* e Bianchi." See *Bianchi.*
nerite—nĕr′-īt or nē′-rīt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nervose—nĕr-vōs′.
nescient—nĕsh′-ĕnt.
Neuilly—nö-yē′.
For ö, see p. 25.

neuritis—nū-rī′-tĭs or nū-rē′-tĭs.
neurosis—nū-rō′-sĭs, *not* nōō-rō′-sĭs.
neuter—nū′-tĕr, *not* nōō′-tĕr.
neutral—nū′-trăl, *not* nōō′-trăl.
Nevskii Prospekt—nĕf′-skĭ-ĭ prŏs-pĕkt′.
Newnham (College)—nū′-nŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

news—nūz, *not* nōōz.
Ney (Marshal)—nā.
Nez Percés—nā pĕr′-sāz; Fr. pron., nā pār-sā′.
Ngan-King—ngän-kĭng′.
Nicæan—nī-sē′-ăn.
Nicene—nī′-sēn or nī-sēn′.
nickel—nĭk′-l, *not* nĭk′-ĕl.
Nicolette—nē-kō-lĕt′.
Nicollet—nē-kō-lā′.
Nicot—nē-kō′.
See *Aucassin.*

Niebelung—nē′-bĕ-loŏng.
Niemcewicz—nyĕm-tsā′-vĭch.
Nietzsche—nēts′-shĕ.
Nigel—nī′-gĕl.
"The Fortunes of *Nigel.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Nike-Apteros—nī′-kē ăp′-tĕr-ŏs.
Nilsson—nĭl′-sŭn.
See *Neilson.*
nimbose—nĭm-bōs′.
Nimeguen (Treaty of)—nĭm-ā′-ḡĕn ; nĭm′-wā-ḡĕn or nīm′-wā-ḡĕn (Gaz.).
Nîmes—nēm.
See *Nismes.*
Niña, La—lä nēn′-yä.
Nisan—nī′-săn.
Nisita—nē-sē′-tä.
nisus—nī′-sŭs.
nitrogenize—nī′-trō-ḡĕn-īz.
Nivôse—nē-vōz′.
nizam—nē-zäm′.
Noachian—nō-ā′-kĭ-ăn.
"The *Noachian* Deluge."
Noailles, de—dŭ nō-äl′-yŭ or dŭ nō-ä′-yŭ.
nobless—nō-blĕs′.
Also spelled *noblesse*, but pronounced as above.
Noctes Ambrosianæ—nŏk′-tēz ăm-brō-zĭ-ā′-nē.
Nodier—nō-dē-ā′.
Noll—nŏl.
"Old *Noll.*"
Nollekens—nŏl′-lē-kĕnz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nom de guerre—nôN dŭ ḡâr.
For ôN, see p. 27.

nonchalant—nôN-shȧ-läN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27. See *nonchalance.*

nonjuror—nŏn-jū′-rẽr.
Worcester prefers nŏn′-jū-rẽr.

Nordica—nôr′-dĭk-ȧ.
Northampton—nôrth-ămp′-tŭn, *not* nôrth-hămp′-tŭn.
See *Southampton.*

northward—nôrth′-wẽrd.
nostalgy—nŏs-tăl′-jĭ; nŏs′-tăl-jĭ (Wor.).
Nostradamus—nŏs-trȧ-dā′-mŭs.
noteworthy—nōt′-wûr-thĭ, *not* nōt-wûr′-thĭ.
Nottingham—nŏt′-ĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

Nourmahal—nōōr′-mä-häl.
noways—nō′-wāz.
noyades—nwä-yȧd′.
Nozze de Figaro—nōd′-zā dā fē-ḡä-rō′.
nudity—nū′-dĭ-tĭ, *not* nōō′-dĭ-tĭ.
Nueces—nwā′-sĕs.
nugget—nŭḡ′-ḡĕt.
numerous—nū′-mẽr-ŭs, *not* nōō′-mẽr-ŭs.
Nunc Dimittis—nŭngk dĭm-ĭt′-ĭs.
nunchion—nŭn′-chŭn.
Worcester and Stormonth say nŭn′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nuncupatory—nŭn-kū′-pā-tō-rĭ; nŭng′-kū-pa-tō-rĭ (C.).
Nuñez—nōōn′-yĕth.
See *cañon*, *Zamacoïs*.

nutriment—nū′-trĭ-mĕnt, *not* nōō′-trĭ-mĕnt.
nutrition—nū-trĭsh′-ŭn, *not* nōō-trĭsh′-ŭn.
nutritious—nū-trĭsh′-ŭs, *not* nōō-trĭsh′-ŭs.
nutritive—nū′-trĭ-tĭv, *not* nōō′-trĭ-tĭv.
Nuyts (Islands)—nīts.
Nyam-Nyam—nyäm-nyäm′.
nylghau—nĭl′-ḡô.
Also spelled *nylgau*, but pronounced as above.

Nystadt (Peace of)—nü′-stät.
For ü, see p. 26. In Danish, *y* is equivalent to French *u* (ü).

O

oath—ōth, *not* ōth.
See *oaths*.

oatmeal—ōt′-mēl, *not* ōt-mēl′.
See *ice-cream*.

Obeid—ō′-bād or ō-bā′-ēd.
obey—ō-bā′.
Obi—ō′-bē.
obit—ō′-bĭt or ŏb′-ĭt.
obiter dicta—ŏb′-ĭ-tĕr dĭk′-tȧ

oblate—ŏb-lāt′ or ŏb′-lāt.
See *prolate.*

obligor—ŏb-lĭḡ-ôr′.
obtrude—ŏb-trūd′, *not* ŏb-tro͞od′.
obtuse—ŏb-tūs′, *not* ŏb-to͞os′.
O'Callaghan—ō-kăl′-ȧ-hăn.
occasion—ŏk-kā′-zhŭn.
occultism—ŏk-kŭlt′-ĭzm, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt-ĭzm.
occultist—ŏk-kŭlt′-ĭst, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt-ĭst.
Oconomowok—ō-kŏn′-ō-mō-wŏk.
octave—ŏk′-tāv.
octroi—ŏ̄k-trwȧ′.
od (force)—ōd or ŏd.
odontalgia—ō-dŏn-tăl′-jĭ-ȧ.
odontology—ō-dŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
œdema—ē-dē′-mȧ.
Œdipus Coloneus—ĕd′-ĭ-pŭs kō-lō-nē′-ŭs.
œil-de-bœuf—ö′-yŭ-dŭ-böf′.
For ö, see p. 25. See *Boulogne.*

Œnone—ē-nō′-nē.
off—ôf.
See *accost.*

offal—ôf′-fl.
See *accost.*

Offenbach—ŏf′-ĕn-bäk.
offer—ôf-fẽr.
See *accost.*

office—ŏf′-fĭs.
See *accost.*

officiate—ŏf-fĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
See *accost.*

officious—ŏf-fĭsh′-ŭs.
See *accost.*

offspring—ŏf′-sprĭng.
See *accost.*

oft—ŏft.
See *accost.*

Ogeechee—ō-ḡē′-chē.
Ogier—ō′-jĭ-ēr.
ogive—ō′-jĭv.
ogre—ō′-ḡēr.
Ohm—ōm.
See *ohm.*

ohm—ōm.
See *Ohm.*

Ohnet (Georges)—zhôrzh ō-nā′.
Oklahoma—ŏk-lä-hō′-mȧ.
okra—ō′-krȧ.
old—ōld, *not* ōl.
olden—ōld′-n, *not* ōld′-ĕn.
Oldys—ōl′-dĭs or ōldz.
See *Alnwick.*

oleic—ō′-lē-ĭk.
The Standard Dictionary says ō-lē′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Olivarez—ō-lē-vä′-rāth.
See *Zamacoïs*.

olla podrida—ŏl′-là pō-drē′-dà; Sp. pron., ōl′-yä pō-drē′-dä.
See *llano*.

Ollivier (Émile)—ā-mēl′ ŏ-lē-vyā′.
Omar Khayyam—ō′-mär kī-yȧm′.
omber—ŏm′-bĕr.
Also spelled *ombre*, but pronounced as above.

O'Meara—ō-mā′-rà, *not* ō-mē′-rà.
Omeyyades—ō-mā′-yădz.
Ommaya—ŏm-mā′-yà.
omniscience—ŏm-nĭsh′-ĕns.
Worcester prefers ŏm-nĭsh′-ē-ĕns.

Omphale—ŏm′-fā-lē.
once (n.)—ŏns.
once (adv.)—wŭns.
Onesimus—ō-nĕs′-ĭ-mŭs.
onomatopœia—ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pē′-yà.
onomatopoetic—ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pō-ĕt′-ĭk.
Oost, van—vän ōst.
Ophelia—ō-fē′-lĭ-à or ō-fēl′-yà.
ophite—ō′-fīt.
ophthalmia—ŏf-thăl′-mĭ-à.
ophthalmic—ŏf-thăl′-mĭk.
Worcester prefers ŏp-thăl′-mĭk.

opinion—ō-pĭn′-yŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Oporto—ō-pōr′-tŏŏ, *not* ō-pōr′-tō.
opportunism—ŏp-pŏr-tū′-nĭzm.
opportunist—ŏp-pŏr-tū′-nĭst.
opportunity—ŏp-pŏr-tū′-nĭ-tĭ.
orang-utan—ō-răng′-ōō-tăn.
See *orang-outang*.

ordinarily—ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ-lĭ, *not* ôr-dĭn-ā′-rĭ-lĭ.
ore—ōr, *not* ôr.
Orestean—ō-rĕs-tē′-ăn.
Orfeo—ōr-fā′-ō.
Oriana—ō-rĭ-ăn′-ȧ.
Orinoco—ō-rĭ-nō′-kō.
Orizaba—ō-rē-sä′-vȧ.
Orleanism—ôr′-lē-ăn-ĭzm.
Orleanist—ôr′-lē-ăn-ĭst.
Orleans (Maid of)—ôr′-lē-ănz; Fr. pron., ôr-lā-äɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

Orléans—ôr-lā-äɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

Orléans, d'—dôr-lā-äɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

Orloff—ôr-lŏf′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Ormulum—ôr′-mū-lŭm.
ornithichnite—ôr-nĭth-ĭk′-nīt.
ornithomancy—ôr-nĭth′-ō-măn-sĭ.
orthodromy—ôr′-thō-drŏm-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

orthognathous—ôr-thŏg′-nȧ-thŭs; ôr-thŏg-nā′-thŭs (Wor.).
orthopedic—ôr-thō-pĕd′-ĭk.
Osawatomie—ŏs-ä-wăt′-ō-mē.
"*Osawatomie* Brown."

Osceola—ŏs-sē-ō′-lȧ.
Osiander—ō-zē-än′-dĕr.
Osman Digna—ŏs-män′ dĭg̃′-nȧ.
osmate—ŏz′-māt.
osseous—ŏs′-sē-ŭs.
Worcester gives ŏsh′-ē-ŭs as a secondary pronunciation. Smart says: "ŏs′-sē-ŭs, colloquially ŏsh′-ŭs."

Ossining—ŏs′-ĭn-ĭng.
ostitis—ŏs-tī′-tĭs.
Oswego—ŏs-wē′-g̃ō.
otalgy—ō-tăl′-jĭ.
Otard—ō′-tärd ; Fr. pron., ō-tär′.
"*Otard* brandy."

Otero—ō-tā′-rō.
otic—ō′-tĭk.
Stormonth says ŏt′-ĭk.

otiose—ō′-shĭ-ōs.
Worcester places the accent on the final syllable.

otium cum dignitate—ō′-shĭ-ŭm kŭm dĭg̃-nĭ-tā′-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ottar—ŏt′-tär.
See *attar*.

Ottilie—ŏt-tēl′-yŭ.
Ouachita—wŏsh′-ē-tô.
Oudenarde (Battle of)—ow-dĕn-är′-dĕ.
Ouse—ōōz.
overslaugh (n.)—ō′-vĕr-slô.
The Century Dictionary accents the final syllable.

overture—ō′-vĕr-tūr.
ovine—ō′-vīn.
The Standard and Century say ō′-vĭn.

ovoviviparous—ō-vō-vī-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
oxalis—ŏks′-ȧ-lĭs.
Oxon—ŏks′-ŏn.
Oxonian—ŏks-ō′-nĭ-ăn.
See *Cantabrigian*.

Ozark (Mountains)—ō′-zärk.

P

pachydermatous—păk-ĭ-dĕr′-mȧ-tŭs.
pacificatory—pȧ-sĭf′-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
pacifico—pȧ-sē′-fē-kō.
Padan-Aram—pā′-dăn ā′-răm.
padelion—păd-ē-lī′-ŭn.
Paderewski—pä-dā-rĕv′-skē.
padre—pä′-drā.

pæan—pē′-ăn.

The Standard Dictionary gives pā′-ăn as a secondary pronunciation.

Paez—pä-ĕth′.

See *Zamacoïs*.

pagination—păj-ĭ-nā′-shŭn.
Pagliacci, I—ē päl-yä′-chē.
Paisiello—pī-zē-ĕl′-lō.
Pakenham—păk′-ĕn-ŭm.

See *Alnwick*.

Palaeologus—pā-lē-ŏl′-ō-ḡŭs.
Palamon—păl′-ȧ-mŏn.

"*Palamon* and Arcite." See *Arcite*.

Palatine (Hill)—păl′-ȧ-tīn ; păl′-ȧ-tĭn (C.).
Palazzo Reale—pä-lät′-sō rā-ä′-lā.
Paleozoic—pā-lē-ō-zō′-ĭk.
Palermo—pȧ-lĕr′-mō ; It. pron., pa-lĕr′-mō.
Palestrina, da—dä pä-lĕs-trē′-nä.
Paley—pā′-lĭ.
palliative—păl′-lĭ-ȧ-tĭv.
Palmas, Las—läs päl′-mȧs.
palmy—päm′-ĭ.
Palsgrave—pôls′-ḡrāv.
paludal—pȧ-lū′-dăl.

The Standard and Century say păl′-yū-dăl.

Pamela—pȧ-mē′-lȧ or păm′-ē-lȧ.
Pamlico—păm′-lĭk-ō.
Pamrapo—păm′-rȧ-pō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

panacea—păn-ȧ-sē′-ȧ.
The Standard Dictionary gives păn-ȧ-sā′-ȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

Panaman—păn′-ȧ-mȧn.
Panay—pä-nī′.
pancreatic—păn-krē-ăt′-ĭk.
Panhard—păn-är′.
Panope (town)—păn-ō′-pē.
See *Panope* (*nereid*).

Panope (nereid)—păn′-ō-pē.
See *Panope* (*town*).

pant—pȧnt, *not* pănt.
See *ask*.

Pantagruel—păn-tăg′-roŏ-ĕl; Fr. pron., pȧN-tȧ-g̃rü-ĕl′.
For ȧN, ü, see p. 26.

Panthéon (Le)—lŭ pȧN-tā-ôN′.
For ȧN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Panurge—păn-ûrj′; Fr. pron., pȧ-nürzh′
For ü, see p. 26.

Pão d'Assucar—pä′-ôN däs-soŏ′-kär.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Papagayo—pȧ-pȧ-g̃ī′-ō.
Paphos—pā′-fŏs.
papillary—păp′-ĭl-lā-rĭ.
papillose—păp′-ĭl-lōs.

Papin—păp′-ĭn or pā′-pĭn; Fr. pron., pȧ-pȧN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

paradisean — păr-ȧ-dĭs′-ē-ăn; păr-ȧ-dĭzh′-yăn (Wor.).

Paradiso, Il—ēl pä-rä-dē′-zō.

paranoia—păr-ȧ-noi′-ȧ.

Parashah—păr′-ȧ-shä.

parasitic—păr-ȧ-sĭt′-ĭk.

parasitism—păr′-ȧ-sī-tĭzm.

Parc-aux-Cerfs—pärk-ō-sĕrf′.

parenchymatous—păr-ĕng-kĭm′-ȧ-tŭs.

Parepa-Rosa—pȧ-rĕp′-a rō′-zȧ.

Paret (Bishop)—păr-ĕt′.

paretic—pȧ-rĕt′-ĭk.

parhelion—pär-hēl′-yŭṅ or pär-hē′-lĭ-ŏn.
Worcester prefers the second.

Parsee—pär′-sē or pär-sē′.
Also spelled *Parsi*, but pronounced as above.

Parsifal—pär′-sĭf-äl.
Also spelled *Parcifal*, but pronounced as above.

Partant Pour La Syrie—pär-täN′ pōōr lä sē-rē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Parthenope—pär-thĕn′-ō-pē.

Parthenopean—pär-thĕn-ō-pē′-ăn.
"The *Parthenopean* Republic."

particular—pär-tĭk′-yū-lĕr.
particularity—pär-tĭk-yū-lăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
particularly—pär-tĭk′-yū-lĕr-lĭ.
partisan—pär′-tĭz-ăn.
Also spelled *partizan*, but pronounced as above.

parure—pȧ-ro͝or′; Fr. pron., pȧ-rür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Paschal—păs′-kăl.
Pas-de-Calais—pȧs-dŭ-kȧ-lā′.
paseo—pȧ-sā′-ō.
pasha—pȧ-shä′.
See *pacha*.

Pásig—pä′-sēg̃.
Pasquier—päs-kē-ā′.
Passavant—päs-sä-väɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

passerine—păs′-sĕr-ĭn or păs′-sĕr-īn.
Passignano—päs-sēn-yä′-nō.
See *baignoire*.

Passow—päs′-sō.
pâte—pät.
Pater Patriæ—pā′-tĕr pā′-trĭ-ē.
patio—pä′-tē-ō.
pâtisserie—pä-tēs-rē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Patripassian—pā-trĭ-păsh′-ăn.

The Standard Dictionary says pā-trĭ-păs′-ĭ-ăn or păt-rĭ-păs′-ĭ-ăn.

Paty de Clam, du—dü pä-tē′ dŭ kläm.

For ü, see p. 26.

Pauline (Epistles)—pô′-līn; pô′-lĭn (C.); *not* pô′-lēn.

Paupukkeewis—pô-pŭk-kē′-wĭs.

Pauw, van—vän pow.

pearmain—pâr′-mān.

Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Pecci (Gioachimo)—jō-ä-kē′-mō pĕch′-ē.

pectineus (muscle)—pĕk-tĭn-ē′-ŭs or pĕk-tĭn-ā′-ŭs.

pedagogic—pĕd-ȧ-ḡŏj′-ĭk.

pedagogical—pĕd-ȧ-ḡŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

pedagogist—pĕd′-ȧ-ḡŏḡ-ĭst.

pedale—pā-dä′-lā.

Pedobaptism—pē-dō-băp′-tĭzm.

Pedobaptist—pē-dō-băp′-tĭst.

Also spelled *Pædobaptist*, but pronounced as above.

Pedro—pā′-drō.

Pegu—pē-ḡōō′.

Peirce—pērs or pûrs.

Peixoto—pā-shō′-tōō.

pejorative—pē-jŏr′-ȧ-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pekoe (tea)—pĕk′-ō or pē′-kō; pē′-kō (C.).
Worcester prefers pē′-kō.

pelagic—pē-lăj′-ĭk.
Pelée (Mont)—môN pŭ-lā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Peleus—pē′-lē-ŭs or pē′-lūs.
Pelion (Mount)—pē′-lĭ-ŏn.
pell-mell—pĕl-mĕl′.
See *pall-mall.*

pellucid—pĕl-lū′-sĭd, *not* pĕl-lōō′-sĭd.
Pelopidas—pē-lŏp′-ĭ-dăs.
Peloponnesian—pĕl-ō-pŏn-nē′-shăn or pĕl-ō-pŏn-nē′-zhăn; pĕl-ō-pō-nē′-sĭ-ăn (C.).
penal—pē′-năl.
Penang—pē-năng′.
Peñas—pĕn′-yäs.
See *cañon.*

penchant—päN-shäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Peniel—pē-nī′-ĕl.
peninsula—pĕn-ĭn′-sū-lȧ, *not* pĕn-ĭn′-shŭ-lȧ.
Penrhyn—pĕn′-rĭn.
pension (boarding-house)—päN-syôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Pentelic—pĕn-tĕl′-ĭk.

Pentelicus (Mons)—mŏnz pĕn-tĕl′-ĭk-ŭs.
Penthesilea—pĕn-thē-sĭl-ē′-ȧ.
Penuel—pē-nū′-ĕl.
perclose—pĕr-klōz′ or pĕr-klōs′.
perdurable—pĕr-dū′-rȧ-bl.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

peregrine—pĕr′-ē-ḡrĭn.
Pereire—pĕr-ār′.
Père-Lachaise—pâr-lä-shāz′.
perfected—pĕr′-fĕkt-ĕd or pĕr-fĕkt′-ĕd.

Worcester gives the first only.

Pergamos—pĕr′-ḡȧ-mŏs.
pergola—pĕr′-ḡō-lȧ.
Pergolesi—pĕr-ḡō-lā′-zē.
Periander—pĕr-ī-ăn′-dẽr.

"*Periander* of Corinth."

pericarditis—pĕr-ĭ-kär-dī′-tĭs.

See *itis*.

peridot—pĕr′-ĭ-dŏt.

The French word *péridot* is pronounced pā-rē-dō′.

Périer—pā-rē-ā′.
Périgord—pā-rē-ḡōr′.
peril—pĕr′-ĭl, *not* pĕr′-ŭl.

See *damage*.

perimeter—pĕr-ĭm′-ē-tẽr.
Periœci—pĕr-ĭ-ē′-sī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

periostosis—pĕr-ĭ-ŏs-tō′-sĭs.
perique—pĕr-ēk′.
peritropal—pĕr-ĭt′-rō-păl or pĕr-ĭ-trō′-păl.
permissory—pĕr-mĭs′-sō-rĭ.
Perrault—pā-rō′.
personality—pĕr-sŏn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *personalty*.

personalty—pĕr′-sŏn-ăl-tĭ.
See *personality*.

Peru—pē-rōō′ ; Fr. pron., pā-rōō′.
Perugia—pā-rōō′-jä.
Peruzzi—pā-rōōt′-sē.
pesade—pē-sād′ ; Fr. pron., pē-zȧd′.
Peschel—pā′-shĕl.
Peschiera—pĕs-kē-ā′-rȧ.
See *Cherubini*.

peseta (coin)—pā-sā′-tȧ.
peso (coin)—pā′-sō.
Pestalozzian—pĕs-tȧ-lŏz′-zĭ-ăn or pĕs-tȧ-lōt′-sĭ-ăn.
See *Pestalozzi*.

petard—pē-tärd′.
petiole—pĕt′-ĭ-ōl.
Pétion—pā-tē-ÔN′.
For ÔN, see p. 27.

petition—pē-tĭsh′-ŭn.
Petrine—pē′-trīn ; pē′-trĭn (C.).
"The *Petrine* Epistles."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Petrinism—pē′-trĭn-ĭzm.
petrous—pē′-trŭs.
The Standard Dictionary says pĕt′-rŭs, and the Century prefers it.
pfennig—pfĕn′-nĭg̃.
Phæacians—fē-ā′-shănz.
phagocyte—făg̃′-ō-sīt.
phalange—fȧ-lănj′; Fr. pron., fȧ-länzh′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Phalaris—făl′-ȧ-rĭs.
Pharpar—fär′-pär.
See *Abana*.
Phèdre—fā′-drŭ.
See *Boulogne*.
phenacetin—fē-năs′-ē-tĭn.
phenol—fē′-nōl.
phenyl—fē′-nĭl.
Philæ—fī′-lē.
philander—fĭ-lăn′-dĕr.
philanthropic—fĭl-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭk.
philanthropist—fĭl-ăn′-thrō-pĭst.
philanthropy—fil-ăn′-thrō-pĭ.
Philip—fĭl′-ĭp, *not* fĭl′-ŭp.
See *damage*.
philological—fĭl-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
philomusical—fĭl-ō-mū′-zĭk-ăl.
phlebitis—flē-bī′-tĭs.
phlebotomy—flē-bŏt′-ō-mĭ.

phlegmatic—flĕğ-măt′-ĭk.
phlogiston—flō-jĭs′-tŏn.
Phobos—fō′-bŏs.
phonetization—fō-nē-tĭz-ā′-shŭn.

Worcester and the Standard say fō-nĕt-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

phonic—fŏn′-ĭk or fō′-nĭk.
phonotype—fō′-nō-tīp.
phonotypy—fō-nŏt′-ĭ-pĭ or fō′-nō-tī-pĭ.
photochromy—fō-tŏk′-rō-mĭ or fō′-tō-krō-mĭ.
phrenologic—frĕn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk or frē-nō-lŏj′-ĭk.
Phryne—frī′-nē.
phylloxera—fĭl-lŏks-ē′-rȧ.
physalin—fĭs′-ȧ-lĭn.
pianissimo—pē-ä-nĭs′-sĭm-ō.
pianiste—pē-ä-nēst′.

See *pianist.*

piaster (coin)—pĭ-ăs′-tĕr.

Also spelled *piastre*, but pronounced as above.

Piave—pē-ä′-vā.
Piazza del Popolo—pē-ät′-sä dĕl pō′-pō-lō.
Piazza di Spagna—pē-ät′-sä dē spän′-yä.
Picardy—pĭk′-ȧr-dĭ.
picayune (coin)—pĭk-ȧ-yūn′.
Piccini—pē-chē′-nē.
piceous—pĭs′-ē-ŭs or pĭsh′-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

picra—pī′-krȧ.
The Standard Dictionary says pĭk′-rȧ.

picric—pī′-krĭk or pĭk′-rĭk.
Pictet—pēk-tā′.
picture—pĭk′-tūr, *not* pĭk′-chŭr.
pièce de résistance—pyās dŭ rā-zēs-täns′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Piémont—pyā-môn′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

pierce—pērs.
Worcester gives pĕrs as a secondary form.

Pierre—pyâr.
Pierrot—pyĕr-ō′.
Pietà, La—lä pē-ā-tä′.
pietism—pī′-ē-tĭsm.
piked—pīkt or pī′-kĕd.
Pilatus (Mount)—pē-lä′-tōōs.
pileated—pī′-lē-ā-tĕd or pĭl′-ē-ā-tĕd.
pillar—pĭl′-lĕr, *not* pĭl′-lō.
See *pillow*.

pillow—pĭl′-lō, *not* pĭl′-lŭ.
See *damage*.

pilose—pī-lōs′ or pī′-lōs.
Piloty, von—fōn pē′-lō-tē.
Pilpay—pĭl′-pī or pĭl′-pä-ē.
"The Fables of *Pilpay*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pince-nez—păNs-nā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Pinchot—pĭn′-chō.
Pincian (Hill)—pĭn′-chăn.
Pincio (Monte)—mōn′-tā pēn′-chō.
Pinel—pē-nĕl′.
Pinero—pĭn-ĕr′-ō.
pinnatifid—pĭn-năt′-ĭ-fĭd.
Pinzon—pēn-thōn′.
See *Zamacoïs.*

piquancy—pē′-kăn-sĭ or pĭk′-ăn-sĭ.
See *piquant.*

Pisano (Nicola)—nē-kō′-lä pē-zä′-nō.
pismire—pĭs′-mīr.
Worcester prefers pĭz′-mīr. Stormonth, Walker, and Smart also say pĭz′-mīr.

pistachio—pĭs-tā′-shō; pĭs-tā′-shĭ-ō or pĭs-tä′-shĭ-ō (Standard).
pith—pĭth, *not* pĕth.
Pittacus—pĭt′-tȧ-kŭs.
"*Pittacus* of Mitylene."

Pitti (Palace)—pĭt′-tē.
Pius—pī′-ŭs.
Place de la Concorde—plăs dŭ lä kôN-kôr′-dŭ.
See *Boulogne.* For ôN, see p. 27.

Place de la Grève—plăs dŭ lä ḡrāv.

Place de la Révolution—plăs dŭ lä rā-vō-lü-syôn′.
For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

plaguy—plā′-gĭ.

planchette—plăn-shĕt′; Fr. pron., plän-shĕt′.
For än, see p. 26.

Plançon—plän-sôn′.
For än, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Plantagenet—plăn-tăj′-ē-nĕt.

plaque—plăk.

plasma—plaz′-mȧ.
The Standard Dictionary and Century say plăs′-mȧ.

Platonist—plā′-tō-nĭst.

plausive—plô′-sĭv.

Plautus—plô′-tŭs.

pleasance—plĕz′-ăns.
Worcester prefers plē′-zăns. "The Midway *Pleasance*."

plebeianism—plē-bē′-yăn-ĭzm.

plenitude—plĕn′-ĭ-tūd.

Ploërmel—plō-ĕr-mĕl′.

Plombières—plôn-byâr′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Plon-Plon—plôn′-plôn.
For ôn, see p. 27.

plume—plūm, *not* plōōm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

plumule—plū′-mūl.
plural—plū′-răl, *not* plo͞o′-răl.
Pluto—plū′-tō, *not* plo͞o′-tō.
Plutus—plū′-tŭs, *not* plo͞o′-tŭs.
Pluviôse—plü-vē-ōz′.
For ü, see p. 26.

police—po-lēs′.
Polk (James K.)—pōk, *not* pōlk.
pollice verso—pŏl′-lĭs-ē vĕr′-so.
Polycletus—pŏl-ĭ-klē′-tŭs.
Polyeucte—pō-lē-ökt′.
For ö, see p. 25.

polyglot—pŏl′-ĭ-glŏt.
Polynesian — pŏl-ĭ-nē′-zhăn or pŏl-ĭ-nē′-shăn.
polyphyllous—pō-lĭf′-ĭl-ŭs or pŏl-ĭ-fĭl′-ŭs.
polyporus—pō-lĭp′-ō-rŭs.
polysyllabic—pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-lăb′-ĭk.
polysyllable—pŏl′-ĭ-sĭl-lȧ-bl.
polytheism—pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭzm.
Polyxena—pō-lĭks′-ē-nȧ.
pomace—pŭm′-ȧs.
pompano—pŏm′-pȧ-nō or pŏm-pä′-nō.
Pompeian—pŏm-pē′-yăn.
Pompeius—pŏm-pē′-yŭs.
pone—pōn.
ponte—pōn′-tā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pontefract—pŏm′-frĕt.
See *Alnwick.*

Pontifex Maximus — pŏn′-tĭ-fĕks măks′-ĭm-ŭs.

Pont Neuf—pôn-nöf′.
For ö, ôn, see pp. 25, 27.

popliteal—pŏp-lĭt′-ē-ăl ; pŏp-lĭ-tē′-ăl (Stor., (C.).
"The *popliteal* artery."

porcine—pôr′-sīn.

pore—pōr, *not* pôr.
See *pour.*

Porsena—pôr′-sē-nȧ.
See *Porsenna.*

Porsenna—pôr-sĕn′-ȧ.
See *Porsena.*

Portalis—pōr-tä-lēs′.

porte-cochère—pôrt-kō-shâr′.

porte-feuille—pôrt-fö′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.* For ö, see p. 25.

portfolio — pōrt-fōl′-yō or pōrt-fō′-lĭ-ō; pôrt-fō′-lĭ-ō or pōrt-fōl′-yō (Wor.).

Porthos—pōr-tōs′.

Porto Ferrajo—pōr′-tō fĕr-rȧ′-yō.

posaune—pō-zow′-nē.

Posilippo—pō-sē-lēp′-pō.

position—pō-zĭsh′-ŭn.

Postlethwaite—pŏs′-l-thwāt.
post-obit—pōst-ō′-bĭt or ŏb′-ĭt ; pōst-ō′-bĭt (Wor., C.).
posy—pō′-zĭ.
potato—pō-tā′-tō, *not* pō-tā′-tŭ.
See *damage*.

pot-au-feu—pō-tō-fö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Potemkin—pō-tĕm′-kĭn ; Russian pron., pŏt-yōm′-kĭn.
potentiality—pō-tĕn-shĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ.
Potocka—pō-tôts′-kä.
Potocki—pō-tôts′-kē.
pour—pōr, *not* pôr.
See *pore*.

Pourbus—po͞or′-büs.
For ü, see p. 26.

Pourtales, de—dŭ po͞or-tä-lā′.
pousse-café—po͞os-kȧ-fā′.
pou sto—pow stō or po͞o stō.
Pozzo di Borgo—pōt′-sō dē bōr′-g̃o.
Prado (Madrid)—prä′-dō.
Prairial—prā-rē-ȧl′.
praline—prȧ-lēn′ or prä′-lēn.
prance—prȧns, *not* prăns.
See *ask*.

Prater (Vienna)—prä′-tĕr.

Praxitelean—prăks-ĭt-ē-lē′-ăn.
preamble—prē′-ăm-bl, *not* prē-ăm′-bl.
Pré-aux-Clercs, Le—lŭ prā-ō-klâr′.
prebendal—prē-bĕn′-dăl.
The Century and Standard say prĕb′-ĕn-dăl.

Preble—prĕb′-l.
preceptory — prē-sĕp′-tō-rĭ ; prĕs′-ĕp-tō-rĭ (Wor.).
Précieuses Ridicules, Les—lā prā-sē-öz′ rē-dē-kül′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

precinct—prē′-sĭngkt.
Preciosa—prĕs-ĭ-ō′-sȧ ; Ger. pron., prāt-sē-ō′-zä.
predicative—prĕd′-ĭ-kā-tĭv.
prefatory—prĕf′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
préfet—prā-fā′.
première—prē-myâr′.
preposterous—prē-pŏs′-tĕr-ŭs, *not* prē-pŏs′-trŭs.
presbyopia—prĕs-bĭ-ō′-pĭ-ȧ.
See *myopia.*

presbyopic—prĕs-bĭ-ŏp′-ĭk.
See *myopic.*

presbyter—prĕz′-bĭt-ĕr or prĕs′-bĭt-ĕr.
prescient—prē′-shĭ-ĕnt or prē′-shĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

president—prĕz′-ĭ-dĕnt, *not* prĕz′-ĭ-dŭnt.
See *damage.*

presidio—prā-sē′-dē-ō.
Presque Isle—prĕs-kēl′.
preteritive—prē-tĕr′-ĭ-tĭv, *not* prĕt′-ĕr-ĭ-tĭv.
Prévost d'Exiles—prā-vō′ dāg̃-zēl′.
Prévost-Paradol—prā-vō′ păr-å-dŏl′.
Priapean—prī-å-pē′-ăn.
Priapus—prī-ā′-pŭs, *not* prī′-å-pŭs.
Pribylof (Islands)—prē-bē-lŏf′.
prie-dieu—prē-dyẽ′ ; Fr. pron., prē-dyö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Priene—prī-ē′-nē.
Prim (General)—prēm.
prima donna—prē′-må dŏn′-nå.
princesse—prĭn-sĕs′ ; Fr. pron., prăN-sĕs′.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *princess.*

prism—prĭz′-m, *not* prĭz′-ŭm.
See *chasm.*

Privat-Deschanel—prē-vå′ dā-shå-nĕl′.
privat-docent—prē-vät′ dōt-sĕnt′.
proceeds (n.)—prō′-sēdz ; prō′-sēdz or prō-sēdz′ (Wor.).
procurator—prŏk′-yū-rā-tĕr.
procuress—prō-kū′-rĕs, *not* prŏk′-yū-rĕs.
procureur—prō-kü-rör′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

prodigious—prō-dĭj′-ŭs.
Profeta, Il—ēl prō-fā′-tä.
program—prō′-ḡrăm, *not* prō′-ḡrŭm.
There is no authority for the vicious pronunciation, prō′-ḡrŭm. See *programme.*

programme—prō′-ḡrăm.
See *program.*

prohibitory—prō-hĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
prolate—prō′-lāt.
The Standard Dictionary prefers prō′-lĕt. See *oblate.*

prolegate—prō′-lĕḡ-āt ; prō-lĕḡ′-āt (C.).
proletary—prŏl′-ē-tā-rĭ or prō′-lē-tā-rĭ.
prolocutor—prŏl′-ō-kū-tẽr or prō-lŏk′-yū-tẽr.
promontory—prŏm′-ŭn-tō-rĭ.
Prophète, Le—lŭ prō-fāt′.
propitiate—prō-pĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
propria persona—prō′-prĭ-ȧ pẽr-sō′-nȧ.
propylon—prŏp′-ĭl-ŏn.
prosaist—prō′-zā-ĭst.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Smart say prō-zā′-ĭst.

Proserpina—prō-sẽr′-pĭn-ȧ or prŏs-ẽr-pī′-nȧ.
Prospero—prŏs′-pē-rō.
"The Tempest."

prosperous—prŏs′-pẽr-ŭs, *not* prŏs′-prŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

protrude—prō-trūd′, *not* prō-trōōd′.
Provence—prō-väns′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Prudhomme—prü-dŏm′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Prudhon—prü-dôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
prunella—prŏŏn-ĕl′-ȧ.
Prussia—prŭsh′-yȧ or prōō′-shē-ȧ.
prussiate—prŭs′-sĭ-āt, prōōs′-sĭ-āt, or prŭsh′-ĭ-āt.
Prynne (Hester)—prĭn.
Psalms (Book of)—sämz, *not* sămz.
psychiatry—sī-kī′-ȧ-trĭ.
psychomachy—sī-kŏm′-ȧ-kĭ.
psychosis—sī-kō′-sĭs.
Ptah—ptä.
Ptolemais—tŏl-ē-mā′-ĭs.
ptomaine—tō′-mȧ-ĭn or tō′-mȧ-ēn.
Puccini—pōō-chē′-nē.
Pucelle, La—lä pü-sĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Pueblo—pwĕb′-lō.
Puget (Pierre)—pyâr pü-zhā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
pugh—pōō or pŭ.
Pujol, de—dŭ pü-zhŏl′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pulci—pōōl′-chē.
Pulcinello—pŏŏl-chē-nĕl′-lō.
pulsate—pŭl′-sāt.
Pultowa (Battle of)—pōl-tä′-vä.

Also spelled *Poltava*, but pronounced as above.

Pultusk (Battle of)—pŏŏl′-tŏŏsk.
pulvinar—pŭl-vī′-när.
Punchinello—pŭn-chĭn-ĕl′-lō.
punctilious—pŭngk-tĭl′-yŭs.

The Standard and Century say pŭngk-tĭl′-ĭ-ŭs.

punitive—pū′-nĭt-ĭv.
purée—pū-rā′ ; Fr. pron., pü-rā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Purgatorio, Il—ēl pōōr-ḡä-tō′-rē-ō.
purificative—pū′-rĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv.

The Standard Dictionary says pū-rĭ-fĭ′-kȧ-tĭv.

purlieu—pûr′-lū.
pursue—pûr-sū′, *not* pûr-sōō′.
pursuit—pûr-sūt′, *not* pûr-sōōt′.
pursy—pûr′-sĭ, *not* pŭs′-sĭ.
put—pŏŏt, *not* pŭt.
putlog—pŏŏt′-lŏg ; pŭt′-lŏg (Wor.).
Puy de Dôme—pü-ē′ dŭ dōm.

For ü, see p. 26.

Pyat (Félix)—fā-lēks′ pyȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pyjama—pī-jä′-mä.
Also spelled *paijama*, but pronounced as above. See *pajama*.

pyromancy—pĭr′-ō-măn-sĭ, *not* pī′-rō-măn-sĭ.

pyrotechnics — pĭr-ō-tĕk′-nĭks, *not* pī-rō-tĕk′-nĭks.
See *pyrotechny*.

pyrotechny—pĭr′-ō-tĕk-nĭ, *not* pī′-rō-tĕk-nĭ.
See *pyrotechnics*.

Pyrrhic—pĭr′-rĭk.

Pythic—pĭth′-ĭk.

Q

quadriga—kwŏd-rī′-gȧ.

quadrijugate—kwŏd-rĭj′-ū-gāt or kwŏd-rĭ-jū′-gāt.

quadripartite—kwŏd-rĭp′-är-tīt or kwŏd-rĭ-pär′-tīt.

quadrumanous—kwŏd-rōō′-mȧ-nŭs.

quality—kwŏl′-ĭt-ĭ.

quantity—kwŏn′-tĭ-tĭ.

quasi—kwā′-sī ; kwā′-sĭ (Stor.).

quasimodo—kwäs-ĭ-mō′-dō.

Quasimodo—kä-zē-mō′-dō.
"Notre Dame de Paris."

quatrain—kwŏt′-rān.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

quattro-cento—kwät′-trō chān′-tō.
Queenstown — kwēnz′-tŭn, *not* kwēnz′-town.
See *Alnwick*.

quelle sotise—kĕl sō-tēz′.
quelque chose—kĕl′-kŭ shōz.
Quentin Durward—kwĕn′-tĭn dûr′-wȧrd.
quercitron — kwĕr′-sĭt-rŭn ; kwĕr-sĭt′-rŏn (Wor.).
Querétaro—kā-rā′-tä-rō.
Quesnel—kā-nĕl′.
Queux—kö or kyū.
For ö, see p. 25.

Quiberon—kē-brôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

quicunque—kwī-kŭng′-kwē.
quien sabe ?—kē′-ĕn sä′-bā.
Quiches—kē-chās′.
Quichuas—kē-chōō′-äs.
Quintillian—kwĭn-tĭl′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kwĭn-tĭl′-yăn
A word of *three* syllables.

Quirinus—kwĭr-ī′-nŭs.
quirites—kwĭr-ī′-tēz.
Quogue—kwŏg̃.
quorum—kwō′-rŭm, *not* kwôr′-ŭm.
quotient—kwō′-shĕnt.

R

rabboni—rȧ-bō′-nĭ.
raceme—rȧ-sēm′.
rachitis—rȧ-kī′-tĭs.
raconteur—rȧ-kôn-tŏr′.
For ö, ôn, see pp. 25, 27.

Radetzki—rä-dĕts′-kē.
Ragnar-Lodbrok—räg̃′-när lōd′-brōk.
Ragnarok—räg̃-nä-rẽk′.
Ragusa—rä-g̃ōō′-zä.
Rainer—rī′-nĕr.
Rainier (Mount)—rā′-nēr.
raj—räj.
raja—rä′-jä or rā′-jȧ.
Also spelled *rajah*, but pronounced as above. See *rajah*.

Rajpoor—räj-pōōr′.
rajpoot—räj-pōōt′.
Also spelled *rajput*, but pronounced as above.

Rajpootana—räj-pōō-tä′-nä.
Rakoczy (March)—rä′-kōt-sē.
Ramadan—răm-ȧ-dăn′.
Ramapo—răm-ȧ-pō′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

rament—răm′-ĕnt.
ramose—rȧ-mōs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rancho—răn′-chō; rȧn′-chō (C.).
Ranke, von—fōn rän′-kĕ; fōn räng′-kĕ (Biog.).
Rantoul—răn-tōōl′.
Ranz des Vaches—räN-dā-väsh′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Raphaelesque—răf-ȧ-ĕl-ĕsk′.
Raphaelism—răf′-ȧ-ĕl-ĭzm.
rapport—răp-pōrt′; Fr. pron., rä-pôr′.
rapprochement—rä-prŏsh-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

rasorial—rȧ-zō′-rĭ-ăl.
Rasselas—răs′-sē-lȧs.
Rauch—rowK.
For K, see p. 28.

Ravaillac—rä-väl-yäk′ or rä-vä-yäk′.
ravelin—răv′-lĭn, *not* răv′-ĕl-ĭn.
ready-made—rĕd′-ĭ-mād, *not* rĕd-ĭ-mād′
real (coin)—rē′-ȧl.
Reay—rā.
rebate (n. and vb.)—rē-bāt′.
rebel (n.).—rĕb′-ĕl, *not* rĕb′-l.
See *damage*.

receptory—rē-sĕp′-tō-rĭ.
Rechab—rē′-kăb.
Reclus—rŭ-klü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

recollect (to remember)—rĕk-ŏl-lĕkt′.

Reconcentrado — rā-kŏn-sĕn-trä′-dō ; Sp. pron., rā-kōn-thān-trä′-thō.
See *Caceres, Guadalquivir.*

rectitude—rĕk′-tĭ-tūd, *not* rĕk′-tĭ-tōōd.
recubant—rĕk′-yū-bȧnt.
Redan—rē-dăn′.
redemption—rē-dĕmp′-shŭn, *not* rē-dĕm′-shŭn.
Pronounce the *p* in the *second* syllable.

réducteur—rā-dük-tör′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

refait—rē-fā′.
regicide—rĕj′-ĭ-sīd.
Regillus—rē-jĭl′-lŭs.
regina—rē-jī′-nȧ.
Regnault—rŭn-yō′.
See *baignoire.*

Regnier—rŭn-yā′.
See *baignoire.*

regular—rĕg′-yū-lĕr.
Rehan (Ada)—rē′-ŭn.
Rehoboth—rē-hō′-bŏth.
rei (coin)—rē ; *pl.* reis (rā′-ĭs or rēz).
Reille—rā′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

Reina Mercedes—rā-ē′-nä mâr-thā′-dās.
See *Caceres.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Reine de Saba, La—lä rān dŭ sä-bä′.
Réjane—rā-zhän′.
relève—rē-lāv′.
Religio Medici—rē-lĭj′-ĭ-ō mĕd′-ĭ-sī.
religioso—rā-lē-jō′-sō.
remigrate—rĕm′-ĭ-ḡrāt or rē-mī′-ḡrāt.
renascence—rē-năs′-sĕns.
Renaud—rŭ-nō′.
renege—rē-nēj′ or rē-nēḡ′, *not* rē-nĭḡ′.
renew—rē-nū′, *not* rē-nōō′.
reniform—rĕn′-ĭ-fôrm.
renitence—rē-nī′-tĕns.
rentier—räN-tyā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
repast—rē-pȧst′, *not* rē-păst′.
See *ask*.
repetend—rĕp-ē-tĕnd′.
The Standard and Century say rĕp′-ē-tĕnd.
repetitor—rĕp′-ē-tī-tôr.
replum—rē′-plŭm.
The Standard and Century say rĕp′-lŭm.
reportorial—rē-pōr-tō′-rĭ-ăl.
Repplier (Agnes)—rĕp-plēr′.
requisite—rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt.
requital—rē-kwī′-tăl.
Resaca de la Palma—rā-sä′-kȧ dā lä päl′-mȧ.
residentiary—rĕz-ĭ-dĕn′-shȧ-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

residue—rĕz′-ĭ-dū, *not* rĕz′-ĭ-dōō.
resignee—rĕz-ĭn-ē′.
The Standard Dictionary say rē-zī-nē′.
resolution—rĕz-ō-lū′-shŭn, *not* rĕz-ō-lōō′-shŭn.
respited—rĕs′-pĭt-ĕd, *not* rē-spī′-tĕd.
Restigouche—rĕs-tĭ-ḡōōsh′.
When written with an accent on the *final* e (Restigouché), it is pronounced rĕs-tĭ-ḡōō-shā′.
Reszke, de—dā rĕsh′-kē, *not* dā rĕs′-kē.
retroussé—rŭ-trōō-sā′.
Réunion—rē-ūn′-yŭn; Fr. pron. rā-ü-nyôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Revue des Deux Mondes—rŭ-vü′ dā dö môNd′.
For ö, ü, ôN, see pp. 25, 26, 27.
revelry—rĕv′-ĕl-rĭ.
reverend—rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnd, *not* rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnt.
Reynaldo—rā-năl′-dō.
rez-de-chaussée—rā-dŭ-shō-sā′.
Rhea Sylvia—rē′-ä sĭl′-vĭ-ä.
Rheingold, Das—däs rīn′-ḡōlt.
rheumatic—rū-măt′-ĭk.
rhizome—rī-zōm′ or rī′-zōm.
rhizopod—rĭz′-ō-pŏd or rī′-zō-pŏd.
rhodeoretin—rō-dē-ō-rē′-tĭn.
Rhodesia—rō-dē′-zĭ-ȧ or rō-dē′-zhĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rhumb—rŭm or rŭmb.
See *rhomb.*

Rhys—rēs.
riant—rī′-ănt ; Fr. pron., rē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Ribault—rē-bō′.
Ribot—rē-bō′.
Ricasoli—rē-kä′-sō-lē.
Richepin—rēsh-păN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Ricord—rē-kōr′.
rid—rĭd, *not* rĕd.
Rienzi (Cola di)—kō′-lä dē rē-ĕn′-zē.
rifacimento—rē-fä-chē-mān′-tō.
righteous—rī′-chŭs.
Worcester prefers rīt′-yŭs.

Rigi-Culm—rē′-ḡē-kŏolm.
Rigoletto—rē-ḡō-lĕt′-tō.
Rigsdag—rĭḡz′-dȧḡ.
Riis (Jacob A.)—rēs.
Rijks (Museum)—rēks.
Riksdag—rĭks′-dȧḡ.
rimose—rī-mōs′.
Rinaldo—rē-näl′-dō.
Ring des Nibelungen—rĭng dĕs nē′-bĕl-ŏong-ĕn.
rio (river)—rē′-ō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ripeness—rīp′-nĕs.
See *damage*.

Ripon—rĭp′-ŭn.
ripost—rē-pŏst′.
risk—rĭsk, *not* rēsk.
risqué—rēs-kā′.
Ristori—rē-stō′-rē.
Rivarol—rē-vȧ-rŏl′.
rivose—rĭv-ōs′ ; rī′-vōs (C.).
Robbia, della—dĕl′-lä rŏb′-bĭ-ä.
Robert le Diable—rō-bâr′ lŭ dyä′-bl.
Robsart (Amy)—rŏb′-särt.
Robson (Stuart)—rŏb′-sŭn.
Robusti—rō-bo͞os′-tē.
robustious — rō-bŭs′-chŭs ; rō-bŭst′-yŭs (Wor., Stor.).
"A *robustious*, periwig-pated fellow."—*Shakespeare*.

Rochdale—rŏch′-dāl.
Roche—rōch.
Rochester—rŏch′-ĕs-tĕr.
rochet—rŏch′-ĕt.
Rochet—rŏ-shā′.
Rockefeller—rŏk′-ē-fĕl-lĕr.
Rod (Édouard)—ā-do͞o-är′ rōd.
Roebling—rĕb′-lĭng or rö′-blĭng.
For ö, see p. 25.

Roentgen—rönt′-gĕn.
For ö, see p. 25.

Roget—rō-zhā′.
"*Roget's* Thesaurus."

Roi Pétaud—rwä pā-tō′.

Rolla—rŏl′-là.
See *Rollo.*

Roman de la Rose—rō-mäN′ dŭ lä rōz.
For äN, see p. 26.

Romanes—rō-mä′-nĕs.

Romany—rŏm′-à-nĭ, *not* rō′-mà-nĭ.
Also spelled *Rommany*, but pronounced as above.

romanza—rō-män′-zà ; rō-măn′-zà (Wor.).

Roncesvalles (Pass)—rŏn-sē-väl′-lĕs ; Sp. pron., rōn-thĕs-väl′-yĕs.
See *Cervantes*, *llano.*

rondeau—rŏn-dō′ or rŏn′-dō.
See *rondo.*

rondo—rŏn′-dō.
See *rondeau.*

Rondout—rŏn′-dowt, *not* rŏwn′-dout.

Roosevelt—rōs′-vĕlt, *not* rōōs′-vĕlt.
In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long in English, or like *oo* in *door*.

roquelaure—rōk′-ĕ-lōr.

rorqual—rôr′-kwàl ; rŏr′-kwôl (Stor.).

Rosa (Salvator)—säl-vä′-tōr rō′-zä.
Roscius—rŏsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
Rosencrantz—rō′-zĕn-krănts.
Rosicrucius—rŏs-ĭ-krōō′-shĭ-ŭs.
Rosny, de—dŭ rō-nē′.
Rossbach (Battle of)—rŏs′-bäK.
For K, see p. 28.

Rossignol (Lake)—rŏs-sēn-yōl′.
Rostand (Edmond)—ĕd-môN′ rŏs-täN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

rotifer—rō′-tĭf-ẽr.
rotonde—rō-tŏnd′.
Rousillon—rōō-sēl-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27. "All 's Well That Ends Well."

Roustam—rōōs′-täm.
Rovigo—rō-vē′-ḡō.
rowan (tree)—rō′-ăn ; rōw′-ăn (C.).
Rowena—rō-ē′-nȧ.
Rowley—row′-lĭ.
Roxana—rŏks-ā′-nȧ.
Rubaiyat—rōō-bī-yăt′.
Rubens—rōō′-bĕnz.
rubiacin—rōō′-bĭ-ȧ-sĭn.
ruble—rōō′-bl.
ruby—rū′-bĭ, *not* rōō′-bĭ.
Rue de la Paix—rü dŭ lä pā.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Rueil—rü-ăl′.
For ü, see p. 26.

ruffianism—rŭf′-yăn-ĭzm or rŭf′-ĭ-ăn-ĭzm.
See *ruffian.*

rupee (coin)—rōō-pē′.

ruse-de-guerre—rüz-dŭ-ḡâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Russ—rŭs or rōōs.

Rustam—rōōs′-tȧm.

rutabaga—rū-tȧ-bā′-ḡȧ.

Ruy Lopez—rōō′-ē lō′-pās; Sp. pron., rōō′-ē lō′-pāth.
See *Zamacōis.*

S

Saadi—sä′-dē.
Also spelled *Sa'di*, but pronounced as above.

Saale—sä′-lĕ.

Saarbrück—sär′-brük.
For ü, see p. 26.

Saavedra—sä-ä-vā′-ṯhrä.
See *Guadalquivir.*

Sacharissa—săk-ȧ-rĭs′-sȧ.

sacque—săk.

sacrificable—sȧ-krĭf′-ĭk-ȧ-bl.

Sadi-Carnot—sä-dē′ kär-nō′.

saffron—săf′-frŭn.
Worcester gives săf′-fûrn as a secondary form.

Sagan, de—dŭ zä-ḡäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Saghalien—sä-ḡä-lē′-ĕn or sä-ḡä-lēn′.
Saginaw—săḡ′-ĭn-ô.
sainfoin—sān′-foin or săn′-foin.
St. Amand (Imbert de)—ăN-bâr′ dŭ săNt ä-mäN′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

St. Bernard—sānt bĕr′-närd or bĕr-närd′; Fr. pron., săN bĕr-när′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Bernard (hospice and dog)—sānt bẹr-närd′; Fr. pron., săN bĕr-när′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Sainte Chapelle—săNt shȧ-pĕl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Dizier—săN dēz-yā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Étienne du Mont—săNt ā-tyĕn′ dü môN.
For ü, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

St. Évremond, de—dŭ-săNt-ā-vrŭ-môN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Francis of Assisi—sānt frăn′-sĭs ŏv ăs-sē′-zē.

St. Gaudens—săn ḡō-dän′.
For än, ăn, see p. 26.

Sainte Geneviève—săNt zhĕn-vē-āv′.
For ăn, see p. 26. See *St. Genevieve* (*U. S.*).

St. Genevieve (U. S.)—sānt jĕn-ē-vēv′.
See *Sainte Geneviève*.

St. Germain (Palace)—săn zhĕr-măn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Germain des Près—săn zhĕr-măn′ dā prā.
For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Germain l'Auxerrois—săn zhĕr-măn′ lō-sâr-wä′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Honoré—săNt ō-nō-rā′.

St. Jean d'Acre—săn zhän dä′-kr.
For än, ăn, see p. 26.

St. Jean d'Angély—săn zhän dän-zhā-lē′.
For än, ăn, see p. 26.

St. John—sānt′-jŏn or sĭn′-jĕn.
See *Alnwick*.

St. Leu—săn-lö′.
For ö, ăn, see pp. 25, 26.

St. Lucia—sānt lū′-shĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Maur—săn mōr′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Omer—săn-tō-mĕr′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Pancras—sānt păn′-krăs.

St. Priest, de—dŭ săn-prē′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Roch—săn-rŏk′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

St. Sacrement (Lac du)—lăk dŭ săn săk-rŭ-măn′.
For än, ăn, see p. 26.

Saint-Saens—săn-sän′.
For ăn, än, see p. 26.

St. Simonism—sānt sī′-mŏn-ĭzm.

St. Yves—săn-tēv′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Sais—sā′-ĭs ; sīs (Gaz.).

Salamis—săl′-ȧ-mĭs.

Salammbô—sä-läm-bō′.

salary—săl′-ȧ-rĭ, *not* săl′-rĭ.

Sales (Francis of)—sālz ; Fr. pron., säl.

Saléza—sä-lā′-zä.

salival—sā-lī′-văl.

salivary—săl′-ĭv-ā-rĭ.

salmonoid—săl′-mŏn-oid.

Salpêtrière, La—lä säl-pā-trē-âr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see* p. 37.)

salsify—săl′-sĭ-fī.
salute—sā-lūt′, *not* sā-lōōt′.
Salvini—säl-vē′-nē.
Samara—sä-mä-rä′.
Samaria—sȧ-mā′-rĭ-ȧ.
Samaroid—săm′-ȧ-roid.
Samian—sā′-mĭ-ăn.
"The *Samian* Sage."
samiel—sā′-mĭ-ĕl or sȧ′-mĭ-ĕl.
Samos—sā′-mŏs.
"The Sage of *Samos*."
Samoset—săm′-ō-sĕt.
samovar—sä′-mō-vär.
samphire—săm′-fīr or săm′-fēr.
sample—săm′-pl, *not* sȧm′-pl.
Samson et Dalila—säN-sôN′ ā dä-lē-lȧ′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Sanballat—săn-băl′-ȧt.
San Cristobal—sän krēs-tō′-bäl.
Sand (George)—jôrj sănd; Fr. pron., zhôrzh säND.
For äN, see p. 26.
Sandalphon—săn-dăl′-fŏn.
Sandringham—săn′-drĭng-ŭm.
Sandusky—săn-dŭs′-kĭ.
Sangrado (Dr.)—sän-grä′-dō.
San Jacinto—sän jä-sĭn′-tō.
San Michele—sän mē-kā′-lā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

San Miguel—sän mē-ḡĕl′.
San Pietro in Vincoli—sän pē-ä′-trō ēn vēn′-kō-lē.
San Remo—sän rä′-mō.
sansculottide—säN-kü-lŏt-ēd′.
For ü, äN, see p. 6.

Sans-Gêne (Madame)—mȧ-dȧm′ säN-zhän′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Sans Peur et Sans Reproche—säN pör ā säN rŭ-prŏsh′.
For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

Santa Anna or Aña—sän′-tä än′-nä or än′-yä.
See *cañon.*

Santa Lucia—sän′-tä lōō-chē′-ä.
See *St. Lucia.*

Santa Scala—sän′-tä skä′-lä.
Santerre—säN-târ′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Santillana—sän-tēl-yä′-nä.
Santos-Dumont—säN-tōs′ dü-môN′.
For ü, äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

San Yuste—sän yōōs′-tä.
sapient—sā′-pĭ-ĕnt.
Sapor—sā′-pôr.
sapsago—săp′-sȧ-ḡō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sarcey (Francisque)—frän-sēsk′ sär-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

sarcophagi—sär-kōf′-ȧ-jī.
sardine (gem)—sär′-dĭn or sär′-dīn.
See *sardine* (*fish*).

Sarmatia—sär-mā′-shĭ-ȧ.
Sartain—sär-tān′.
Sartoris—sär-tō′-rĭs.
sate (imperfect of sit)—săt, *rarely* sāt.
satrapy—sā′-trȧ-pĭ or săt′-rȧ-pĭ.
The Century Dictionary prefers săt′-rȧ-pĭ.

Sault Sainte Marie—sō săNt mä-rē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

sausage—sô′-sāj.
The pronunciation săs′-sĭj, once in good repute, is no longer heard.

savagery—săv′-āj-rĭ; săv′-ă-jĕr-ĭ (Stor.).
See *savage*.

Say (Léon)—lā-ôN′ sā.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Scæan (Gate)—sē′-ăn.
scaglia—skăl′-yȧ.
Scalchi—skäl′-kē.
scald (to burn)—skôld.
See *scald* (*poet*).

scaphoid—skăf′-oid; skā′-foid (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

scapiform — skā′-pĭ-fôrm; skăp′-ĭ-fŏrm (Wor.).
Scapin—skä-păn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

scarce—skârs.
Scarron—skä-rôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Sceaux—sō.
sceptic—skĕp′-tĭk, *not* sĕp′-tĭk.
Also spelled *skeptic*, but pronounced as above.

Scheele's Green—shēlz′ grēn.
See *Scheele*.

scherzando—skĕr-tsän′-dō.
Schiaparelli—skē-ä-pä-rĕl′-lē.
Schieffelin—shĕf′-lĭn.
Schieren—shē′-rĕn.
Schiff—shĭf.
schisma—skĭz′-mȧ.
schist—shĭst.
schistose—shĭs-tōs′; shĭs′-tōs (C.).
schizopod—skĭz′-ō-pŏd; shĭz′-ō-pŏd (Stor.).
Schley—shlī.
schloss—shlŏs.
Schönberg-Cotta—shön′-bĕrg kŏt′-tȧ.
For ö, g, see pp. 25, 28.

schooner—skōōn′-ẽr.

schottische—shŏt′-tēsh ; shō-tēsh′ (C.).

Also spelled *schottish*, but pronounced as above.

Schouler—skōō′-lĕr.
Schreiner (Olive)—shrī′-nĕr.
Schreyer—shrī′-ĕr.
Schroeder—shrö′-dĕr.

For ö, see p. 25.

Schumann-Heink—shōō′-män-hīnk.
Schurman—shŏŏr′-mȧn.
Schwartzenberg, von—fōn schwärt′-sĕn-bĕrg̃; Ger. pron., fōn shvär′-tsĕn-bĕrG.

For G, see p. 28.

Schwyz—shvĭts.
scimiter—sĭm′-ĭ-tĕr.

Also spelled *cimeter*, *scimitar*, and *scymetar*, but pronounced as above.

Scinde—sĭnd.
scire facias—sī′-rē fā′-shĭ-ăs.
scirrhous—skĭr′-rŭs.
scission—sĭzh′-ŭn or sĭsh′-ŭn.
scitamineous—sĭt-ȧ-mĭn′-ē-ŭs.
sciurine—sī′-yū-rĭn.
scleroderma—sklĕr-ō-dĕr′-mȧ or sklē-rō-dĕr′-mȧ.
scolecite—skŏl′-ē-sīt or skō′-lē-sīt.
Scotti—skŏt′-tē.

scrofula—skrŏf′-yū-lȧ, *not* skrôf′-yū-lȧ.
scrutin d'arrondissement—skrü-tăN′ dȧ-rôN-dēs-mȧN′.
For ü, ȧN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
scrutin de liste—skrü-tăN′ dŭ lēst.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
Scudéri—skü-dȧ-rē′.
For ü, see p. 26. Also written *Scudéry*, but pronounced as above.
sculpture—skŭlp′-tūr ; skŭlpt′-yŭr (Wor.).
Scylla—sĭl′-ȧ.
See *Charybdis*.
Seattle—sē-ăt′-l.
seclude—sē-klūd′, *not* sē-klōōd′.
secund—sē′-kŭnd or sĕk′-ŭnd.
secundine—sĕk′-ŭn-dīn or sĕk′-ŭn-dĭn.
seduce—sē-dūs′, *not* sē-dōōs′.
Seelye—sē′-lĭ.
seid—sēd.
Stormonth says sē′-ĭd or sȧd.
Seidl (Anton)—ȧn′-tōn zī′-dl.
seigniorial—sēn-yō′-rĭ-ȧl.
seigniory—sēn′-yĕr-ĭ.
Seignobos—sȧn-yō-bō′.
seismism—sīs′-mĭzm.
selah—sē′-lȧ.
seleniuret—sĕl-ē-nī′-yū-rĕt or sē-lē′-nyū-rĕt.
selenography—sĕl-ē-nŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Seleucidæ—sē-lū′-sĭ-dē.
Seleucids—sē-lū′-sĭdz.
Seleucus—sē-lū′-kŭs.
Seligman—sĕl′-ĭg̃-mȧn, *not* sē′-lĭg̃-mȧn.
Sembrich—zĕm′-brĭʜ.
For ʜ, see p. 28.

seminar—sĕm-ĭn-är′.
semipedal—sē-mĭp′-ē-dăl ; sĕm-ē-pē′-dăl or sē-mĭp′-ē-dăl (Wor.).
Semite—sĕm′-īt.
Semitic—sĕm-ĭt′-ĭk.
Semitism—sĕm′-ĭt-ĭzm.
Semmes—sĕmz.
Seneca—sĕn′-ē-kȧ.
senegin—sĕn′-ē-jĭn.
The Standard and Century say sĕn′-ē-g̃ĭn.

senhor—sā-nyōr′.
senhora—sā-nyō′-rȧ.
señora—sā-nyō′-rȧ.
señorita—sā-nyō-rē′-tȧ.
sentiment—sĕn′-tĭ-mĕnt, *not* sĕn′-tĭ-mŭnt.
See *damage*.

separatist—sĕp′-ȧ-rā-tĭst.
Septuagint—sĕp′-tū-ȧ-jĭnt.
Sequoia—sē-kwoi′-ȧ.
servitude—sẽrv′-ĭ-tūd, *not* sẽrv′-ĭ-tōōd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sesquipedal—sĕs-kwĭp′-ē-dăl.
The Standard Dictionary prefers sĕs′-kwĭ-pĕd-ăl.

sesquiplicate—sĕs-kwĭp′-lĭ-kāt.
setireme—sē′-tĭ-rēm or sĕt′-ĭ-rēm.
set-to—sĕt′-tōō, *not* sĕt-tōō′.
seventy—sĕv′-ĕn-tĭ.
sewage—sū′-āj.
See *sewerage.*

sewerage—sū′-ĕr-āj.
See *sewage.*

sexual—sĕks′-yū-ăl or sĕk′-shŏŏ-ăl.
Sfax—sfäks.
sforzando—sfôr-tsän′-dō; sfôr-zän′-dō (Wor.).
shallot—shăl-lŏt′.
shaman—shä′-măn; shā′-măn (Wor.).
shanghai—shăng-hī′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Shang-Hai—shăng-hä′-ĭ.
Sheila—shē′-lä.
sherbet—shĕr′-bĕt.
Worcester gives shĕr-bēt′ as a secondary pronunciation.

Shiah—shē′-ä; shī′-ä (Stor.).
See *Sunni.*

Shiites—shē′-īts.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

shillalah—shĭl-lā′-lȧ.

Also spelled *shillelah*, but pronounced as above.

Shiloh—shī′-lō.
Shoshone—shō-shō′-nē.
shrew—shrū, *not* shrōō.
Shrewsbury—shrūz′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* shrōōz′-bĕr-ĭ.
Shropshire—shrŏp′-shĕr.

See *Alnwick*.

Shrove Tuesday—shrōv tūz′-dā, *not* shrōv′-tūz-dā.
Shylock—shī′-lŏk, *not* shī′-lärk.
Siboney—sē-bō-nā′-ē.
sice—sīz or sīs; sīs (C.).
Sicyon—sĭsh′-ĭ-ŏn.

The Standard Dictionary says sĭs′-ĭ-ŏn.

sideral—sĭd′-ẽr-ăl; sī′-dẽr-ăl (Stor.).
sidereal—sī-dē′-rē-ăl.
siderite—sĭd′-ẽr-īt or sī-dā′-rīt.
sideromancy—sĭd′-ẽr-ō-măn-sĭ.
sideroscope—sĭd′-ẽr-ō-skōp.

Worcester gives sē-dē′-rō-skōp as a secondary pronunciation.

Sienkiewicz—shĕn-kyā′-vĭch.
Sierra Madre—sē-ĕr′-rȧ mä′-drā.
Sierra Nevada—sē-ĕr′-rȧ nē-vä′-dȧ; Sp. pron., sē-ĕr′-rȧ nā-vä′-thȧ.

See *Guadalquivir*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sigourney (Mrs.)—sĭg′-ĕr-nĭ.
Silenus—sī-lē′-nŭs.
silique—sĭl′-ĭk or sĭl-ēk′.
Silvanus—sĭl-vā′-nŭs.
Silvio Pellico—sĭl′-vē-ō pĕl′-lē-kō.
Sindi—sĭn′-dē.
singular—sĭng′-gū-lĕr.
sinical—sī′-nĭk-ăl or sĭn′-ĭk-ăl.
Sirocco—sĭr-ŏk′-kō.
Sisera—sĭs′-ĕr-ȧ.
Sistine (Chapel)—sĭs′-tĭn or sĭs′-tēn.
sit—sĭt, *not* sĕt.
Sixtine (Chapel)—sĭks′-tĭn.
See *Sistine Chapel.*

sizar—sī′-zĕr.
skat—skăt; Ger. pron., skät.
Also written *scat*, but pronounced as above.

skirret—skĭr′-rĕt; skĕr′-rĕt (Stor.).
Skrzynecki—skrĭzh′-nĕt-skĭ.
slander—slăn′-dĕr.
Slav—säv or slăv.
See *Sclav, Slave, slave.*

slave—slāv.
See *Sclav, Slav, Slave.*

Slave—säv or slăv.
See *Sclav, Slav, slave.*

Slavic—slăv′-ĭk or slä′-vĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sleazy—slē′-zĭ.

The Standard gives slā′-zĭ, and the Century prefers it.

slept—slĕpt, *not* slĕp.

Sley (The)—slī.

Sligo—slī′-gō.

smallpox—smôl′-pŏks.

Worcester prefers to place the accent on the *last* syllable.

Smillie—smī′-lĭ.

Smolensk—smō-lĕnsk′.

Smyth—smĭth or smīth.

See *Smythe.*

Smythe—smīth.

See *Smyth.*

snicker—snĭk′-ẽr.

snout—snowt, *not* snōōt.

Snowdon—snō′-dŭn.

Sobieski—sō-bē-ĕs′-kē.

society—sō-sī′-ē-tĭ.

socius—sō′-shĭ-ŭs.

socle—sō′-kl or sŏk′-l.

See *zocle*, another spelling.

sofa—sō′-fȧ, *not* sō′-fŭ.

See *damage.*

Sofia—sō-fē′-a.

Soho (Square)—sō′-hō.

See *soho* (*interj.*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

soi-disant—swä-dē-zän′.
For äN, see p. 26.

sol (coin)—sŏl.
The Standard Dictionary says sōl. See *sol* (*musical note*)

solanaceous—sŏl-ȧ-nā′-shŭs or sō-lȧ-nā′ shŭs.

soldier—sōl′-jẽr.

Solent (The)—sō′-lĕnt.

Solferino—sŏl-fẽr-ē′-nō.

solution—sō-lū′-shŭn, *not* sō-lōō′-shŭn.

Somali—sō-mä′-lē.

sombrous—sŏm′-brŭs.

somewhat—sŭm′-hwŏt.

somewhere—sŭm′-hwâr.

somite—sō′-mīt.

song—sŏ̄ng, *not* sŏng *nor* sông.
See *accost*.

Soochoo—sōō-chōō′.

sordine—sôr′-dĭn or sôr′-dēn.

Sorel (Agnes)—sō-rĕl′.

sororocide—sō-rŏr′-ō-sīd.

sort of—sôrt ŏv, *not* sôrt ŭr.
See *kind of*.

Soulouque—sōō-lōōk′.

sou marquee—sōō mär-kē′.

Sousa—sōō′-sȧ.

soutane—sōō-tȧn′ ; sōō-tān′ (C.).

Southampton—sŭth-hăm′-tŭn, *not* sowth′-hăm-tŭn.
See *Northampton.*

southing—sowth′-ĭng.
Southwark—sŭth′-ẽrk.
See *Alnwick.*

Spa—spô or spä.
sparoid—spā′-roid or spăr′-oid.
spatial—spā′-shăl.
spectroscopy—spĕk-trŏs′-kō-pĭ.
The Standard and Century say spĕk′-trō-skō-pĭ.

Speke—spēk.
spermatozoid—spẽr-mȧ-tō-zō′-ĭd.
spherical—sfĕr′-ĭk-ăl.
spherule—sfĕr′-ūl or sfĕr′-o͝ol.
sphincter (muscle)—sfĭng′-tẽr.
spiculiform—spĭk-yū′-lĭ-fôrm or spĭk′-yū-lĭ-fôrm.
spinet—spĭn′-ĕt or spĭ-nĕt′.
Spires (Diet of)—spīrz.
spirited—spĭr′-ĭt-ĕd, *not* spĭr′-ŭt-ĕd.
See *spirit.*

splenic—splĕn′-ĭk.
Spohr—spōr.
Spokane—spō-kăn′.
spongoid—spŭn′-ḡoid or spŏng′-ḡoid.
spruce—sprūs, *not* sprō͝os.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Spuyten Duyvil—spī′-tĕn dī′-vĭl.
squamose—skwȧ-mōs′ or skwā′-mōs.
See *squamous*, another spelling.
stalk—stôk.
stampede—stăm-pēd′.
stanchion—stăn′-shŭn.
Stanislas Lesczinski—stăn′-ĭs-lăs lĕsh-chĭn′-skē.
stater (coin)—stā′-tĕr.
Statira—stȧ-tī′-rȧ.
statuesque—stăt-yū-ĕsk′.
Worcester accents the *first* syllable.
status quo—stā′-tŭs kwō.
steatomatous—stē-ȧ-tŏm′-ȧ-tŭs or stē-ȧ-tō′-mȧ-tŭs.
Steen (Jan)—yän stān.
Stein, von—fōn stīn.
stellion—stĕl′-yŭn.
Stelvio (Pass)—stĕl′-vē-ō.
Stéphanie—stā-fä-nē′.
stere—stēr or stār ; stâr (C.).
stereochromy—stē-rē-ŏk′-rō-mĭ or stĕr′-ē-ō-krō-mĭ.
stereography—stē-rē-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ or stĕr-ē-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
steward—stū′-ẽrd, *not* stōō′-ẽrd.
Steyn—stīn.
Also spelled *Steyne*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Stilicho—stĭl′-ĭk-ō.
stipend—stī′-pĕnd.
stiver—stī′-vẽr.
stogy—stō′-ḡĭ.
Stoke Pogis—stōk pō′-jĭs.
stoloniferous—stŏl-ō-nĭf′-ĕr-ŭs or stō-lŏn-ĭf′-ĕr-ŭs.
Stolzenfels—stōlt′-zĕn-fĕls.
stomach—stŭm′-ȧk.
stomapod—stō′-mȧ-pŏd or stŏm′-ȧ-pŏd.
stomatitis—stŏm-ȧ-tī′-tĭs.
storge—stôr′-jē or stôr′-ḡē.
stork—stôrk.
storm—stôrm, *not* stôm.
stotinka (coin)—stō-tĭng′-kȧ.
Stoughton—stō′-tŭn.
strabismus—strȧ-bĭz′-mŭs or strȧ-bĭs′-mŭs.
Strasburg—sträs′-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.
Strelitzes—strĕl′-ĭts-ĕz.
striped (adj.)—strīpt or strī′-pĕd.
striped (part.)—strīpt.
See *learned*.
Strophades—strŏf′-ȧ-dēz.
strophic—strŏf′-ĭk.
strumose—stro͝o-mōs′ or strū-mōs′; stro͝o′-mōz (Stor.).
student—stū′-dĕnt, *not* sto͝o′-dĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sturm—stŏŏrm.
"*Sturm's* Theorem."

Sturm und Drang—stōōrm ŏŏnt drăng.
Stuttgart—stŏŏt′-gärt.
Stuyvesant—stī′-vē-sânt.
suasory—swā′-sō-rĭ.

suave—swāv or swäv.
See *suavity*.

subdue—sŭb-dū′, *not* sŭb-dōō′.
subito—sōō′-bē-tō or sū′-bĭ-tō.
Sublime Porte—sŭb-līm′ pōrt.
substantiate—sŭb-stăn′-shĭ-āt.
substantival—sŭb-stăn-tī′-văl.
The Standard Dictionary says sŭb′-stăn-tĭv-ăl.

subsultory—sŭb-sŭl′-tō-rĭ.
Worcester prefers sŭb′-sŭl-tŭr-ĭ.

Succi—sōō′-chē.
succumb—sŭk-kŭm′ or sŭk-kŭmb′.
such—sŭch, *never* sĭch.
sucre (coin)—sōō′-krā.
See *Sucre*.

suède—swād.
Sufi—sōō′-fē.
suffragan—sŭf′-frȧ-ḡăn.
suffragette—sŭf-frȧ-jĕt′.
Sully-Prudhomme—sü-lē′ prü-dŏm′.
For ü, see p. 26.

sulphurate—sŭl′-fū-rāt.
summary—sŭm′-mȧ-rĭ.
Sunni—sŭn′-nē.
See *Shiah.*
Sunnites—sŭn′-nīts.
superable—sū′-pĕr-ȧ-bl.
Suppé, von—fōn so͝op′-pā.
suppose—sŭp-pōz′, *not* spōz.
sura—so͞o′-rȧ.
See *Surah.*
surah—so͞o′-rȧ.
See *sura.*
surcingle—sûr′-sĭng-g̃l.
sure—shūr, *not* sho͞or.
surname (n.)—sûr′-nām.
surname (vb.)—sûr-nām′ or sûr′-nām.
Sutro—so͞o′-trō.
suture—sū′-tūr.
suzerain—sū′-zĕr-ān.
swept—swĕpt, *not* swĕp.
Swetchine—svĕch-ēn′.
Sydenham—sĭd′-ĕn-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*
syenite—sī′-ē-nīt.
syllabic—sĭl-lăb′-ĭk.
Symmes—sĭmz.
"*Symmes's* Hole."
Symonds—sĭm′-ŏndz ; sī′-mŏndz (Biog.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Symplegades—sĭm-plĕḡ′-ȧ-dēz.
symposiac—sĭm-pō′-zĭ-ăk.
synclinal—sĭn-klī′-năl or sĭn′-klĭn-ăl.
syncretic—sĭn-krĕt′-ĭk.
syncretism—sĭn′-krē-tĭzm.
synergist—sĭn′-ĕr-jĭst.
Syriacism—sĭr′-ĭ-ȧ-sĭzm or sĭr-ī′-ȧ-sĭzm.
syringotomy—sĭr-ĭng-ḡŏt′-ō-mĭ.
Szamos—sŏm-ŏsh′.
Szopin (Polish for Chopin)—shō′-pēn.
See *Chopin.*

T

Tabard (Inn)—tăb′-ĕrd.
tablier—tȧ-blyā′.
Tabor (Mount)—tā′-bẽr.
tabouret—tăb′-o͞o-rĕt ; tăb-o͞o-ră′ (C.).
tacet—tā′-sĕt.
Tacoma—tä-kō′-mä.
Tadousac—tä-do͞o-säk′.
tael—tāl.
tafia—tăf′-ĭ-ȧ.
Tagus—tā′-ḡŭs.
Tahlequah—tä-lĕ-kwä′.
Tahoe—tä-hō′.
Taine—tān.
Taiping—tī-pĭng′.
Also spelled *Taeping*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

tajo—tä′-hō.
Talavera—tä-lä-vā′-rä.
Talleyrand—tăl′-lĭ-rănd; Fr. pron., tä-lā-räɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.
tallyho—tăl′-lĭ-hō, *not* tăl-lĭ-hō′.
tamale—tȧ-mä′-lā.
tambour—tăm′-bo͝or.
tambourine—tăm-bo͝or-ēn′.
Tamerlane—tăm-ẽr-lān′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Tamora—tăm′-ō-rȧ.
"Titus Andronicus."
Tanagra—tăn′-ȧ-ḡrȧ.
Tancred—tăn′-krĕd; tăng′-krĕd (Biog.).
Tanganyika—tän-ḡän-yē′-kä.
Tantalus—tăn′-tȧ-lŭs.
tantivy—tăn-tĭv′-ĭ or tăn′-tĭv-ĭ.
Tao—tā′-ō.
Taoism—tā′-ō-ĭzm; tä′-ō-ĭzm or tow′-ĭzm. (C.).
tapir—tā′-pẽr.
Tappan—tăp′-păn.
Tappan Zee—tăp′-păn zā.
Commonly pronounced tăp′-păn zē.
Tara—tä′-rä.
taraxacum—tȧ-răks′-ȧ-kŭm.
Tarifa—tä-rē′-fä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tarquin—tär′-kwĭn.
Tarshish—tär′-shĭsh.
tartana—tär-tä′-nȧ.
task—tȧsk, *not* tăsk.
Taughannock—tô-ḡăn′-ŏk.
taurine (adj.)—tô′-rīn.
See *taurine* (*n.*).

taurine (n.)—tô′-rĭn or tô′-rēn.
The Standard Dictionary gives tô′-rīn as a secondary pronunciation. See *taurine* (*adj.*).

Tavernier—tȧ-vâr-nyā′.
Tchernyshevsky—chĕr-nē-shĕf′-skē.
tchick—chĭk.
Tchu—chōō.
Tchukchis—chōōk′-chēz.
teasel—tē′-zl.
techy—tĕch′-ĭ.
Also spelled *tetchy*, but pronounced as above.

Tecumseh—tē-kŭm′-sĕ.
Tehuacan—tā-wä-kän′.
Teian—tē′-yăn.
"The *Teian* Muse."

telary—tē′-lȧ-rĭ or tĕl′-ȧ-rĭ.
telegrapher—tē-lĕḡ′-rȧ-fĕr or tĕl′-ē-ḡrăf-ĕr.
The Century Dictionary prefers tĕl′-ē-ḡrăf-ĕr.

Tel El Kebir—tĕl ĕl kĕb-ēr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Télémaque—tā-lā-mäk′.
telepathy—tē-lĕp′-ȧ-thĭ or tĕl′-ē-păth-ĭ.
telestich—tē-lĕs′-tĭk or tĕl′-ē-stĭk.

The Standard Dictionary prefers the second.

temperament—tĕm′-pĕr-ȧ-mĕnt, *not* tĕm′-prȧ-mĕnt.
temperature—tĕm′-pĕr-ȧ-tūr, *not* tĕm′-prȧ-tūr.
temporale—tĕm-pō-rā′-lē.
temporarily—tĕm′-pō-rā-rĭ-lĭ, *not* tĕm-pō-rā′-rĭ-lĭ.
tendre—täN′-drŭ.

For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

tendresse—täN-drĕs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Tenniel—tĕn′-yĕl.
tenon—tĕn′-ŭn.
tepor—tē′-pôr ; tĕp′-ôr (C.).
Terah—tē′-rȧ.
Ternina, Fräulein Milka—froi′-līn mēl′-kä tĕr-nē′-nȧ.
terrain—tĕr′-rān or tĕr-rān′.
terraqueous—tĕr-rā′-kwē-ŭs.
terreplain—târ′-plān.
Tesla—tĕs′-lȧ.
Tête-Noire—tāt-nwär′.

tetrarchate—tē-trär′-kāt.
The Standard and Stormonth say tĕt′-rär-kāt. See *tetrarch.*

textile—tĕks′-tĭl.
thawing—thô′-ĭng, *not* thôr′-ĭng.
the—thē, when emphatic, alone, or before a vowel; thŭ, before a consonant.
Théâtre Comique—tā-ä′-trŭ kŏm-ēk′.
See *Boulogne.*

Théâtre Français—tā-ä′-trŭ fräN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

Théâtre Italien—tā-ä′-trŭ ē-tăl-yăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

Thebes—thēbz.
Theiss—tīs.
See *Luther.*

Themistocles—thē-mĭs′-tō-klēz.
thenceforth—thĕns-fōrth′ or thĕns′-fōrth.
theocracy—thē-ŏk′-rȧ-sĭ.
See *theocrasy.*

theocrasy—thē-ŏk′-rȧ-sĭ; thē-ŏ-krā′-sĭ (Stor.).
See *theocracy.*

Theocritean—thē-ŏk-rĭt-ē′-ăn.
Theocritus—thē-ŏk′-rĭ-tŭs.
therefor—thâr-fôr′.
See *therefore.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Thermidor—thẽr′-mĭd-ôr ; Fr. pron., târ-mē-dôr′.

Theseus—thē′-sē-ŭs or thē′-sūs.

Thiergarten—tēr′-ḡär-tĕn.

See *Luther*.

Thirlwall—thẽrl′-wôl.

Thomean—thō-mē′-ăn.

The Standard and Worcester say tō-mē′-ăn.

Thomism—thō′-mĭzm.

The Standard says tō′-mĭzm.

Thomist—thō′-mĭst.

The Standard, Worcester, and Stormonth say tō′-mĭst.

Thou, de—dŭ tō̄o.

threnody—thrĕn′-ō-dĭ ; thrē′-nō-dĭ (Stor.).

threw—thrū, *not* thrō̄o.

throng—thrŏ̄ng.

See *accost*.

Thucydides—thū-sĭd′-ĭ-dēz.

thug—thŭḡ.

Worcester gives tŭḡ as a secondary pronunciation.

Thun (Lake)—tō̄on.

tidbit—tĭd′-bĭt.

Tien-Tsin—tē-ĕn′-tsēn.

Lippincott's Gazetteer accents the *final* syllable.

Tierra del Fuego—tē-ĕr′-rȧ dĕl fwā′-ḡō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tiers État—tērz ā-tä′; tē-ârz′ ā-tä′ (Wor.); Fr. pron., tyâr zā-tä′.
Tietjens—tēt′-yĕns.
Tiflis—tĭf-lēs′.
Tiglath Pileser—tĭg̅′-lăth pĭl-ē′-zĕr.
Tigranes—tī-g̅rā′-nēz.
Timæus—tī-mē′-ŭs.
timbale—tăN-bȧl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Timon—tī′-mŏn.
"*Timon* of Athens."

Tintagil—tĭn-tăg̅′-ĭl.
"*Tintagil* castle by the Cornish sea."—*Tennyson.*

Tippecanoe—tĭp-pē-kȧ-nōō′.
Tiresias—tī-rē′-shĭ-ăs.
Tisza—tē′-sŏ.
Titiens—tēt′-yĕns.
Also spelled *Titjens*, but pronounced as above.

Tityrus—tĭt′-ĭr-ŭs.
Tmolus—mō′-lŭs.
The Standard Dictionary says tmō′-lŭs.

Tobolsk—tō-bŏlsk′.
Tocantíns—tō-kän-tēns′.
toffee—tŏf′-fē.
Also spelled *toffy*, and pronounced tŏf′-fĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toison d'or—twä-zôN' dôr.
For ôN, see p. 27.

to-morrow—tŏŏ-mŏr'-rō, *not* tŏŏ-mŏr'-rŭ.
See *damage*.

Tomyris—tŏm'-ĭr-ĭs.

ton—tôN.
For ôN, see p. 27.

tongs—tŏngz.
See *accost*.

toparch—tō'-pärk.

topsail—tŏp'-sāl or tŏp'-sl.

torchon—tôr'-shŏn ; Fr. pron., tôr-shôN'.
For ôN, see p. 27.

tornado—tôr-nā'-dō, *not* tôr-nä'-dō.

Torquemada, de—dā tōr-kā-mä'-thä.
See *Madrid*.

Torres Vedras—tŏr'-rāsh vā'-drȧsh.

tortoise-shell—tôr'-tĭs shĕl or tôr'-tŭs shĕl, *not* tôr'-tŭ-shĕl.

tortious—tôr'-shŭs.

Tortugas (Dry)—tôr-tŏŏ'-gȧs.

tortuous—tôr'-tū-ŭs.
The Standard Dictionary says tôr'-chū-ŭs.

Totila—tŏt'-ĭl-ȧ.

Totleben—tȧt-lyĕ'-bĕn.

tottering—tŏt'-tĕr-ĭng, *not* tŏt'-rĭng.

toupee—tŏŏ-pē'.
See *toupet*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toupet—tōō-pā′.

Worcester gives in addition, tōō-pē′, too-pĕt′. See *toupee.*

Tourgée—tōōr-zhā′.

tourmaline—tōōr′-mȧ-lĭn.

tourniquet—tōōr′-nĭ-kĕt or tûr′-nĭ-kĕt.

tournure—tōōr-nōōr′; tōōr-nyōōr′ (Standard).

tout court—tōō kōōr′.

trachoma—trȧ-kō′-mȧ.

trait—trāt; Fr. pron., trā.

"Formerly pronounced trā, as in French, and still so pronounced to some extent in England."—*Webster.*

trajectory—trȧ-jĕk′-tō-rĭ.

tramontane—trȧ-mŏn′-tān or trăm′-ŏn-tān.

See *ultramontane.*

trance—trȧns.

See *ask.*

tranquillity—trăn-kwĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

The Standard Dictionary says trăng-kwĭl′-ĭt-ĭ. See *tranquil.*

transference—trăns′-fĕr-ĕns.

See *transferrence.*

transferrence—trăns-fĕr′-rēns or trăns-fĕr′-rĕns.

See *transference.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

transferrible—trăns-fẽr′-rĭ-bl or trăns-fĕr′-rĭ-bl.
translucent—trăns-lū′-sĕnt, *not* trăns-lo͞o′-sĕnt.
Transpadane—trăns′-pȧ-dān.
Transvaal—trȧns-väl′.
trapezoid—trăp′-ē-zoid; trăp-ē-zoid′ or trā-pē′-zoid (Wor.); trā-pē′-zoid (C.).
Trasimenus (Lake)—trăs-ĭ-mē′-nŭs.
Travailleurs de la Mer—trä-vȧ-yör′ dŭ lä mâr.
For ö, see p. 25.
trecento—trā-chān′-tō.
Tregelles—trē-ḡĕl′-lĭs.
trek—trĕk.
tremolo—trā′-mō-lō; trĕm′-ō-lō (Wor., Stor.).
Trente et Quarante—träNt ā kăr-äNt′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Trevelyan—trē-vĭl′-yăn.
Trianon (Grand)—ḡräN trē-ȧ-nôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Trianon (Petit)—ptē trē-ȧ-nöN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Triassic—trī-ăs′-sĭk.
Triboulet—trē-bo͞o-lā′.
trickery—trĭk′-ẽr-ĭ, *not* trĭk′-rĭ.

Tricoteuses, Les—lā trē-kō-töz′.
For ö, see p. 26.

Tricoupis—trē-kōō′-pĭs.
Tridentine—trī-dĕn′-tĭn.
trijugous—trĭj′-ū-ḡŭs or trī′-jū-ḡŭs.
Worcester says trī-jū′-ḡŭs.

tripedal—trĭp′-ē-dăl; trī-pē′-dăl (Stor.).
Tripoli—trĭp′-ō-lĭ.
trireme—trī′-rēm.
trismus—trĭs′-mŭs.
Trocadéro, Le—lŭ trō-kä′-dā-rō.
Trois Mousquetaires, Les—lā trwä mōōs-kŭ-târ′.
troglodyte—trŏḡ′-lō-dīt.
troglodytes—trŏḡ-lō-dī′-tēz or trō-ḡlŏd′-ĭ-tēz; trŏḡ-lŏd′-ĭ-tēz (C.).
Troost—trōst.
trousers—trow′-zĕrz.
trouveur—trōō′-vĕr; Fr. pron., trōō-vör′.
For ö, see p. 25. See *trouvère.*

trustworthy—trŭst′-wûr-thĭ.
trysting—trĭst′-ĭng; trīst′-ĭng (C.); Scotch pron., trīst′-ĭng.
tsarevna—tsär-ĕv′-nä.
tsarina—tsä-rē′-nȧ.
tsaritza—tsär-ĭt′-zä.
tsarovitch—tsär′-ō-vĭch.
tsarowitz—tsär′-ō-vĭts.

Tschaikovsky—chī-kŏf′-skĭ.
Tsech—chĕк.
For к, see p. 28.

Tucson—tū-sŏn′ or tŭk′-sŭn.
Tugendbund—tōō′-ḡĕnd-bŏ͝ont.
tumor—tū′-mẽr, *not* tōō′-mẽr.
tumult—tū′-mŭlt, *not* tōō′-mŭlt.
tune—tūn, *not* tōōn.
Tuomey—tōō′-mĭ.
turgid—tûr′-jĭd.
turkois—tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′.
Worcester prefers tûr-kēz′. See *turquois.*

turquois—tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′.
See *turkois*, *turquoise.*

Tuscarora—tŭs-kȧ-rō′-rȧ.
Tuskeegee—tŭs-kē′-ḡē.
Tussaud—tü-sō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

tutor—tū′-tẽr, *not* tōō′-tẽr.
tutti frutti—tōōt′-ē frōōt′-ē.
Tuxedo—tŭks-ē′-dō.
Twickenham—twĭk′-ĕn-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

Tybalt—tĭb′-ȧlt.
"Romeo and Juliet."

tympanal—tĭm′-pȧ-nȧl.
tympanic—tĭm-păn′-ĭk ; tĭm′-păn-ĭk (Wor.).
Typhon—tī′-fŏn.

typhus—tī′-fŭs.
typographical—tī-pō-ḡrăf′-ĭk-ăl or tĭp-ō-ḡrăf′-ĭk-ăl.
tyranny—tĭr′-ăn-nĭ.
Tyrolean—tĭr-ō′-lē-ăn.
Tyrrhenian—tĭr-rē′-nĭ-ăn.
Tyrtæan—tĕr-tē′-ăn.

U

uhlan—yū′-lăn ; Ger. pron., ōō-län′.
uitlander—oit′-lăn-dĕr.
Ulfilas—ŭl′-fĭ-lăs.
Also spelled *Ulphilas*, but pronounced as above.

Ulysses—yū-lĭs′-ēz.
umbilical—ŭm-bĭl′-ĭk-ăl.
unaccented—ŭn-ăk-sĕn′-tĕd.
unassuming—ŭn-ăs-sū′-mĭng, *not* ŭn-ăs-sōō′-mĭng.
Un Ballo in Maschera—ōōn bäl′-lō ēn mäs′-kā-rä.
Uncas—ŭng′-kăs.
uncivil—ŭn-sĭv′-ĭl, *not* ŭn-sĭv′-ŭl.
See *damage*.

Undine—ŭn-dēn′ ; Ger. pron., ŏŏn-dē′-nĕ.
undiscerning—ŭn-dĭz-zĕrn′-ĭng.
unguiculate—ŭn-ḡwĭk′-ū-lăt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

unhandsome—ŭn-hăn′-sŭm ; ŭn-hănd′-sŭm (Stor.).

See *handsome.*

Unigenitus—yū-nĭ-jĕn′-ĭ-tŭs.

Unitarian—yū-nĭ-tā′-rĭ-ăn, *not* yū-nĭ-târ′-ĭ-ăn.

univocal—yū-nĭv′-ō-kăl.

unkindness—ŭn-kīnd′-nĕs.

unmask—ŭn-mȧsk′, *not* ŭn-măsk′.

Unser Fritz—o͝on′-sĕr frēts.

untune—ŭn-tūn′, *not* ŭn-to͞on′.

untutored—ŭn-tū′-tĕrd, *not* ŭn-to͞o′-tĕrd.

unwary—ŭn-wā′-rĭ, *not* ŭn-wâr′-ĭ.

Upanishads—o͞o-păn′-ĭsh-ădz.

upher—ŭp′-hĕr.

The Standard, Century, and Worcester say yū′-fĕr.

uphroe—yū′-vrō.

The Standard says yū′-frō and Worcester ŭf′-rō.

upmost—ŭp′-mōst, *not* ŭp-mōst′.

upupa—yū′-pū-pȧ.

Urbana—ûr-băn′-ȧ, *not* ûr-bā′-nȧ.

ureter—yū-rē′-tĕr.

Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

urethra—yū-rē′-thrȧ.

Urquhart—ûr′-kwŭrt.

See *Alnwick.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ursine—ûr′-sĭn or ûr′-sīn.
Ushant—ŭsh′-ănt.
usine—o͝o-zēn′; Fr. pron., ü-zēn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

usquebaugh—ŭs′-kwē-bô; ŭs-kwē-bô′ (Wor.).
usually—yū′-zhū-ăl-ĭ, *not* yū′-zhăl-ĭ.
A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

usucaption—yū-zū-căp′-shŭn.
uterine—yū′-tĕr-ĭn or yū′-tĕr-īn.
Utopia—yū-tō′-pĭ-ȧ.
utopist—yū-tō′-pĭst or yū′-tō-pĭst.
uva—yū′-vȧ.
Uzziel—ŭz-zī′-ĕl or ŭz′-zĭ-ĕl.
"Paradise Lost."

V

vaccinate—văk′-sĭ-nāt.
vaccination—văk-sĭ-nā′-shŭn.
vagina—vȧ-jī′-nȧ or vȧ-jē′-nȧ.
vaginal—văj′-ĭn-ăl or vȧ-jī′-năl.
Valdés—vȧl-dās′.
valeric—vȧ-lĕr′-ĭk or văl′-ĕr-ĭk.
valet-de-chambre—văl-ā′ dŭ shäɴ′-brŭ.
For äɴ, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

valet-de-place—văl-ā′ dŭ plās.

Valkyrie—văl-kü′-rē-ā.
For ü, see p. 26.

Vallandigham—văl-lăn′-dĭg̃-ŭm.
Valmy (Battle of)—väl-mē′.
vamose—vȧ-mōs′ or vä′-mōs.
Vanloo—vän-lō′.
For än, see p. 26.

Van Wyck—văn wĭk′.
vapid—văp′-ĭd, *not* vā′-pĭd.
variety—vȧ-rī′-ē-tĭ.
varsovienne—vär-sō-vyĕn′.
Vasa (Gustavus)—g̃ŭs-tä′-vŭs vä′-sä.
Vasco da Gama—väs′-kō dä g̃ä′-mä.
Vashti—văsh′-tī.
vasiform—văs′-ĭ-fôrm ; vä′-zĭ-fôrm (Stor.).
vatic—văt′-ĭk.
Vaudois—vō-dwä′.
Vauxhall—vō′-zôl.
vega (plain)—vā′-g̃ȧ.
See *Vega.*

vehmic—vē′-mĭk or vā′-mĭk.
Veitch (John)—vēch.
veldt—fĕlt or vĕlt.
Velino—vā-lē′-nō.
veloce—vā-lō′-chā.
venal—vē′-năl.
Vendée (La)—lä vän-dā′.
For än, see p. 26.

Vendémiaire—väN-dā-myâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

venery—vĕn′-ẽr-ĭ.

veney—vĕn′-ĭ.
Worcester gives vē′-nĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

Veni, vidi, vici—vē′-nī, vī′-dī, vī′-sī.

Venice—vĕn′-ĭs, *not* vĕn′-ŭs.

venose—vē-nōs′.

Ventôse—väN-tōz′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ventriloquial—vĕn-trĭ-lō′-kwĭ-ăl.

ventriloquist—vĕn-trĭl′-ō-kwĭst.

veratrine—vĕr′-ȧ-trĭn.

Vercelli—vĕr-chĕl′-lē.

verein—fẽr-īn′.

Verhuell—vĕr-hü′-ĕl.
For ü, see p. 26.

vermuth—vẽr′-mo͝oth.
Written also *vermouth*, but pronounced as above.

Verne (Jules)—zhül vĕrn.
For ü, see p. 26.

verticillate — vẽr-tĭs′-ĭl-āt ; vẽr-tē-sĭl′-lāt (Wor.).
The Standard Dictionary says vẽr-tĭs′-ĭ-lĕt, vẽr-tĭs′-ĭ-lāt, vẽr-tĭ-sĭl′-ĕt, or vẽr-tĭ-sĭl′-āt.

Vesalius—vē-sā′-lĭ-ŭs.

vesicatory—vĕs′-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ ; vē-sĭk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ (Wor.).
vessel—vĕs′-sĕl, *not* vĕs′-l.
See *damage.*
vesture—vĕs′-tūr.
Véto (Madame)—mȧ-dȧm′ vā-tō′.
Veuillot—vö-yō′.
For ö, see p. 25.
via—vī′-ȧ or vē′-ȧ.
Via Dolorosa—vē′-ä dŏl-ō-rō′-sä.
Via Mala—vē′-ä mä′-lä.
vicenary—vĭs′-ē-nā-rĭ.
victim—vĭk′-tĭm, *not* vĭk′-tŭm.
See *damage.*
Victor Hugo—vēk-tôr′ ü-ḡō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Victoria Nyanza (Lake)—vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ nī-ăn′-zȧ.
See *Albert Nyanza* (*Lake*).
victoria regia—vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ rē′-jĭ-ȧ.
vicuña—vē-kōon′-yä.
See *cañon.*
videlicet—vĭd-ĕl′-ĭs-ĕt.
Vidocq—vē-dŏk′.
Vieuxtemps—vyö-täN′.
For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.
vigil—vĭj′-ĭl.

Vigny de (Alfred)—dŭ vēn-yē′.
vigorous—vĭg′-ĕr-ŭs.
Villafranca—vĭl-lä-fräng′-kä.
Villard (Henry)—vĭl-lär′.
Villars, de—dŭ vĭl′-ärz ; Fr. pron., dŭ vē-yär′.
Villebois-Mareuil—vēl-bwä′ mä-rö′-yŭ.
For ö, see p. 25. See *Boulogne.*
villeggiatura—vĭl-lā-jà-tōō′-rà.
Villeneuve, de—dŭ vēl-növ′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Villon—vē-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
vinaceous — vī - nā′ - shŭs ; vē - nā′ - shŭs (Wor.).
vin brut—văn brüt.
For ăn, ü, see p. 26.
vinous—vī′-nŭs.
viperine—vī′-pĕr-ĭn or vī′-pĕr-īn.
Virginie—vēr-zhē-nē′.
virility—-vī-rĭl′-ĭ-tĭ or vĭr-ĭl′-ĭ-tĭ.
virtu—vĭr-tōō′ or vēr′-tōō.
Vischer—fĭsh′-ĕr.
Visconti—vēs-kŏn′-tē.
See *accost.*
visne—vēn or vē′-nē.
Vistula—vĭs′-tū-là.
vitality—vī-tăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

vitellary—vĭt′-ĕl-lā-rĭ.
vitiate—vĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
Vitoria—vē-tō′-rē-ȧ.
Vittoria Colonna—vĭt-tō′-rē-ȧ kō-lŏn′-nȧ.
vituline—vĭt′-yū-līn.
The Standard and Century say vĭt′-yū-lĭn.

vive l'empereur—vēv läN-pē-rör′.
For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

vive le roi—vēv lŭ rwä′.
vizor—vĭz′-ẽr.
See *visor*.

Vladivostock—vlä-dē-vōs-tŏk′.
Voet—vo͞ot.
Vogüé, de—dŭ vō-ḡü-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Voight—fōGt.
For G, see p. 28.

voix céleste—vwä sā-lĕst′.
volant—vō′-lȧnt ; vŏl′-ănt (Stor.).
Volksraad—fōlks′-rôt or rät.
Volney, de—dŭ vŏl′-nĭ ; Fr. pron., dŭ vōl-nā′.

Volsci—vŏl′-sī.
Volscian—vŏl′-shȧn.
vomito—vō-mē′-tō ; Sp. pron., vō′-mē-tō
Vörösmarty—vö′-rösh-mŏr-tĭ.
For ö, see p. 25.

vorspiel—fōr′-spēl.
voyage—voi′-āj ; coll., vô′-ĭj or voij.
Vulgate (The)—vŭl′-gāt.

W

Wabash—wô′-bȧsh.
Wace (poet)—väs.
Wacht am Rhein, Die—dē väкt äm rīn.
For к, see p. 28.

Waddington — wŏd′-ĭng-tŭn ; Fr. pron., vä-dăN-tôN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Wahabee—wȧ-hä′-bē.
See *Wahaby.*

Wahaby—wȧ-hä′-bē.
See *Wahabee.*

Wahsatch—wô-săch′.
Waitangi—wī′-täng-ē.
Walcheren—väl′-кĕr-ĕn.
For к, see p. 28. "The *Walcheren* Expedition."

Walewski—wä-lĕvz′-kē.
Walkure (Die)—dē väl-kü′-rā.
For ü, see p. 26.

Wallachian—wŏl-lā′-kĭ-ăn.
See *Wallachia.*

walnut—wŏl′-nŭt; wôl′-nŭt (Wor., Stor., C.).
Walpurgis (night)—väl-pōōr′-gēs.
walrus—wŏl′-rŭs; wôl′-rŭs (Wor., Stor.).
wampum—wŏm′-pŭm; wôm′-pŭm (Wor.).
wandering—wŏn′-dĕr-ĭng, *not* wŏn′-drĭng.
wapiti—wăp′-ĭ-tĭ.
wasp—wŏsp, *not* wôsp.
Waugh (Edwin)—wô.
Waukesha—wô′-kĕ-shô.
waylay—wā′-lā or wā-lā′.
weald—wēld.
Wealden—wēld′-n.
wear (dam)—wēr.
Also spelled *weir*, which see.

Wedgwood—wĕj′-wŏŏd.
Weihaiwei—wā-ē-hī-wā′-ē.
Weismann—vīs′-män.
well (adv.)—wĕl, *never* wäl.
welwitschia—wĕl-wĭch′-ĭ-ȧ.
were (dam)—wēr.
See *wear* (*dam*).

were (vb.)—wẽr.
westward—wĕst′-wẽrd.
whack—hwăk, *not* wăk.
what—hwŏt, *not* wŏt.
wheal—hwēl, *not* wēl.
when—hwĕn, *not* wĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

where—hwâr, *not* wâr.
wherewithal—hwâr-wĭth-ôl′.
whether—hwĕth′-ẽr.
whig—hwĭg̃, *not* wĭg̃.
while—hwīl.
See *wile*.
whinny—hwĭn′-nĭ.
white—hwīt.
whither—hwĭth′-ẽr.
Whitsunday—hwĭt′-sŭn-dā or hwĭt-sŭn′-dā.
wholesale—hŏl′-sāl.
why—hwī.
The Century Dictionary gives wī as a secondary form.
Wichita—wĭch′-ĭ-tô.
widow—wĭd′-ō, *not* wĭd′-ŭ.
See *damage*.
Wien—vēn.
wile—wīl.
See *while*.
Wilhelmina—vĭl-hĕl-mē′-nȧ.
Wilhelm Meister—vĭl′-hĕlm mīs′-tĕr.
Winckelmann—wĭngk′-ĕl-măn ; Ger. pron., vĭngk′-ĕl-män.
window—wĭn′-dō, *not* wĭn′-dŭ.
See *damage*.
windward—wĭnd′-wẽrd ; among sailors, wĭnd′-ẽrd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Winipisiogee (Lake)—wĭn-ē-pē-sô′-kē.
See *Winnepesaukee.*

wisteria—wĭs-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.
See *wistaria.*

witenagemote—wĭt′-ē-nȧ-ḡē-mōt.
Also spelled *witenagemot*, but pronounced as above.

withy—wĭth′-ĭ.
The Century Dictionary gives wĭth′-ĭ as a secondary form.

Witte—vĭt′-tĕ.

Wittenberg—vēt′-tĕn-bĕrG.
For G, see p. 28. Not to be confounded with *Würtemberg*, which see.

Wodehouse—wo͝od′-hows.

Woffington (Peg)—wŏf′-fĭng-tŭn.

Wolfram—vōl′-främ.

wombat—wŏm′-băt.
Stormonth prefers wo͞o′-măt.

wondering—wŭn′-dĕr-ĭng, *not* wŭn′-drĭng.
A word of *three* syllables.

wonted—wŭnt′-ĕd.
"To pay our *wonted* tribute."—*Shakespeare.*

word—wûrd.

work—wûrk.

worst—wûrst.

Wouverman—wow′-vẽr-mãn.

wreak—rēk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Wundt—vo͝ont.
Wurmser, von—fōn vo͝orm′-zĕr.
Wurtz—vürts.
For ü, see p. 25.
Wykeham—wĭk′-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.
Wynne—wĭn.
Wyse—vēz.
Wythe (George)—wĭth.

X

Xanadu—zăn′-ȧ-do͝o.
Xavier—zăv′-ĭ-ẽr ; Sp. pron., hä-vē-âr′.
Xeres (Battle of)—hā-rĕth′.
Also spelled *Jerez*, but pronounced as above.
Xeres, de—dā hā-rĕth′ ; dā hā-rĕs′ (Biog.)
xerophagy—zē-rŏf′-ȧ-jĭ.
xiphoid—zĭf′-oid ; zī′-foid (C.).
xylograph—zī′-lō-ḡrȧf.
xylographic—zī-lō-ḡrăf′-ĭk.
xyloidin—zī-loi′-dĭn.
xyster—zĭs′-tẽr.

Y

yager—yô′-ḡẽr or yā′-ḡẽr.
The Standard Dictionary says **yā′-ḡẽr or** yä′-ḡẽr.

yak—yăk ; yȧk (Stor.).
Yakutsk—yä-kōōtsk′.
See *Yakootsk.*

yapok—yā′-pŏk.
The Standard and Century say yăp′-ŏk.

yapon—yā′-pŏn or yô′-pŏn.
Yazoo—yăz′-ōō.
yellow—yĕl′-lō, *not* yĕl′-lŭ.
See *damage.*

Yerkes—yĕr′-kēz.
yew—yū.
Yezdegerd—yĕz′-dē-jẽrd.
yonder—yŏn′-dĕr.
yourself—yūr-sĕlf′.
Ypey—ī′-pī.
Yriarte—ē-rĭ-är′-tā.
Ysaye—ē-zā′.
Yves-Hélori—ēv-ā-lō-rē′.

Z

z (letter)—zē.
Webster says: "In England commonly, and in America sometimes, zĕd ; formerly, ĭz′-zẽrd."

Zaborowski—zä-bō-rŏv′-skē.
Zadkiel—zăd′-kĭ-ĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Zaïre—zä-ēr′.
Zauberflöte, Die—dē tsow′-bĕr-flö-tĕ.
For ö, see p. 25.

zayat—zā′-yăt or zä′-yăt.
zeugma—zūg′-mȧ.
Ziem (Félix)—fā-lēks′ zēm.
Zimri—zĭm′-rī.
Zobeidah—zō-bā′-dȧ or zō-bī′-dȧ.
zocle—zō′-kl or zŏk′-l.
See *socle*, another spelling.

Zoëga—sō-ā′-gȧ.
Zola—zō′-lȧ ; Fr. pron., zō-lä′.
zoögraphy—zō-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
zoöphyte—zō′-ō-fīt.
zoöphytology—zō-ŏf-ĭ-tŏl′-ō-jĭ or zō-ō-fī-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Zophiel—zō′-fĭ-ĕl.
zoutch—zowch.
Zschokke—tshŏk′-ĕ.
Zucchero—tso͝ok′-kā-rō.
zufolo—tso͝o′-fō-lō or zo͝o′-fō-lō.
Zukertort—tso͝ok′-ĕr-tōrt.
Zuñi—so͝on-yē′.
See *cañon*.

zwieback—tsvē′-bäk.
Zwolle—zwŏl′-lĕ.
zygapophysis—zĭg-ȧ-pŏf′-ĭ-sĭs ; zī-gȧ-pŏf′-ĭ-sĭs (C.).

zygodactylous—zĭḡ-ō-dăk′-tĭl-ŭs or zīḡ-ō-dăk′-tĭl-ŭs.
zymic—zī′-mĭk or zĭm′-ĭk.
zymogen—zĭm′-ō-jĕn or zī′-mō-jĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

WORKS BY W. H. P. PHYFE

How Should I Pronounce? Or the Art of Correct Pronunciation. 16° $1.25
Popular edition. 16° . . . . . *net* 75 cts.

"I appreciate its value, and indorse your work as a most serviceable aid to all who wish to speak our language correctly."—EDWIN BOOTH.

The School Pronouncer. Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. 16°, pp. 366 . . . *net* $1.25

"A scholarly and scientific presentation of a most difficult subject."—Prof. T. W. HUNT, College of New Jersey.

12,000 Words Often Mispronounced.
A guide to correct pronunciation. Revised and enlarged edition of "10,000 Words" 16°. (86th thousand), *net* $1.25

The Test-Pronouncer. A companion volume to "12,000 Words Often Mispronounced," containing the identical list of words found in the larger work, arranged in groups of ten, without diacritical marks, for convenience in recitations. 16° . . . . . *net* 50 cts.

5000 Words Often Misspelled. A carefully selected list of words difficult to spell, together with directions for spelling, and for the division of words into syllables; with an appendix containing the rules and list of amended spellings recommended by the Philological Society of London and the American Philological Association. 16° . . . . . *net* 75 cts.

5000 Facts and Fancies. A cyclopædia of important, curious, quaint, and unique information in History, Science, Art, and Nature. 8°. (By mail, $3.40) *net* $3.00

Napoleon: The Return from Saint Helena.
An account of the Removal of the Emperor's Remains from Saint Helena to France in 1840, together with a Description of his Tomb in the Hôtel des Invalides in Paris. With eight full-page illustrations. Crown 8°. . . . . *Net*, $1.00

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS NEW YORK AND LONDON.

LANGUAGE.

The English Language and English Grammar. An Historical Study of the Sources, Development, and Analogies of the Language, and the Principles Covering its Usages. Illustrated by Copious Examples by Writers of all Periods. By SAMUEL RAMSEY. 8° . . . . . *net* $2.00

"Mr. Ramsey's work will appeal especially to those that desire to know something more about the history and philology, the growth and mistakes of their native tongue than is given in the ordinary text-books."—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Simple Grammar of English now in Use. By JOHN EARLE, A.M., LL.D., Professor of Anglo-Saxon, University of Oxford, author of "English Prose: Its Elements, History, and Usage," 12° . . . *net* $1.50

"The book is a clear, careful, and scholarly treatise on the English Language and its use, that will be valuable to teachers and to students of language everywhere."—*Washington Times.*

Orthometry. A Treatise on the Art of Versification and the Technicalities of Poetry, with a New and Complete Rhyming Dictionary. By R. F. BREWER, B.A. 12°, pp. xv. + 376 . . . . . *net* $2.00

"It is a good book for its purpose, lucid, compact, and well arranged. It lays bare, we believe, the complete anatomy of poetry. It affords interesting quotations, in the way of example, and interesting comments by distinguished critics upon certain passages from the distinguished poets."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Manual of Linguistics. An Account of General and English Phonology. By JOHN CLARK, A.M. 8°, pp. lxiii. + 314 . . . . . *net* $2.00

"Mr. Clark has traced the English language back to its foundations in his work 'Manual of Linguistics.' It is an interesting theme, and his book will prove very useful for reference, for he has culled from many sources and gone over a wide territory."—*Detroit Free Press.*

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Munson Shorthand

By JAMES E. MUNSON

Late Official Stenographer, New York Supreme Court

I. The Art of Phonography

A Complete Instructor in the Best Method of Shorthand for All Kinds of Verbatim Work, with the Author's Latest Improvements. New Revised Edition. Cr. 8vo. 477 pages . . . . . net $2.00

"Writers of any sort of phonographic shorthand will be greatly interested in this massive new text-book. It is the most complete book of shorthand instruction that has ever been published. The old Munson text-book was exceedingly minute and careful in its rules, but the present volume is twice as large, and goes into details with far greater thoroughness."—*Springfield Republican.*

"It is an entirely new book, and it is only fair to say that there is not today in all the world another single text-book on the subject of phonography that so fully and thoroughly, in all its details, covers the field of shorthand instruction. Mr. Munson excels as a teacher. With unerring skill he guides the learner who finds, as the lessons one after another unfold the several parts of the perfect system, that he has not been taught anything that he must unlearn, and that he has not to seek elsewhere for further instruction."—*Toronto Globe.*

II. A Shorter Course in Munson Phonography

Adapted for the Use of Schools and for Self-Instruction. Cr. 8vo. Second Edition with Important Revisions. net, $1.25

"To those who are looking for the best system of instruction in this most important art, the work is cordially recommended. It has stood the test of thirty years. It is practical. The book is a complete guide, compendium, and reference work."—*Hartford Post.*

III. Munson's First Phonographic Reader

Business Correspondence written in Phonographic Characters. Prepared for Use in Connection with "The Art of Phonography," and "A Shorter Course in Munson Phonography." Cr. 8vo. . . . . net 50 cts.

IV. Munson's Phonographic Dictation Book Business Correspondence

Longhand Key to Munson's First Phonographic Reader. Cr. 8vo. . . . . net 50 cts.

Long experience has proven the justice of the claim that the Munson System has three points of superiority: one, simplicity; two, great speed; three, legibility.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York and London

"The book is very terse, comprehensive, and accurate."

The Congregationalist, Boston.

Modern Punctuation

A Book for Stenographers, Typewriter Operators, and Business Men

With Hints to Letter-Writers, One Hundred Suggestions to Typewriter Operators, a List of Common Abbreviations with Definitions, and a Vocabulary of Business and Technical Terms, with Spaces for Writing in the Shorthand Equivalents

By

William Bradford Dickson

16mo. 75 cents

A special feature of the work is the list of business and technical terms given at the end of the volume. To the left of each word space has been given, in order to enable the stenographer to write in his own shorthand outline for the word. The book can thus be made a shorthand dictionary of difficult words as well as a trustworthy speller.

"The question of punctuation is one upon which stenographers in general need very much education, and this little book states each point with such care that by its aid any one will gain a very thorough knowledge of it."

The National Stenographer, Chicago.

New York G. P. Putnam's Sons London

14 M. 9 ~~9~~